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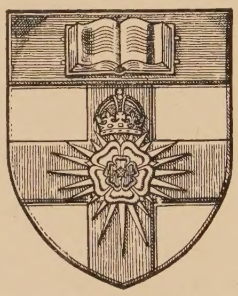

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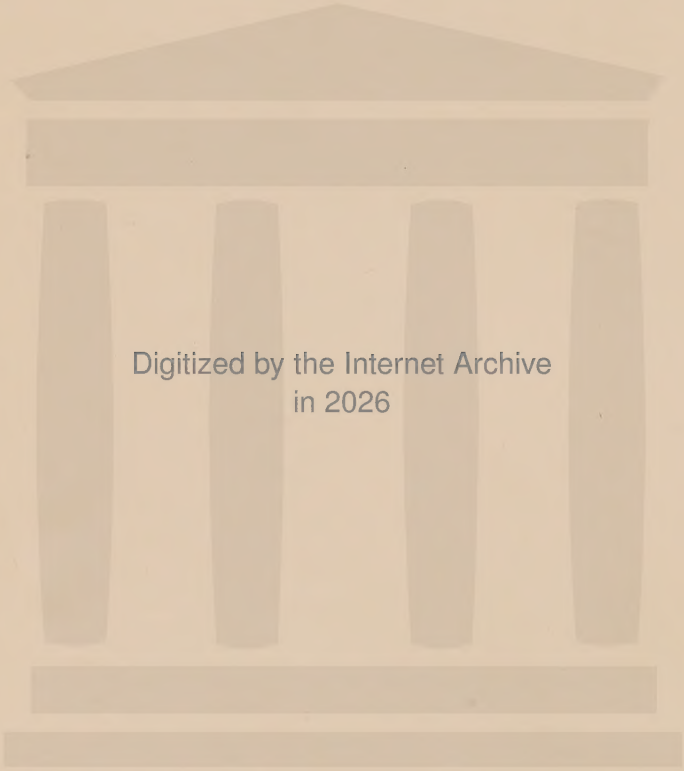
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THE STUDENTS' GUIDE TO THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON

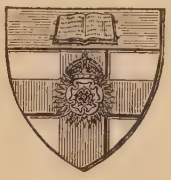
BIBL.
LONDIN.
UNIV.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE STUDENTS' GUIDE TO THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MOST IMPORTANT ARCHIVES
AND OTHER AIDS TO STUDY

BY
REGINALD ARTHUR RYE
GOLDSMITHS' LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON



THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED
WITH 61 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

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FOREWORD.

In London, which is the largest and most important library centre in the world, the multiplicity of libraries is so great, and the conditions for their use vary so widely, that students are often at a loss to know how best to avail themselves of the resources which lie at their disposal.

In this volume Mr. Rye provides for research students and the reading public a detailed guide to the many libraries in London, with practical information on their contents, and particulars as to the conditions of admission, borrowing privileges, hours of opening and other essential details. His book is not only a catalogue of existing facilities, but contains also useful and interesting descriptions of the most important special collections, as well as historical notes on their formation, and references to their outstanding bibliographical treasures.

The Historical Introduction goes back to a remote past in library history and begins with a short account of the important remains of ancient libraries, Egyptian, Babylonian and Assyrian, which survive in London. The story is continued down the ages, through many vicissitudes, and includes an account of a number of libraries which once existed in London but have now disappeared.

The Guide contains many carefully chosen illustrations of London libraries and of some unique treasures to be found in them. The index, which is an important feature of the book, gives the names of the libraries and special collections, and at the same time shows the sources of information under their respective subjects. The research student is thus enabled easily to discover the libraries and collections best suited to his particular needs.

Mr. Rye has thus provided a conspectus of the library resources which exist in London, which should be of value both to the research student for whom his Guide is primarily intended, and also to the librarian who has not only to take

charge of the books in his own library and to render them of service to readers, but is also called upon to direct students to books which he cannot himself provide. The next best thing to placing the actual books at their service is to be able to direct inquirers to some other library better equipped in the particular line required, and for this purpose librarians now have Mr. Rye's experienced guidance. An eminent scholar, reviewing the last edition of this Guide, stated that it was no exaggeration to say that, had it appeared some years earlier, he would personally have been saved many months of weary effort and of valuable time. The Senate has decided to publish a new and enlarged edition of Mr. Rye's book, confident that it will thereby extend help to many students who might otherwise be embarrassed rather than helped by the very plenitude of resources open to them.

T. Franklin Sibly,
Principal Officer.

University of London,
May 16*th*, 1927.

FOREWORD TO THE SECOND EDITION.

* * * * * * *

It is appropriate that the University Librarian should have undertaken the first attempt to bring together into one work information concerning the various libraries of the Metropolis. Not only is this information of great use to general readers who have no personal knowledge of the literary storehouses of London, as well as to those who find themselves bewildered by the number of these libraries and are unable to compare easily the different opportunities which they offer; but it will also be of great service to librarians and to the governing bodies of libraries if they desire to make their great resources more useful to students by some scheme of co-operation.

* * * * * * *

Before the appearance of Mr. Rye's book there was, so far as I am aware, no publication which contained a complete or reliable survey of this nature, and his venture seems to have met a real demand. The additional matter which he has incorporated in the second edition has transformed the modest guide into a considerable handbook and renders it even more useful to the student. Much care has also been bestowed on the illustrations.

It is possible that many of those who consult this handbook were previously unaware of the extent and importance of the University Library. They may even have been ignorant of the existence of a library in the University Building.

To the skill and enthusiastic devotion which he brings to the superintendence of this great collection, Mr. Rye adds a very wide knowledge of the other libraries of London, and the task of preparing the material which is to be found in the following pages could not well have fallen into more capable hands.

Henry A. Miers,
Principal.

University of London,
December, 1909.

PREFACE.

Among the instruments essential to education few, if any, are more important than libraries, but in London their number is so great and their character so varied that for lack of direction the student is often unable to ascertain the unparalleled facilities afforded to him for reading and research. Even when these have been discovered some further guidance is necessary if he is to be enabled profitably to take advantage of the resources within his reach. Few experiences are more annoying to the student of a special subject than to find that the books and material to which he wishes to refer are scattered about in different libraries, each offering readers access on its own particular terms. The fact that this is inevitable imposes on librarians the duty of endeavouring to ameliorate as far as possible the conditions under which such an experience may commonly occur, and the present work is an effort in this direction.

First published in 1908 this handbook was originally based on material which I collected in 1907 for the information of the Senate of the University of London, who were at that time occupied with the problem of organizing, co-ordinating and developing the libraries under their control. It was important, if this work were to be done efficiently and economically, that the authorities of the University should be informed of the great resources offered by the existing libraries of the Metropolis; yet even bare lists possessing a reasonable degree of accuracy and completeness were not at that time available. The present Guide, which was the first attempt to bring together in one work information concerning the various libraries of London, seemed to meet a real need, and the edition of 1908 (two impressions) was soon exhausted. It was followed in 1910 by an enlarged edition which contained many additions; this was also favourably received and in a few years became out of print. The outbreak of the War in

1914 inevitably delayed its republication, but as the demand for the book continued, the Senate of the University of London decided in 1926 to issue a new edition with the help of a grant made for the purpose from the Publication Fund.

The changes which had taken place in the intervening years were so considerable that it soon became apparent to me that the Guide would have to be almost entirely rewritten if it were to present an adequate and up-to-date survey of the libraries of London. It was also decided to clothe still further the dry bones of dull enumeration, and much bibliographical and historical information and several plates in illustration thereof have accordingly been added to the descriptions of the larger and more valuable libraries. The account of the most important archives has also been extended, and an introductory chapter has been written in which is incorporated much of the substance of a public lecture on some phases of early library history which I gave in November 1919 in connection with the School of Librarianship at University College. Practically without exception the description of each library has been submitted to its librarian, and no information has been given except with official approval.

London, which is the most important and extensive library centre in the world,[1] possesses not only the largest library in existence,[2] but also over six hundred and sixty other libraries of all classes and sizes which have been considered sufficiently interesting or useful to be included in this Guide. About one thousand two hundred special collections, both separate or comprised in these libraries, are here described, and a considerable amount of historical information has also been given relating to a number of libraries which

[1] Other important library centres besides London which have been provided with library guides are: Berlin, Boston, Glasgow, Leipzig, Oxford, Paris, Stuttgart, Vienna and Zurich. It is hoped that this series may soon be further extended.

[2] From figures sometimes given it may appear that the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris is larger than the British Museum Library, but this is owing to the different systems of counting adopted by these libraries. See A. B. Meyer: "Studies on Museums and kindred institutions" in the *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution—Report of the U.S. National Museum for* 1903, Washington, 1905, p. 528.

once existed in London but have now disappeared or been destroyed. No attempt has been made to include every small collection in London. Some are relatively unimportant or contain only books which can easily and more readily be found elsewhere; their inclusion might even be misleading and raise unrealizable expectations. The main endeavour has been to bring into due prominence the large libraries and collections of outstanding excellence in which London is so exceptionally rich. Libraries of a purely recreational character, such as those maintained by the large railway companies for the benefit of their employees; private libraries exclusively in connection with the work of business undertakings, such as those maintained by the large newspapers (e.g. *The Times*, *The Daily Mail* and *The Illustrated London News*), and by some large commercial firms and companies [1] (e.g. the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd., the Edison Swan Electric Company, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.); and libraries belonging to private individuals, which are often very fine and interesting, such as those of Mr. Thomas James Wise (the Ashley Library) and the Right Honourable John Burns, are also outside the general scope of this Guide.

Unfortunately no uniform method of counting books has been adopted by libraries. In some cases an estimate, often very rough, is made of the number of bound volumes as they stand on the shelves, while in others divisions of books made by the printer and not the binder are taken in various senses as the units of calculation, sometimes with astonishing results; but in few libraries is the number arrived at by the process of actual counting. In this Guide the number of volumes in each library is given whenever it is ascertainable with a reasonable degree of assurance as to its reliability. The figure, however, is intended only to convey an idea of the approximate size of the collection, and not to serve as the basis of a close comparison between libraries, which in the circumstances is impossible.

The arrangement of each section is alphabetical. The descriptions of the libraries are followed by particulars of

[1] The libraries of Messrs. James Pascall Ltd., and Messrs. Vickers Ltd., are, however, included in the Guide because exceptionally they offer certain facilities to accredited students under conditions. They are moreover typical of their class.

the hours of admission. It may be assumed that libraries are closed on Sundays, Bank Holidays, Christmas Day and Good Friday unless otherwise stated. The index links up the sources of specialized information which are scattered throughout London, and enables students by reference to the main body of the Guide to make themselves acquainted with the vast and unique stores of accumulated knowledge which are so abundantly provided in the Metropolis.

A handbook of this character could only have been produced with the active co-operation of experts in many fields of learning, and the list of acknowledgments must necessarily be a long one. My warmest thanks are due to the following for the generous help they have so kindly given me in the work :—Professor A. W. Pollard and Mr. G. F. Barwick, both former Keepers of Printed Books at the British Museum ; Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, the present Keeper of Printed Books ; Mr. J. P. Gilson, the Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum, and his assistant, Mr. A. J. Collins ; Dr. H. R. H. Hall, the Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum ; Mr. Hilary Jenkinson and Mr. R. L. Atkinson of the Public Record Office ; Mr. G. H. Palmer, Mr. A. J. Koop and Miss M. H. Longhurst of the Victoria and Albert Museum ; Mr. A. H. Thomas, Clerk of the Records of the City of London ; the Rev. Claude Jenkins, Librarian at Lambeth Palace ; the Rev. L. H. Nixon, Precentor of Westminster Abbey and Chapter Librarian ; Mr. C. Edgar Thomas, the secretary of Sion College and Library ; Mr. H. A. C. Sturgess, Librarian and Keeper of the Records of the Middle Temple ; and Mr. L. Newcombe, Librarian of the Central Library for Students. Throughout the book, in recording the history of the British Museum and other large and important libraries, I have put under contribution the material collected by my Father, the late William Brenchley Rye, formerly Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, during his long period of public office. Invaluable assistance has been afforded me by members of my staff in the University Library, especially by Mr. W. A. Dyke, Mr. A. D. Lacey and Miss M. S. Quinn, whose efforts and interest have been untiring. It is not possible to mention here by name the many librarians who have supplied me with useful information respecting the libraries under their

care and given me facilities to examine the books they contain, but their kindness is none the less appreciated.

The illustrations which accompany the Guide have brought with them several further obligations. The British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the London County Council have given permission for the reproduction of a number of official photographs, and His Majesty's Stationery Office have allowed me to include the plate of Westminster Chapter Library which appeared in the report on the Abbey of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. The photographs which illustrate the Public Record Office have been supplied by Messrs. Monger and Marchant; and those of the Oratory Library, St. Paul's Cathedral Library, Gray's Inn Library, Lincoln's Inn Library, the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons, Hampstead Public Library and the Keats Memorial House are by Mr. J. Dixon Scott. The process block for the plate of Chelsea Public Reference Library has been lent to me by Mr. J. H. Quinn, librarian of the borough of Chelsea, and the photograph of the juvenile library at Bethnal Green by the borough librarian, Mr. J. Radcliffe. I am indebted to Mr. J. L. S. Hatton, the Principal of East London College, for the photograph of his College Library, and to Mr. S. K. Jones, librarian of Dr. Williams's Library, for the loan of the process blocks for the illustrations of the first and present homes of that library. The plates themselves are the best testimony to the care which has been devoted to their reproduction by the technical photographers, Messrs. R. B. Fleming.

Lastly I have received valuable assistance in the proof-reading from my wife and Miss H. V. Trust, secretary in the Academic Department of the University of London.

Reginald A. Rye.

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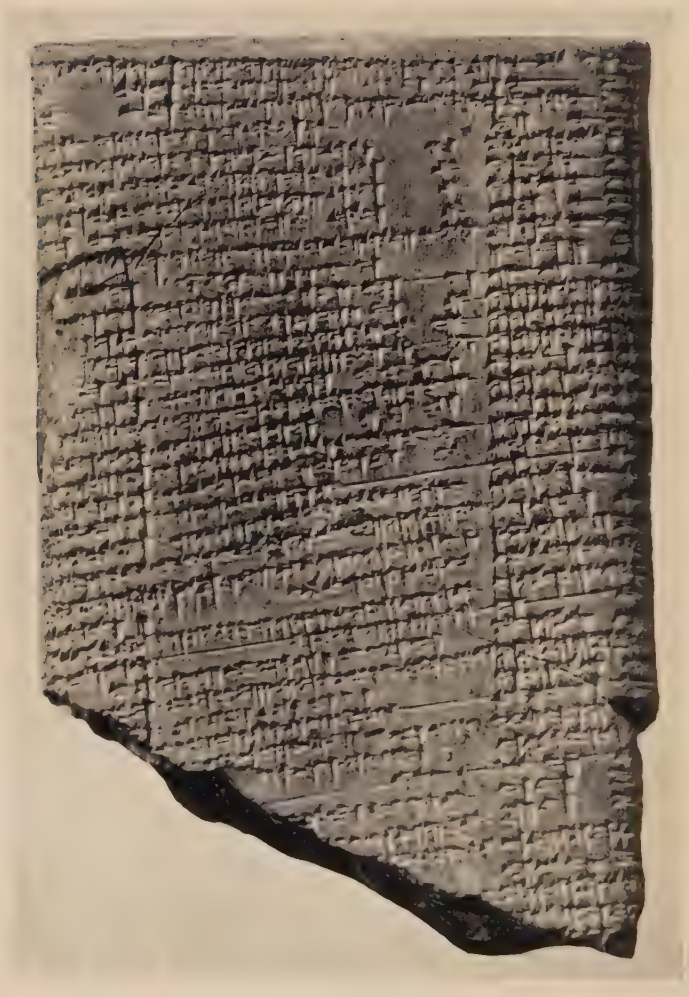

INSCRIBED CLAY TABLET.

BILINGUAL BABYLONIAN COSMOGONY. FOUND BY RASSAM IN 1882 AT ABÛ HABBAH (SIPPAR)
BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

London is the alpha and omega of library development. In the British Museum it unites the imperfect remains of the most ancient libraries of the world with a magnificent library which is the consummation of modern progress. It is not only of books of more recent times that London possesses vast and numerous repositories, but students of ancient literature will find there large and important collections of clay tablets from Babylonia and Assyria, and of papyri from Egypt, which date back to a remote past.

Libraries of Ancient Civilizations.

The old libraries of Babylonia, called "Houses of Tablets," were connected with the temples and palaces, and contained not only documents relating to business transactions, such as lists of estates and slaves and the produce of farms, but also school libraries for the use of the pupils of the priests. Here also were probably kept copies of royal edicts and decrees, correspondence with foreign kings, lists of taxes and records of legal decisions, as well as official documents of all kinds. The librarian of the temple library was called the *Rab Girginakki*, and the office was probably occupied by a priest whose duty it was to arrange the books under his charge, to replace illegible and broken tablets and to add new ones, and to acquire copies of ancient documents from other libraries. Whether in the earliest times each king maintained a royal library of his own is uncertain, and though the Babylonians were lovers of learning, there is no evidence that they formed private libraries as the Assyrians appear to have

Libraries of Babylonia and Assyria.

done.[1] Great mercantile firms kept their less important documents on their business premises or perhaps in their houses, where they buried them in the ground under the floor. Important documents were stored in boxes sometimes made of baked clay and sometimes of reeds. At Dêr baked clay-jars, with coverings fixed in position with bitumen, were used for the purpose of preserving contracts and business documents.[2] Another practice was to enclose the tablets in clay envelopes inscribed with duplicate texts of the contracts, which were arranged in rows on stone shelves. The British Museum now possesses a large part of this collection from Dêr and nearly all that remains of the royal library of Ashurbanipal and of the library of Nebo.[3]

Libraries of Egypt.

Each large temple of ancient Egypt likewise possessed its library, in which were kept the sacred writings inscribed on rolls of papyrus. The books containing the ancient myths were guarded with special care. They were considered too sacred for profane eyes to gaze upon, and we learn from the legend of "The Destruction of Man," of which the text is inscribed on the walls of the tombs of Seti I. and Rameses III., that even the gods were supposed to purify themselves during several days before reading the words of these books. The palace library probably contained books on various subjects for royal use, and was not a mere repository for state papers; but we possess very little evidence on the matter. A scene painted on the walls of the tomb of Rekhmara', Vezîr of Upper Egypt in the reigns of Thothmes III. and Ámenḥotep II., depicts a book collection of the fifteenth century before Christ—probably the earliest representation in existence. It shows the Vezîr in his office with forty parchment rolls spread out in front of him upon four mats with fringed edges.[4]

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[1] Sir E. A. W. Budge: *Babylonian Life and History*, 2nd edition, London, 1925, pp. 199, *et seq.*; *The Babylonian Story of the Deluge*, London, 1920, pp. 2–21.

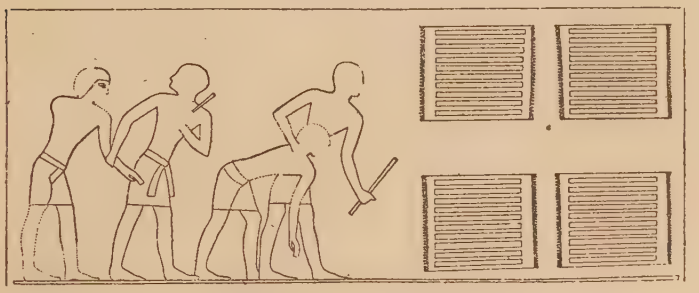
[2] Sir E. A. W. Budge: *Rise and Progress of Assyriology*, London, 1925, p. 142.

[3] See pages 130–136.

[4] P. E. Newberry: *The Life of Rekhmara*, Westminster, 1900, p. 23 and plate iv.

A typical example of an Egyptian library is that in the Temple of Horus at Edfû (Apollinopolis Magna). The Ptolemaic rebuilders of this temple allege that they reproduced an earlier temple erected after the plans of the master craftsman, Imḥotep (Imuthes),[1] and if their claim be true, the library of Edfû is the model of a library building which was erected in one of the earliest periods of Egyptian history. The library is a small room on the east side of the main entrance to the Great Hypostyle Hall. The inscription over the doorway states that this was the chamber of the papyrus rolls of Horus and Harmakhis, arranged by the chief ritual-priest for the twelve hours of the day.[2] Two niches in the wall served the purpose of cup-

Library of Edfû.



A Collection of Books, 1500 B.C.

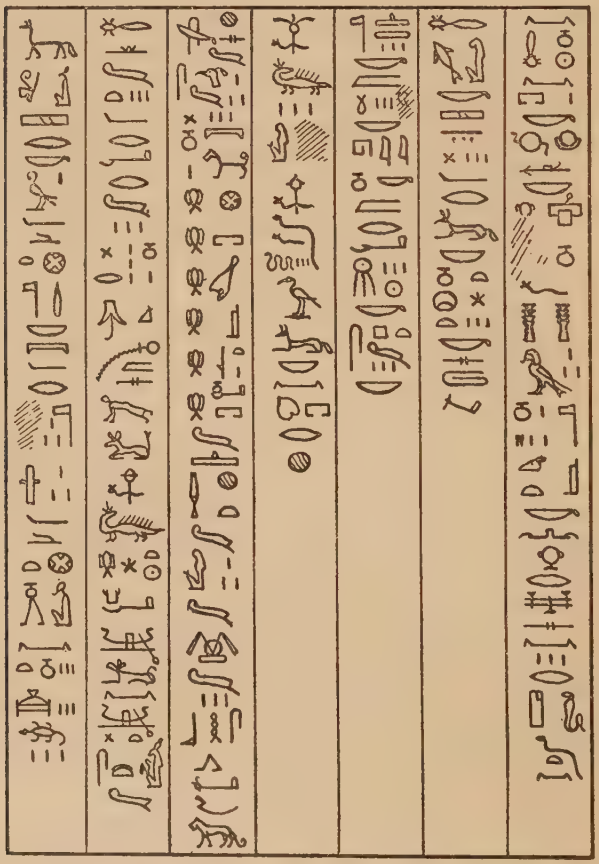
boards in which the more valuable rolls of papyrus were kept, while others were preserved in earthenware jars or wooden book-coffers, pictures of which frequently occur on the monuments and in papyri. The rolls were probably arranged in the niches on the same system as that which was common at a later date in Roman libraries, and which is well shown on a piece of sculpture found at Neumagen near Treves among the ruins of a fortified camp attributed to Constantine the Great.[3] Two receptacles are here represented, in which the rolls are ticketed and arranged in rows one above the other. When

[1] J. H. Breasted: *A History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest*, London, 1906, p. 113.

[2] A. E. P. Weigall: *A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, London, 1910, p. 338.

[3] J. W. Clark: *The Care of Books*, Cambridge, 1901, p. 35.

a number of rolls had to be carried from one place to another, they were put into a cylindrical case, with a flexible covering of leather tied together by strings at the top. This receptacle corresponds to the Roman *capsa* or *scrinium*.[1]



Section of the Catalogue of the Temple Library of Edfû.

The catalogue is divided into two parts and is in the form of an address in which the King offers the books to the God Horus of Edfû.

A list of the works once contained in the library of Edfû is inscribed on the stone walls of the chamber, and is the

[1] J. W. Clark : *The Care of Books*, p. 30.

earliest example of a library catalogue known.[1] In this connection it is interesting to observe that the titles of Egyptian books, like those of most oriental books, are very pretentious. Thus, a treatise contained in the Hood Papyrus, now in the British Museum, is entitled: "The instructions enabling the ignorant like the learned to know exactly all that Ptaḥ has created and Thoth has registered, the sky with the stars, the earth and what it contains, the gushing waters, the mountains, the inundation, the abyss of waters, as well as the things that are below the ceiling of Ra', all the hierarchy which is established on earth."[2]

First Library Catalogue.

A small chamber in the temple of Isis at Philæ once contained the temple books, as is shown by the inscription above the doorway, which reads *Per śa't*—the Library.[3] Rolls of papyrus were deposited in a niche in the north wall, over which is sculptured the figure of an ibis, and under it the figure of a cynocephalus or dog-headed ape writing upon a palette, both the ibis and the ape being sacred to Thoth, the god of writing. On the walls are reliefs representing in large size the following subjects: a cow-headed goddess offers two vases to Unnefer, Isis and Horus; the Pharaoh makes offerings to Isis; Maa't offers a paint-box and brushes to Thoth, Tefnut and Safkhet; and the Pharaoh makes offerings to Ptaḥ.[4]

Library of Philæ.

Diodorus Siculus mentions in a well-known passage the library of Osymandyas (Rameses II.), which was housed in a room bearing an inscription which he renders in Greek by ψυχῆς ἰατρεῖον, "The Dispensary of the Soul."[5] Cham-

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[1] Ernst von Bergmann gives the hieroglyphic text and a translation in his *Hieroglyphische Inschriften gesammelt während einer im Winter 1877/78 unternommenen Reise in Aegypten*, Vienna, 1879, pp. 46–48; plates 64 and 65. See also Dr. Heinrich Brugsch: *Die Aegyptologie*, Leipzig, 1891, pp. 156, 157, where a translation of the Edfû Library catalogue will be found.

[2] Maspero: *Études égyptiennes*, Paris, 1888, tome ii., 1er fascicule, p. 3: "Un manuel de hiérarchie égyptienne."

[3] The inscription is . See Dr. Heinrich Brugsch: *op. cit.*, p. 157.

[4] A. E. P. Weigall: *A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, p. 481.

[5] Diodori Siculi *Bibliothecæ historicæ libri qui supersunt*, Book I., 49.

pollion believed he had discovered this library in the Rameseum (or mortuary temple of Rameses II.) at Thebes, and it would appear from the inscriptions on the walls of the first small Hypostyle Hall that the sacred books of Thoth were once kept there.[1]

Library of the Ramesseum.

Neferḥra , the scribe of the house of books of the Pharaoh (the King's Librarian) in the reign of Rameses II., is known to us by name through his sepulchral stele which is now in the British Museum. Several papyri still in existence are said by Lepsius to be dated from the Rameseum,[2] but, generally speaking, in Egypt, unlike Assyria and Babylonia, the empty rooms erected for the preservation of the books alone remain; the books they once contained have been lost. These ancient Egyptian libraries may quite possibly have been plundered to form the great Alexandrian libraries, and this may explain how it was possible in the space of a few years for them to be supplied with the large number of rolls which they are said to have possessed.[3]

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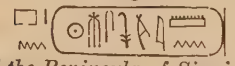
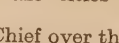
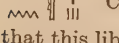
[1] A. E. P. Weigall: *A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, p. 254.

[2]  See R. Lepsius: *Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia and the Peninsula of Sinai*, translated by L. and J. B. Horner (Bohn's Libraries), London, 1853, pp. 381, 382, where he further states: "I found in Thebes the tombs of two librarians of the time of Ramses-Miamun [Rameses II.], therefore probably belonging to the library described by Diodorus; they are situated to the south-west of the palace of Ramses, behind Der el Medínet. The occupants were father and son, since this office was hereditary, as most of them were. The father was called Neb-nufre, the son of Nufre-hetep, and they bore the titles of  'Superior over the Books,' and  'Chief over the Books.' . . . We have good reason to suppose that this library . . . was neither the first nor the only one, and this is inferred among other things because the two gods (Thoth, the God of Wisdom, and Saf [or Safkhet], the Goddess of History) bear as one of their fixed titles, not only here but upon other monuments of all classes, the one the *Master* and the other the *Mistress* of the *Hall of Books*, and that consequently the idea of gods of libraries must have been very familiar to the Egyptians."

[3] The number of works preserved in the Alexandrian libraries in the time of Ptolemy II., Philadelphus, is said by one authority to have been 400,000, and by another 700,000. See Budge: *A History of Egypt* (Books on Egypt and Chaldea), vol. vii., London, 1902, p. 192.

Notwithstanding the destruction that has taken place, a large and representative collection of Egyptian papyri has been brought together and is now available at the British Museum.[1] The dry atmosphere of Egypt has been specially favourable to the preservation of these fragile documents, which in many instances still remain as fresh as on the day when they were written. Ancient Egyptian papyri have been discovered almost invariably in tombs or with burials; the papyrus of Nu and the Harris papyrus (now in the British Museum) were found in wooden boxes, both the papyrus rolls and the boxes being sealed with clay seals. The great stores of later papyri of the Græco-Roman and Roman periods have been acquired in most instances from town refuse heaps where the local waste-paper baskets had been emptied perhaps for centuries; while another fruitful source of later papyri is the cartonnage casing moulded round the mummies of human beings and crocodiles, in the manufacture of which the Egyptian undertakers often employed waste manuscripts. This unpromising material has yielded not only literary texts of unique importance, such as the fragments containing lost poems of Bacchylides and Pindar or the hitherto unknown orations of Hyperides, and precious theological documents, such as collections of otherwise unrecorded sayings of Our Lord or the earliest extant copies of portions of the Old and New Testament; but also papyri whose value lies in the faithful picture they present of the intimate affairs of the ordinary everyday life of the period. The most famous site from which papyri have been recovered is Oxyrhynchus, a town in Egypt on the edge of the western desert, about one hundred and twenty miles south of Cairo, which was in ancient times the capital of the Oxyrhynchite nome. Other important papyrus sites are Antinoë (the ancient Crocodilopolis), Gurob and Tebtunis.

Sources of Papyri.

Diplomatic correspondence from the state archives of Egypt also survives, and is worthy of special mention. In 1887 a peasant woman, who was searching for antiquities at a place in Upper Egypt called Tell al-'Amarna, accidentally discovered the archive chamber of King Akhenâten (Ȧmenḥotep IV.), whose beautiful city of Khut-Âten once occupied this site. In a

Ancient Egyptian State Archives.

[1] See pages 105, 108, 109, and 125–130.

low brick room were found about three hundred and twenty letters and dispatches in which is traced the intercourse of Akhenâten and his father Âmenḥotep III. with the kings of Babylon, Nineveh, Mitanni, Alasa (Cyprus), and the vassal kings of Syria and Palestine. These documents, of which eighty-two are now in the British Museum,[1] are written in cuneiform characters on tablets of clay, which, though they differ slightly in shape from the cuneiform tablets discovered in Assyria and Babylonia, belong to the same class as those from the famous "Libraries of Clay" mentioned above. The information supplied by them is invaluable for reconstructing the history of Mesopotamia for the period between 1400 and 1360 B.C.

An Ancient Private Library.

London supplies yet another ancient landmark in library history. The earliest library belonging to a private individual of which any considerable remains exist is that of an Egyptian lawyer named Bakakhuiu, which is now preserved in the British Museum (Department of Manuscripts). The charred remains of this interesting collection of books were among the prizes which rewarded the excavations undertaken in 1884 by Professor Sir Flinders Petrie at Tanis.[2] A large number of papyri from this library had been collected together in baskets by an ancient looter, who had hastily snatched the books from the bookcase containing them, but for some unknown reason had not been able to remove them before the house was set on fire. Among the confused debris of burnt walls and household objects, Petrie tenderly undermined the precious mass of charred books and carried them away to his house, as he tells us, "with fear and reverent joy."[3] Many of the books had utterly perished by being burnt to a white ash, but about one hundred and fifty documents remained in a crushed and carbonised condition. It took ten hours' work to separate them and pack them safely in tin boxes for removal to Eng-

[1] *The Tell el-Amarna Tablets in the British Museum, with Autotype Facsimiles*, (edited by Dr. Carl Bezold), London, 1892. One of the tablets from Tell al-'Amarna is shown in Plate XXIII. See also page 132.

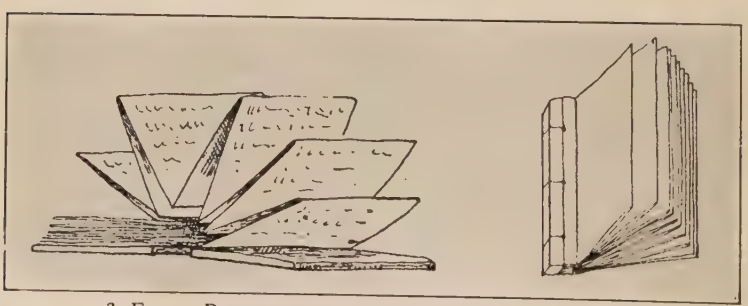
[2] Petrie: *Tanis*, Part I., 1883–4 (Second Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund), London, 1885, p. 42.

[3] Petrie: *Ten Years' Digging in Egypt*, 2nd edition, [London], 1893, p. 34.

PLATE II.

1. EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS ROLL.

2. GREEK PAPYRUS ROLL.



3. FOLDED ROLL.

4. ORIHON.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOOK.

land. Some of the papyri were found to have been rolled tightly round a piece of reed, while others were without this central support. Some still showed the thread with which they had been tied. This library probably belongs to the first or second century A.D.

Development of the Modern Book from the Papyrus Roll.

The study of these ancient libraries and books, for which such exceptional facilities occur in London, is one of great importance bibliographically, for it must be remembered that the book of to-day is the direct descendant of the papyrus roll of ancient Egypt. In Egyptian papyrus rolls the hieroglyphic writing was arranged in parallel vertical columns, divided from one another by lines drawn vertically from top to bottom. The next step, illustrated by many Hieratic and Greek papyri, was to fix a wider space-limit for the writing than the vertical columns of the hieroglyphic papyri, and to fill these increased spaces with short horizontal lines of writing, the columns being separated from one another by vertical dividing lines or blank spaces. This method suggested another arrangement by which the reading is made easier and the inconvenient rolling of the papyrus avoided. By folding the roll at regular intervals along the dividing lines or spaces, backwards and forwards, like accordion pleating, we arrive at a form of book well known in the East and among primitive nations. The Chinese and Japanese carried this particular stage in the evolution of the book a step further, and by "stabbing" the flattened roll along one of its sides, they produced a form of book (*orihon*) which was strong and easy to consult. It only remained to cut open the outer folded edges and a book was produced such as is common to-day, but with a page of text and a blank alternating in pairs. It was not until about the fifth century of the Christian era that the modern book-form came into existence, and even then it did not entirely supplant the roll-form which continued throughout the Middle Ages.

Our bibliographical terminology is also in a large measure the product of the papyrus rolls of ancient Egypt.

Bibliographical Terms with an Ancient Origin.

"Paper" is derived from the Greek *πάπυρος*, which was originally the name of the Egyptian reed, but afterwards came to be applied to the papyrus as prepared to receive writing. Finally, when rags took the place of the reed, it grew to mean the new material on which the thoughts of men were commonly recorded. The word "volume" also finds its origin in the days when papyrus was the ordinary writing material. It is derived from the Latin *volumen*, which means something rolled up, from *volvo*, I roll. Another word associated with the papyrus roll is "Bible." The Greeks gave the name *βύβλοι* to the thin strips into which the inner part of the stalk of the papyrus plant was cut in the manufacture of the papyrus book, which when formed they called *βίβλος*. Later, the same word in its diminutive form *βιβλίον* was adopted by the Romans, who used it chiefly in the plural *biblia*. The plural form of the word was later disregarded, and it was transformed into a feminine substantive in the singular, with its genitive case *bibliæ*. Lastly, it became exclusively applied to *the* Book, or the Bible, and with this meaning it has passed into the English language. Then again, the word "Protocol," which is still used in present-day diplomacy, is derived from the Greek *πρωτόκολλον*, which means the first sheet of a papyrus roll. The word *explicit*, with which all librarians are familiar as indicating the end of a book, properly means "unrolled." The modern use of catch-words is derived from the old Babylonian custom of carrying over the last line of each tablet, and repeating it at the beginning of the next.

Early English Libraries.

Frequent references to collections of books in this country are found from the seventh century A.D., but little information exists as to the manner in which they were stored in early times; probably the books were kept in presses in the cloisters, where they were also read. When monastic libraries grew in size and importance, book-rooms were provided for their reception, and a room called the "Scriptorium" was set apart for the writing and illumination of manuscripts. Special buildings

for libraries do not appear to have come into use until the fourteenth century.

Mediæval Library Fittings.

In early times, when books and readers were few, libraries were fitted with bookcases in the shape of lecterns, to which the books were chained on either side. The library of the Church of Saints Peter and Walburga at Zutphen furnishes the only surviving example of this system. Later, it gave place to what is known as the stall-system, which provided increased storage accommodation for the books and sloping counters for those volumes actually in use by readers. Three or four rows of shelves were fixed on a case with a flat top which supported the counters on either side, and a chain attached to each manuscript was secured at the other end to a rod which ran along the shelves. The best example in England of a mediæval library fitted on this system is found in the west wing of Merton College Library at Oxford; the building was erected about A.D. 1380, but the existing bookcases appear to be of a later date. The cases abut from the walls at equal intervals between the windows, and in each intervening space is placed a heavy wooden bench. The practice of fixing tall bookcases against the walls of a library is a late development, of which the Arts End of the Bodleian Library, dated 1612, is the earliest example in this country.

Monastic Libraries.

Many of the monastic libraries were not confined to use by the religious community possessing them, but were open freely to the limited reading public of the district. The Carthusians, Cistercians and Benedictines provided for the loan of books to extraneous persons under certain conditions or on the receipt of a pledge of sufficient value.[1] Very little now remains of the libraries of mediæval London and Westminster. All the wealthier Religious Orders possessed valuable libraries, and even the Friars, though they were established on the principle of holding no possessions of any kind, soon found that books

[1] J. W. Clark: *Medieval and Renaissance Libraries* (Rede Lecture), Cambridge, 1894, pp. 16, 17. Cardinal Gasquet's "Notes on Mediæval Monastic Libraries" in his *Old English Bible*, London, 1897, pp. 30–33.

were indispensable.[1] But the great spoliation at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries swept them almost completely away, and they were lost in the widespread destruction of things venerable and beautiful which then took place. Clasps and ornaments were torn from priceless manuscripts and the books themselves thrown away or sold for waste paper. The libraries of the Carthusians at the Charterhouse and of the Benedictines at Westminster Abbey were almost entirely destroyed. A considerable library seems to have existed at the monastery of the Grey Friars (Franciscans) on the site afterwards occupied by Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street. In 1421 Richard Whittington erected on the northern side of the quadrangle a handsome library, one hundred and twenty-nine feet in length and thirty-one feet in breadth, wainscoted throughout, and fitted with twenty-eight desks and eight double settles.[2] He was also the donor, along with Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, one of the Friars, of a large number of manuscripts, and a transcript of the works of Nicholas de Lira was expressly prepared at the cost of one hundred marks to be chained in the library. A wall of the library, "shamefully defaced and mutilated," remained as late as 1834.[3] The White Friars (Carmelites) also possessed a large and choice library, and "spared for no cost to procure books."[4] Thomas Walden (or Netter), a learned member of the Carmelite Order at London, and a prominent defender of the Catholic faith against Wycliffe and Hus, presented to the library a large number of books, one of which, a commen-

[1] Richard de Bury testifies to the care taken by the mendicant Friars to form collections of books. See *The Love of Books: the Philobiblon*, newly translated by E. C. Thomas, (The King's Classics), London, 1902, p. 60.

[2] John Stow: *A Survey of London;* edited by C. L. Kingsford, Oxford, 1908, vol. i., p. 318. Here Stow gives the date of the foundation of the library as 1429, but elsewhere in the same work (p. 108) he records that "Richard Whittington Mercer, three times Maior, in the yeare 1421 began the librarie of the gray Friers in London." This date is confirmed by an entry in the Register of the Grey Friars of London, made *c.* 1526, now in the British Museum. (Cotton MS. Vitellius F. xii.).

[3] William Trollope: *A History of the Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital*, London, 1834, p. 105.

[4] Oldys's "London Libraries," in *Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. xi., Jan.-June, 1861, p. 402.

THE GREY FRIARS LIBRARY IN 1700.

tary on the Psalms, is now at Trinity College, Oxford (MS. 58). Bishop Bale, who was educated by the Carmelites, says that no book was offered for sale but that they had their emissaries to buy it. Their church and monastery, situated east of the Temple, were destroyed at the Dissolution, and dwelling-houses were built on the site; but the right of sanctuary was preserved until 1697, and consequently during this period the neighbourhood became the haunt of thieves and fraudulent debtors. Equally zealous in the extension of their library were the Black Canons (Augustinian Canons) of the Holy Trinity in Aldgate, of whom it is recorded that their first Prior, not content with building his cloister and church, bought books and vestments on so liberal a scale that there was nothing left wherewith to buy food.[1] The Black Friars (Dominicans) had their house between Ludgate Hill and the Thames, their premises extending from St. Andrew's Hill to the Fleet River; the Cistercians' New Abbey was in East Smithfield; and the Crutched Friars, who derived their name from the cross they wore on their backs, were established on the site of St. Olave's, Hart Street. The church of the Austin Friars (Augustinian Hermits), off Old Broad Street, which is now occupied by the Dutch Protestant Church, is all that is preserved of their important settlement. The value of their library may be inferred from a regrettable incident in the history of the house about the year 1364, when a member of the Order named John de Ardern was tempted to take from it certain books which he "deposited with divers persons," and a threat of excommunication had to be made by Pope Urban V. to enforce their return.[2] John Lowe, who was Prior in 1428 and afterwards occupied the sees of St. Asaph and of Rochester, built a new library for the Austin Friars and added to it a large number of books. The Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, of which interesting remains are preserved in the fine crypt and the well-known ancient gateway, called St. John's Gate, was at Clerken Well. It was endowed in 1324 with the revenues of the dissolved English Knights Templars. The magnificent Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded by the

[1] John Stevens: *The History of the Antient Abbeys, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches*, vol. ii., London, 1723, p. 77.

[2] *Calendar of Papal Registers*, Papal Letters, vol. iv., London, 1902, pp. 42, 43.

Augustinian Canons, was in Smithfield, where still stands its noble chancel, acknowledged by all to be the finest Norman building in London. The Augustinian Priory of St. Mary Overy was on the south side of the river at Southwark, with its beautiful church, which at the time of the Dissolution became the parish church and changed its name to St. Saviour's (now Southwark Cathedral).

The Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The criminal rapacity of Henry VIII. and the grantees of the dissolved houses was even recognised by men of the time who sympathised with the "Reformation" movement. We may instance the well-known lamentation of Bishop Bale,[1] who was a true lover of books, although he was a hater of the monks who produced and possessed them. It seems that Henry VIII. had at one time thought of forming a great royal library out of the thousands of volumes that were to come into his hands. His employment of Leland, as king's antiquary, to inspect and note the more interesting books, and the single letter of Thomas Cromwell in favour of Leland's researches, together with Leland's own expressions in more than one place of his writings, all point in this direction.[2] But the King's greed gained the upper hand and the project was soon dropped. In the reign of Edward VI. a second blow fell, this time inspired not only by desire for gain, but also

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[1] John Bale's preface to J. Leland: *The Laboryouse journey & serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes antiquitees*, London, 1549. He says: "A great nombre of thē whych purchased those superstycyouse mansyons, reserued of those lybrarye bokes, some to serue theyr iakes, some to scoure theyr candelstyckes, & some to rubbe their bootes. Some they solde to the grossers and sope sellers, & some they sent ouer see to ye bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole shyppes full, to the wonderynge of the foren nacyons. Yea, the vny-uersytees of thys realme, are not all clere in this detestable fact. But cursed is that bellye, whyche seketh to be fedde with suche ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth hys natural cōtreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, whych shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte the cōtentes of two noble lybraryes for xl. shyllynges pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupyed in the stede of graye paper by the space of more than these x yeares, & yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyuose example is this, & to be abhorred of all men which loue their nacyon as they shoulde do."

[2] *The Quarterly Review*, vol. 195, Jan.–April, 1902, p. 460.

by unreasoning and ignorant hatred of the past; even the Guildhall Library did not escape the loss of its books, and the royal library itself was wantonly "purged." Thus it came to pass that London and the whole country were robbed of their venerable monastic libraries and other valuable storehouses of mediæval learning.

Church Libraries.

The church libraries and the ecclesiastical records preserved in repositories which were usually situated in the churches themselves, suffered also from the great pillage of the Reformation. On the east side of the cloisters of old St. Paul's Cathedral there was "a fayre librarie, builded at the costes and charges of Waltar Sherington, Chancellor of the Duchie of Lancaster in the raigne of Henrie the 6. which hath beene well furnished with faire written bookes in vellem: but few of them now do remaine there."[1] The lists of books transcribed by Dugdale show that there were one hundred and seventy-one volumes in the library in 1458, fifty-two in 1486, and only fifteen in 1559.[2] Leland[3] gives a list of twenty-one manuscripts, but only three can now be traced: a manuscript of Avicenna; the *Chronicle* of Ralph de Diceto in Lambeth Palace Library; and the *Miracles of the Virgin* in the Aberdeen University Library. A *Psalterium* now in the Cathedral library was probably one of the service-books of old St. Paul's.[4]

The library of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, which was traditionally founded by the British Archbishop Elvanus, is said to have been the earliest in London. The building was repaired about 1475 in accordance with the testamentary directions of Sir John Crosby, whose coat of arms was placed on the walls with those of other benefactors. Stow, writing in 1598, said that this parish church once possessed an ancient library, which "hath beene of late time, to wit, within these fifty

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[1] Stow: *A Survey of London*, vol. i., p. 328.

[2] Sir W. Dugdale: *The History of St. Paul's Cathedral*, London, 1716, Appendix, pp. 60–70.

[3] Leland: *De rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, editio altera, London, 1770, vol. iv., pp. 47, 48.

[4] Sparrow Simpson: *Gleanings from Old St. Paul's*, London, 1889, pp. 37–39. See also page 422.

yeares well furnished of bookes: Iohn Leyland viewed and commended them, but now those bookes be gone, and the place is occupied by a Schoolemaister and his Usher, ouer a number of schollers learning their grammar rules, &c." [1] Leland gives a note of four manuscripts "in bibliotheca Petrina Londini." [2] The only book now surviving in this church is a fine manuscript copy of the Vulgate which possesses an interesting history. It was written and illuminated about the end of the thirteenth century, and contains the indication of its provenance in the colophon, probably added at the beginning of the fifteenth century, which reads: "Iste liber pertinet perpetue cantarie duorum capellanorum celebrancium ad altare Sanctae Trinitatis in Ecclesia Sancti Petri super Cornhull in Londinio." The manuscript, which is written on vellum, consists of 586 leaves, and is enriched with upwards of 150 beautiful miniatures. It was apparently stolen, with other valuable property of the church, at the time of the Reformation. After passing into the possession of various private persons, and thereby escaping the destruction which overtook the church of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill in the Great Fire of 1666, it was purchased for £25 in the nineteenth century, and restored to the church from which it had been removed. Another surviving manuscript, once belonging to the church but now in the British Museum,[3] is a volume written at the end of the fourteenth century, probably about 1385, which contains Higden's *Polychronicon*, Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniæ*, as well as some other early chronicles and a number of small treatises. The completeness of the spoliation of the library of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill during the Reformation is confirmed by entries in the accounts made between 1548 and 1551 by the churchwardens, under the orders of Edward VI., for the sale of the goods and ornaments of the church.[4] The entries relating to sales of "olde bokes of the churche" and "claspes that

[1] Stow: *A Survey of London*, vol. i., p. 194.

[2] Leland: *De rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, iv., p. 48.

[3] Royal MS. 13. D. 1. The inscriptions on fo. 1^{v} and 2^{v} show that the manuscript belonged to the church of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill in the fifteenth century; it was probably a gift to the church at that time.

[4] This document is contained in the collection of inventories of church goods in the Public Record Office (E. 117/4/11).

were on bokes" tell their own pathetic tale. The few books which escaped destruction seem to have been regarded as inconvenient lumber and removed out of the way, as appears from entries of sums of money "paide to the Sexton for carying the bokes out of the lybrary into the vestry," "for the caryage of the bokes out of the vestry afore Mr. Aldermans pewe," and finally "for cariage of the bokes from Mr. Aldermans pewe into the belfry."

Even some of the smaller churches had large libraries attached to them. For instance, the parish church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks (so called because of its near proximity to the city stocks) was neither large nor important; but, as we learn from one of the old parish records, it possessed in 1488 "on the south side of the vestrarie . . . a grete library with ij longe lecturnalles thereon to ley on the bokes."[1]

Chained Books.

Few chained libraries now survive; none exists in London, and the best examples are those at Hereford Cathedral and Wimborne Minster.[2] The chaining of single books in churches was an early custom, which is shown by the provisions of many wills to have existed prior to the Reformation when it is commonly thought to have originated.[3] Thus we find that William Lyndwood, Bishop of St. David's, by will of November 22nd, 1443, directed that a chained copy of his great compendium of English canon law called the *Provinciale* should be kept in the upper part of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, to serve as a standard for future editions.[4] In 1537 an order was

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[1] Edwin Freshfield's article "On the Parish Books of St. Margaret-Lothbury, St. Christopher-le-Stocks and St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange," in *Archæologia*, vol. xlv., 1877, p. 120.

[2] There is ample evidence to show that the books in the Chapter Library at Westminster were once chained to the shelves, but no trace of the chains or their fittings now remains. See pages 428 and 429. Lists of the more important church libraries in England and of old books, chained or otherwise, which are now to be found in the parish churches, either singly or in small groups, will be found in J. Charles Cox and Alfred Harvey: *English Church Furniture*, 2nd edition (The Antiquary's Books), London, 1908, pp. 331–340.

[3] *Ex. gr.*, Blades: *Books in Chains*, London, 1892, p. 28.

[4] *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., 1852, p. 419.

made by Henry VIII. that the Bible in the vulgar tongue should be placed in the churches for the perusal of the parishioners. The practice received a new impetus by the injunctions given by Edward VI. to "the clergie and the laietie" in 1547, and repeated by Elizabeth in 1559, in which they are ordered "to provide within three moneths next after the visitacion one boke of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English, and within one twelve moneth after the saied visitacion, the Paraphrasis of Erasmus, the same to be sette uppe in some convenient place within the churche." Archbishop Parker required Bishop Jewel's *Defence of the Apologie of the Churche of Englande* to be placed in the churches, and Archbishop Bancroft made a like order respecting Jewel's collected *Works* (editions of 1609 and 1611). In April 1571 the Convocation of the Church of England resolved that copies of John Foxe's mendacious *Actes and Monuments*, commonly known as "The Book of Martyrs," should be placed in cathedral churches and in the houses of archbishops, bishops, deans and archdeacons; and although this resolution, being unconfirmed by Parliament, never obtained legal force, it was speedily adopted throughout the country on a still wider scale, a copy being provided in many of the parish churches and chained to a desk near the porch. At St. Paul's Cathedral there are two chained books in the library, and also a chain stated to have belonged originally to the manuscript *Remediarium Conversorum* which is still preserved, but in a modern binding. In Chelsea Old Church there are now five chained books, and in St. Andrew's Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, there is a volume to which a chain is attached, as well as three other volumes to which chains, still preserved in the church, were once fastened before the original covers were discarded for inappropriate modern bindings. At St. Clement's Eastcheap there still remains a plain wooden double lectern to which is chained a copy of the first edition of Bishop Pearson's *Exposition of the Creed*, 1695, presented by the author himself, who preached the substance of the work in a series of lectures at St. Clement's, of which church he was rector for many years. A manuscript note records that the Rev. W. J. Hall supplied a title-page and three leaves from a reprint of 1715 and generally repaired the volume in 1867. A portion of the original chain is attached to the

back of this book by a loop which is held in position by strong iron anchors, symbolic of St. Clement, one on each side of the volume. At the time of writing the volume is falling to pieces and the chain is broken. Another book, a copy of Comber's *Companion to the Temple*, which still retains a small fragment of its chain fastened to one of the covers, is now deposited in a cupboard in the choir with some other volumes ; all are in a very dilapidated condition. All Hallows' Lombard Street possesses two volumes in their original bindings, with chains attached to the covers ; and a third volume, now in a modern binding, was once chained with them to a desk in St. Leonard's Eastcheap, from which church they were all saved in the Great Fire and deposited in St. Bene't's Gracechurch. St. Bene't's was destroyed in 1864 and the parish united to All Hallows', when these books were transferred to their present position.

Libraries in Hospitals and Colleges.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital possessed a library which evidently contained some most beautiful books. Stow says : "Sir Iohn Wakering, priest, Mayster of this house, in the year 1463, amongst other bookes gave to their common library the fayrest Bible that I have seene, written in large velame, by a brother of that house named Iohn Coke, at the age of 68 years, when he had been priest 43 yeares. Since the spoyle of that library I have seene this booke in the custody of my worshipfull frend M. Walter Cope." [1] About 1549–50 the library was sold, and a record is still preserved in one of the ledgers of a sum of £1 received by the treasurer for old books.[2]

Elsyng Spital, which was situated a little east of Cripplegate, was founded in 1329 by the pious charity of William Elsyng, a mercer, for the glory of God, the good of his soul, and the relief of one hundred poor men, by choice those who were blind ; it possessed in the year 1448 a library of sixty-three volumes.[3] Stow tells us that the college of priests

[1] Stow : *A Survey of London*, vol. ii., p. 23.

[2] Dr. Norman Moore : *The History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, London, 1918, vol. ii., p. 206.

[3] J. P. Malcolm : *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. i., London, 1802, pp. 29, 30. Cotton Roll, xiii., 10.

called Jesus Commons in Dowgate Ward, once had "a faire librarie well stored with bookes," [1] but that it had been scattered many years before the time in which he wrote (1598).

Libraries of Episcopal Palaces.

In Tudor times, fourteen Bishops had episcopal residences in London, besides the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who had palaces at Lambeth and Whitehall respectively, and the fact that they possessed large libraries is evinced by the apparent extent of that belonging to Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. When the Protestant insurgents under the leadership of Sir Thomas Wyatt reached Southwark in their attack on London in 1554, "diuers of his companie being gentlemen (as they saide) went to Winchester place, made hauocke of the Bishops goods . . . not leauing so much as one lock of a doore, but ye same was taken off and carried awaie, nor a booke in his gallery or library uncut, or rent into pieces, so that men might haue gone up to the knees in leaues of books, cut & throwne under feete." [2] Winchester House was situated in Southwark, west of St. Mary Overy's Church, near London Bridge, and parts of it still exist; it was built in 1107 by Bishop Gifford. The other episcopal residences in London, all doubtless containing valuable libraries, were those of the Bishops of Bath, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Lichfield, Llandaff and Worcester, in the Strand; of the Bishop of Ely, at Ely Place in Holborn; of the Bishop of Hereford, on Fish Street Hill; of the Bishop of St. David's, near Bridewell; of the Bishop of Salisbury, in Salisbury Square; and of the Bishop of Rochester, in Southwark.

Whittington and Bury's Public Library at the Guildhall.

Between 1421 and 1425 the executors of Richard Whittington and William Bury founded a public library in London which was the precursor of the Guildhall Library. Stow says that it was "a fayre and large library furnished with books," and that it was situated on the south side of the Guildhall Chapel. "The

[1] Stow: *A Survey of London*, vol. i., p. 231.

[2] Stow: *The Annales, or generall chronicle of England*, London, 1615, p. 619.

armes of Whitington," he adds, "are placed on the one side in the stone worke, and two letters to wit, W. and B. for William Bury, on the other side." [1] The library is described in a schedule of the possessions of the Guildhall College, dated July 24th, 3 Edward VI. [1549], as "a certen house next unto the sam Chapel apperteynyng, called the library, all waies res'ved for students to resorte unto, w^t three chambres under nithe the saide library, which library being covered w^t Slate is valued together w^t the Chambres at xiii^s. iiij^d. yerely. . . . The saied library is a house appointed by the saied Maier and cominaltie for . . . resorte of all students for their education in Divine Scriptures." [2] The new foundation was enriched by the benefactions of generous citizens. William Chichele, Sheriff of London in 1409, bequeathed in 1425 "x^li to be bestowyd in bokes notable to be layde in the newe librarye at the gildehall at London for to be memoriall for John Hadle, sumtyme meyre, and for me there while they mowe laste." [3] On March 8th, 1441, John Carpenter, town clerk of London from 1417 to 1438, one of Whittington's executors, who had already given to the library several important books during his lifetime, directed in his will that "if any good or rare books shall be found amongst the said residue of my goods, which, by the discretion of the aforesaid Master William Lichefeld [4] and Reginald Pecok,[5] may seem necessary to the common library at Guildhall, for the profit of the students there, and those discoursing to the common people, then I will and bequeath that these books be placed by my executors and chained in that library that the visitors and students thereof may be the sooner

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[1] Stow: *A Survey of London*, edited by C. L. Kingsford, Oxford, 1908, vol. i., p. 275.

[2] Article by Edward M. Borrajo, on "The Guildhall Library, its History and Present Position," in the *Library Association Record*, vol. x., 1908, p. 381.

[3] Chichele Register, pt. 1, fo. 392^v, Lambeth Palace.

[4] Dr. William Lichfield, Rector of Allhallows-the-Great, in Upper Thames Street. Stow (*op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 235) says of him that he was "a great student and compiled many bookes both moral and diuine, in prose and in verse."

[5] Dr. Reginald Peacock, Master of Whittington's College of St. Michael Royal, one of the great scholars patronized by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

admonished to pray for my soul." [1] The library, however, did not survive the general destruction of the Reformation. Its lamentable end about the year 1549 is best described in the words of Stow: "These books . . . were in the raign of Edward the 6. sent for by Edward Duke of Somerset, Lorde Protector, with promise to be restored shortly: men laded from thence three Carries with them, but they were neuer returned. This library . . . is now lofted through and made a store house for clothes." [2]

Destruction of Old Libraries.

Ignorance and neglect accompanied bigotry and greed in the destruction of old libraries, and this discreditable state of affairs continued even until within recent times. Blades recounts his visit in the middle of the nineteenth century to the French Protestant Church, then in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where he discovered in a dirty pigeon-hole a copy, in its original binding, of Caxton's second edition of the *Canterbury Tales*, with woodcuts, from which over a hundred leaves had been torn to light the vestry fires. He drew the attention of the pastor to its great value, but some years later when the church library was rearranged and catalogued, the volume had entirely disappeared.[3]

In 1634 the Rev. Abraham Colfe, Vicar of Lewisham and Rector of St. Leonard's Eastcheap, made a proposal to the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers, which they accepted, "concerning the setling of certaine lands & tenements vpon this Socyety to be distributed to pious uses," and later induced them to accept on trust certain sums of money, of which two hundred pounds were applied in 1651 to the

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[1] John Carpenter died on May 12th, 1442, and on that date his will was proven by his executors in the Commissary Court of the Bishop of London. A contemporary registered copy is in Somerset House. His many bequests of books indicate that his library was of considerable importance.

[2] Stow: *A Survey of London*, vol. i., p. 275.

[3] Blades: *How to tell a Caxton*, London, 1870, pp. 32, 33; *Enemies of Books*, 2nd ed., London, 1888, p. 53. A notice of the library of the French Protestant Church will be found on pages 347 and 348.

building of a Grammar School at Lewisham. It was completed and opened in 1652 when the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers made a gift of books for the establishment of a library for the use of the school and of the clergy and gentlemen in the Hundred of Blackheath. Colfe died in 1657, having directed in his will, dated September 7th, 1656, that, in the next year after his death, all the upper room over the school should be made into a public library, wherein all his books in folio, quarto and thick octavo that were worth the giving, and of which copies had not been given before by others, should be placed on shelves and fastened with iron chains. He left five pounds and the money derived from the sale of the rest of his books, to provide bookshelves and to pay the expenses of pulling down a partition-wall and of binding and fastening the books. He further provided for a yearly payment of twenty shillings to be made out of his estate for the purchase "of one or two books in folio, of worthy and learned writers on divinity, or belonging to history or other matters," which were also to be "chained fast in the public library." Besides other regulations given in his will, he directed that a fine of three shillings and fourpence should be paid by the master of the school for each irregular or additional play-day he gave to his scholars, and that the proceeds derived from this source should be applied to the purchase of books for the library. A copy of the works of Caius Julius Hyginus, printed at Hamburg in 1674, contains the following note: "This book was bought for the library at Black heath wth half a crown given by M^{r}. Lighit for a play day, and ye rest of [the] money raised from ye Scholars by forfeiture for not speaking Latin." Colfe enjoined on the scholars who should enjoy his exhibition to the University to give one copy of every book that they should print, "and also the copy of all their sermon-notes." He also laid it down as a condition of his gift for the encouragement of Biblical literature that a copy of the commentaries or lectures receiving an award, should be first deposited in the library of Sion College and in the library at Lewisham. The testator earnestly called on the gentlemen of the neighbourhood to be benefactors to the library, which he declared "shall be free for all well known ministers and for gentlemen of the Hundred, and for all the godly

The Colfe Library at Lewisham.

students that will frequent it, whom I desire (if they be of ability) to give a book with the price of a chain thereunto." The books, which are now kept at Leathersellers' Hall, St. Helen's Place, E.C.3, consist chiefly of early works on theology and editions of the classics, and include two volumes which once belonged to Archbishop Cranmer and bear his autograph. A catalogue of the library, with full entries, was prepared by William Henry Black and printed by order of the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers in 1831.[1]

Libraries of the Kings of England.

Many of our English kings were ardent book-collectors, and some of them formed libraries of considerable size and importance. The library of Edward IV. was conveyed from London to Eltham Palace in 1480, an event which is mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of this king, now preserved among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum.[2] Henry VII. had a large and valuable library in his Palace at Richmond, where it appears to have remained for more than a century after his death. One of its chief treasures was the collection of volumes on vellum bought from Antoine Vérard, the Paris publisher, which is now in the British Museum. It was added to by Henry VIII., who also formed a library at Westminster, of which the catalogue, compiled about 1542, is now in the Record Office.[3] It contained works of English, French and Italian authors, and Greek and Latin classics, as well as a large number of works of the Fathers of the Church, and sixty Primers, many of which were handsomely bound. In the reign of Edward VI. this library was " purged " of all " super

[1] W. H. Black: *Bibliothecæ Colfanæ Catalogus—Catalogue of the Library in the Free Grammar-School at Lewisham founded by the Reverend Abraham Colfe, M.A., in the year 1652*, London, 1831.

[2] Harleian MS. 4780, fo. 21ᵛ. " And to Robert Boillet for blac papir and nailles for closing and fastenyng of divers cofyns of ffyrre wherein the Kinges bookes were conveyed and caried from the Kinges grete Wardrobe in London unto Eltham aforesaid."

[3] Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Books, no. 160, fo. 107ᵛ–120. Copies of the catalogue were made by Thomas Astle, contained in Sloane MS. 4729, and by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in 1839, contained in Add. MS. 25469. See also *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII.*, vol. xvii., 1900, no. 267, p. 147.

stitiouse bookes, as masse-bookes, legendes and suche like" by an order in council, which also directed that "the garnyture of the same bookes, being either of golde or silver," should be delivered to Sir Anthony Aucher, the Master of the Jewel House.[1] Henry VIII. also established a library at Greenwich Palace, with three hundred and forty-one printed books and manuscripts, and smaller libraries at Windsor and Newhall in Essex. He had another library at Beddington in Surrey which contained a number of very choice books, including many beautiful editions printed for Antoine Vérard, and some of the king's books appear to have been kept at St. James's Palace. Few additions were made to the royal library by the two succeeding sovereigns, Edward VI.[2] and Mary, and not many of the books acquired by Queen Elizabeth now remain. Paul Hentzner speaks of a fine library at Whitehall which he visited in 1598, containing volumes richly bound "in velvet of different colours, though chiefly red, with clasps of gold and silver, some having pearls and precious stones set in their bindings,"[3] but these costly books have disappeared. James I. was particularly enthusiastic as a book-collector, and at the tender age of twelve years he possessed a library of something like six hundred volumes.[4] After the death of Isaac Casaubon his entire collection was bought in 1617 by the king for two hundred and fifty pounds and added to the royal library.[5] Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I., who was also an ardent book-lover, purchased the greater portion of Lord Lumley's valuable library, which on the

[1] *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, new series, vol. iii., 1891, p. 224.

[2] A list of books which belonged to Edward VI. is in V. G. Nichols's biographical memoir which precedes his *Literary Remains of King Edward VI.*, published in 2 vols. for the Roxburghe Club in 1857. See vol. i., pp. cccxxv.–cccxlii.

[3] Paul Hentzner's *Travels in England during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, translated by Horace, late Earl of Orford [or rather by Richard Bentley], London, 1797, p. 21.

[4] A manuscript catalogue, principally in the handwriting of Peter Young, the king's tutor, is in the British Museum (Add. MS. 34275). It was edited by [Sir] G. F. Warner for the Scottish History Society, in its *Miscellany*, vol. i., 1893, pp. ix.–lxxv.

[5] Frederick Devon: *Issues of the Exchequer; being Payments made out of His Majesty's Revenue during the Reign of King James I.*, London, 1836, p. 327.

death of the young prince became the property of James I. and passed into the royal library.[1] Prince Rupert formed a library of 1,200 volumes, of which the catalogue is preserved among the Sloane manuscripts in the British Museum.[2] The royal library did not receive many additions during the reign of Charles I., and it only narrowly escaped dispersion at the time of the Civil War. In the troubled year of 1647 it is recorded that the keeper of the library at Richmond was in receipt of an annual fee of ten pounds, more than was paid to the keeper of the house and the keeper of the wardrobe, who had nine pounds two shillings and sixpence each.[3] The royal library was largely increased by Charles II., and at his death it contained over 10,000 volumes.[4] Succeeding sovereigns took little interest in it, and in 1757 the whole collection was given to the nation by George II. George III., regretting its loss, proceeded to form another magnificent library, which by the action of his successor, George IV., afterwards joined the old royal library in the British Museum.[5] The important library of the Duke of Sussex, son of George III., consisting of over 50,000 volumes, was kept at Kensington Palace and dispersed after his death. A third royal library, now at Windsor Castle, was founded by William IV. and has been considerably augmented by succeeding sovereigns.

The Great Fire of London.

The Great Fire of London in 1666 was the occasion of the second considerable calamity to the libraries of London. In this vast conflagration the Corporation of the Trinity House in Tower Street lost many of its ancient documents; of those which were saved several were destroyed later by a fire which occurred in 1714 in Water Lane, where the house of the Corporation was then situated. The surviving manuscripts of historical interest were calendared in the appendix (section 1) to the eighth

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[1] Thomas Birch: *Life of Henry Prince of Wales*, London, 1760, p. 163.

[2] Sloane MS. 555.

[3] Lazarus Haward: *The Charges issuing forth of the Crown Revenue of England and Dominion of Wales*, London, 1647, p. 44.

[4] Harleian MS. 4180 contains a catalogue of Charles II.'s library.

[5] See pages 73 and 75.

Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Corporation also preserves some early or first editions of famous books of travel and discovery, such as Purchas, Hakluyt, De Bry and the like, as well as early printed maps and atlases; books on lighthouse questions are dispersed in the various offices where they are found to be most useful.

The libraries of Dean Colet and Samuel Cromleholme at St. Paul's School were also lost in the Great Fire, and the few books from the library at old St. Paul's Cathedral that survived the destruction of the Reformation and the fire of 1561, were burnt at this time. The flames swept around Elsyng Spital, leaving unharmed the brothers' chapel, which is now the parish church of St. Alphage. Hard by, on the grounds of the Spital, stood Sion College with its spacious library, and determined efforts were made to save the books. A considerable portion of the collection was removed to the Charterhouse for safety, but at least one-third of it was burnt or hopelessly spoilt. The library of the Royal College of Physicians, which had been erected in 1653 by William Harvey, met with a similar fate. One hundred and forty printed books alone escaped destruction, while the charters and annals were rescued from the burning building by Dr. Merrett, the Harveian librarian and custos. A portion of the library of Merchant Taylors' School was rescued at much personal risk by the schoolmaster, John Goad. The Custom House on the river bank, which occupied a building erected by Queen Elizabeth, was completely destroyed, and pending rebuilding was temporarily established in Lord Bayning's house in Mark Lane. After the Fire the College of Arms, with its records and books, was by the King's command established in the Court of Requests at Westminster Hall.

The City Archives.

Fortunately the archives of the City of London[1] at the Guildhall were saved, and with them the most precious material we possess for the history of London, but it is uncertain how this was achieved. Their bulk and weight would have prevented their quick removal, and probably we owe their preservation to the strong stone vaults below the office of the town clerk in whose custody they were kept. They were brought to Gresham

[1] See pages 329–334.

House by order of the Court of Aldermen three days after the Fire was out, and were found to be uninjured.

Forty-four out of fifty-one halls of the Livery Companies perished in the flames,[1] but fortunately their archives were in many cases saved from destruction. The records of the Cutlers, the Drapers, and the Pewterers were removed just in the nick of time. The Grocers' Company's records had luckily been deposited in an old turret standing in their grounds, which alone remained intact amidst the confused heaps of smouldering ruins. The Goldsmiths' Company had been warned in good time of the approaching disaster, and were able to remove their records and valuables to the Tower of London, so that their losses were insignificant. Most of the archives of the Barber Surgeons were carried out to Moorfields and saved; the minutes of the year 1666 have been lost, and consequently the Company has no record of the Great Fire save the wardens' accounts. The Court of the Coopers' Company were in assembly at a monthly meeting at the very moment when the flames were seen to be approaching their hall; members immediately set to work and removed to a place of safety as much as possible of the Company's property, including the records. All the charters, account books dating from 1399, and ancient deeds of the Merchant Taylors' Company were carried away to the Master's house in Seething Lane and preserved. The Skinners' records were saved through the self-sacrificing efforts of Mr. Foster, the renter warden, whose own property was actually burning while he was thus engaged in the Company's service; they were first removed to Shoreditch, and later taken away to a place of safety in Essex, when it appeared that the whole of London might be involved in the disaster. The Master of the Tallow Chandlers' Company took their records away in his coach to Hampstead, and thus the fine charter of Edward VI. was saved. Happily for our knowledge of English printed books, the Stationers' Registers escaped, but other Companies were less fortunate. The Watermen's Company have to-day only three books dating before the Great Fire—a register of binding of apprentices, from October 1655 to June 1665; a book of by-laws and orders from 1626 to 1662; and a volume

Records of the Livery Companies.

[1] W. G. Bell: *The Great Fire of London*, London, 1920, p. 337.

containing Privy Council Orders: all the other papers and records dealing with the affairs of the Thames were burnt. An interesting relic of the Fire now preserved by the Paynter Stainers is the "Binding Book" of apprentices, the pages of which are stained with water and the covers charred by the flames. The Company also possess the only contemporary picture of the Great Fire of London known to be authentic. A single volume, dated 1616–25, alone escaped of all the Scriveners' records. The Saddlers were able to save only a few of their books which happened by chance to be in use at the time and were therefore easily accessible. The Founders' Company lost many of their books and historical papers, while the records of the Brewers, the Broderers, the Curriers and the Plaisterers were entirely consumed. The Apothecaries' hall and library were also burnt. On the other hand the halls of the Armourers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Cooks, Ironmongers, Leathersellers and Upholsterers almost entirely escaped damage.

Libraries of the Livery Companies.

Apart from their archives, which are invaluable to the student of London history, the literary possessions of the Livery Companies of the City of London are comparatively insignificant. The libraries of the Clockmakers' Company, the Gardeners' Company, the Playing Card Makers' Company, and the Cooks' Company are now at the Guildhall Library, where they may be freely used; and the following sets of records of City Companies have also been deposited there: the Clockmakers from 1632 to 1916; the Feltmakers from 1667 to 1859; the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, from 1624 to 1912; the Paviors, from 1479 to 1861; the Plumbers, 1365, and from 1520 to 1902; and the Poulters, from 1619 to 1903. Books from the library of the Carpenters' Company have been lent to University College, King's College, and the Trades Training Schools in Great Titchfield Street, while the bulk of the library itself is available at Carpenters' Hall to a wide section of the public. Of the libraries retained by the Companies, may be mentioned that of the Fishmongers' Company (600 volumes) at Fishmongers' Hall, Adelaide Place, E.C.4, which is chiefly composed of scientific and historical works on fish

and fisheries, and books dealing with City Livery Companies and Irish land; the Cordwainers' Company's Library (500 volumes), at Cordwainers' Hall, Cannon Street, E.C.4, which consists almost entirely of books on the boot and shoe trade and on London topography; the Ironmongers' Company's Library (400 volumes), at Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, which consists of antiquarian works, histories of City Companies, and books on ironwork; and the Coachmakers' Company's Library (300 volumes), at Coachmakers' Hall, Noble Street, E.C.2, which contains works on coachbuilding, harness-making and allied industries. The Grocers' Company, Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, E.C.2, have a collection of books printed by Richard Grafton, who was a member of the Company, and a few books relating to the City and City Companies.

Circulating Libraries.

Circulating libraries, that is to say, shops in which books are lent for hire, seem to have been introduced into London during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. In Franklin's *Autobiography* he mentions in the narrative of his first visit to England, that when he lodged in Little Britain, he made the acquaintance of one Wilcox, a bookseller, who had a large collection of second-hand books at his shop next door. "Circulating libraries," says Franklin,[1] "were not then in use; but we agreed that, on certain reasonable terms which I have now forgotten, I might take, read and return any of his books." This was in the year 1725. In 1740 a bookseller called Batho established a circulating library at his shop in the Strand, and Cawthorn and Hutt's "British Library" first came into existence in the same year. Samuel Fancourt,[2] a dissenting minister, having involved himself in a lively controversy about free-will and predestination, left Salisbury for London, and established between the years 1740 and 1745 a circulating library in Crane Court which is said by some to have been the first in this country.[3] In a catalogue of the library which he

[1] *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, edited by Jared Sparks, London, 1850, p. 40. See also page 243, note 1.

[2] *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xviii., pp. 172, 173.

[3] *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 54, 1784, p. 273.

published in two volumes in 1748,[1] it is stated that each member would be required to make an initial payment of a guinea for the purchase of books, and a quarterly payment of twelve pence out of which were to be defrayed the rent of the rooms, the salary of the librarian, and sundry incidental expenses. From the scheme explained in the catalogue it would appear that the library had been for some time in existence on a different plan, as a change from annual subscriptions is mentioned which was to begin "from Michaelmas last"—the word "last" in print being run through with a pen and the date 1745 substituted in manuscript. The proprietors were to choose by ballot from among their number twelve or thirteen trustees in whom the library was to be vested, Fancourt himself being appointed librarian for so long as he discharged his office with diligence and fidelity. The library contained between two and three thousand bound volumes, and about the same number of pamphlets. The books were of a studious character, comprising works on theology, history, biography and voyages and travels, and the catalogue gives the contents as well as the title of each work. Each proprietor was entitled to take out one volume and one pamphlet at a time, and the scheme provided that "he may keep them a reasonable time according to their bigness; but if they are not wanted by others he may keep them as long as he has a mind." A good deal of ill-feeling existed against the circulating library on the part of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, secretary of the Royal Society whose premises were adjacent, and at some time after 1755 Fancourt left the house which he occupied in Crane Court. After several changes, he moved to "the corner of one of the streets in the Strand," where his business completely failed, and he sank under a load of debt, the books being seized by his creditors.

According to Temperley,[2] there were four circulating libraries in London and its neighbourhood in the year 1770. In 1776 another circulating library was established by

[1] *An Alphabetical Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets in English, French and Latin belonging to the Circulating Library in Crane Court,* London, 1748. The copy consulted is in the London Library.

[2] C. H. Temperley: *A Dictionary of Printers and Printing,* London, 1839, p. 721.

William Dangerfield on the north side of Berkeley Square. The business was purchased in 1810 by Mr. Rice, who greatly extended it, and later it was moved to Mount Street and passed into the hands of John and Charles Day successively. In 1913 Cawthorn and Hutt's "British Library" was incorporated with Day's Library in its present quarters at 96, Mount Street, W.1.

The imprint of a novel[1] in the British Museum bears the words "Printed for F. Noble at his Circulating Library, No. 324 Holborn, 1788," and at the end is a list of "Books printed for F. Noble," which runs to one hundred and thirty-three sets, some of which are reprints, such as Defoe's *Captain Singleton*, but most seem to be original works. About 1790, R. Dillon established a circulating library in "Lombard Street, near the Church, Chelsea," and he was succeeded about 1800 by T. Mudie at "39, Cheyne Walk, near Chelsea Church." The following advertisement of his library appeared about this time: "This library is enriched with every work of merit, as soon as published; and comprises such a variety of travels, histories, biography, novels, plays, and literature in general, as cannot fail to gratify every class of readers. The Daily Papers taken in. Terms:

	For four Books.			*For two Books.*		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Yearly . . .	1	1	0	0	16	0
Half-yearly . .	0	12	6	0	9	0
Quarterly . .	0	7	6	0	5	0
Monthly . .	0	3	6	0	2	6

Books read by Non-subscribers charged according to size. All subscriptions to be paid at the commencement of the subscription. No new book to be kept longer than one week, nor any other book longer than one month, under penalty of paying for such book or books, and as this regulation is made with a view to the general interest of his Subscribers, the Proprietor trusts it will apologize for his enforcing the condition." Many of the London circulating libraries of the eighteenth century seem to have been of considerable

[1] Mrs. P. Gibbes: *The Niece; or, the History of Sukey Thornby*, 3 vols., London, 1788.

size, but it was not until 1842, when Charles Edward Mudie founded his large circulating library, that they attained a new stage of influence and importance.[1]

Library Facilities in the 18th Century.

The evidence respecting the adequacy of the library facilities which existed in London in the eighteenth century is somewhat conflicting. Thomas Carte, the historian,[2] writing in 1747, said: "I am sorry to observe on this occasion that there is scarce a great city in those parts of Europe where learning is at all regarded, which is so destitute of a good publick library as London: and we now see a most expensive structure erecting for the Mansion House of its chief magistrate, without any provision to remedy a defect which is scarce to be found in the private houses of any simple magistrate abroad, to whom there is any resort on account of publick business. . . . For the most opulent city upon earth, the metropolis of a great and learned nation, to labour under a defect of this kind, looks as if learning, the friend and support of liberty, met here with little encouragement from the publick, however it may be cultivated by private persons, in despight of all difficulties." On the other hand William Oldys, the antiquary, writing about the same time, said: "London and Westminster are well stored not only with printed books but manuscript records and other muniments of great antiquity . . . though we are not so ostentatious . . . of them,—have not the talent of magnifying them so much as some of our neighbours have."[3]

Oldys has left us an interesting account of London libraries in the first half of the eighteenth century which he based on

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[1] See pages 242–245. Professor George Saintsbury, in *The English Novel*, London, 1913, pp. 263, *et seq.*, deals with the sustaining influence of circulating libraries on the three-volume novel.

[2] Thomas Carte: *General History of England*, vol. i., London, 1747, p. vi.

[3] Oldys's "London Libraries," *loc. cit.*, p. 381. In this explanation he follows Bagford, who says: "We here are not apt to extol and magnify our selves, and the French have a peculiar talent that way." (*The Monthly Miscellany; or, Memoirs for the Curious*, vol. ii., London, 1708, p. 167.)

notes compiled by John Bagford, the famous book-collector.[1] At that time the old Corporation Library in the Guildhall, which had been ravaged under Edward VI.[2], was regrettably but a memory of the past, and the library of Sion College, rebuilt in 1669 after the Great Fire,[3] was the only public library within the walls of the City.[4] Part of the national archives were at the Tower of London, where they were housed in the Wakefield Tower and in St. John's Chapel in the White Tower. Westminster Chapter House, which was used as a Record Office from 1547 until 1863, contained other public records; the Chapter library was in a room constructed on the east side of the cloisters. The Parliament Rolls were kept in "an old stone tower" in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, and the Papers of State from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., in "the fine built gate as you go through to the Cockpit" (Holbein's Gate, Whitehall).[5] The old royal library was kept at St. James's Palace, and the Cottonian Library,[6] formed by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, Bart. (*b.* 1571, *d.* 1631), was then in Ashburnham House, where it later met with considerable damage in the fire of October 23rd, 1731. The Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth occupied the old galleries above the cloisters, where the discomfort and

Oldys's Treatise on London Libraries.

[1] *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. xi., Jan.–June, 1861, pp. 381–384; 401–404; 421–424; 441–445; and 461–464. Bagford's first rough and incomplete draft is among his Collectanea in Harleian MS. 5900, fo. 44, and was printed in *The Monthly Miscellany; or, Memoirs for the Curious*, vol. ii., 1708, pp. 167–182, under the title "An account of several libraries in and about London, for the satisfaction of the curious, both natives and foreigners."

[2] See page 22.

[3] See page 27.

[4] Bagford in his "Account of several libraries in and about London," *loc. cit.*, p. 172, speaking of Sion College, comments: "It is a most convenient place for situation, out of the noise of carts, coaches and waggons."

[5] Oldys's "London Libraries," *loc. cit.*, p. 382. John Strype states: "In the uppermost rooms of this Gate-house is the Paper-office, or Paper-house, wherein Papers of State, Embassy, &c. are reposited." (Note in Stow: *A Survey of London*, corrected and enlarged, London, 1720, vol. ii., Book 6, p. 5.)

[6] The Cottonian Library was removed from Cotton House (near the west end of Westminster Hall) to Essex House in the Strand in 1712, and to Ashburnham House in 1730. After the fire of 1731 it was taken to the old dormitory of Westminster School, and eventually transferred to the British Museum in 1757. See also page 102.

Sir Robert Cotton.

From an Original by P. Van Somer.

cold were so great in winter that few could use it. In 1689 Evelyn referred to its "excellent books" and "good assembly of manuscripts in a room by themselves," though the library "ebbs and flows like the Thames running by it, at every prelate's succession or translation."[1] Archbishop Tenison's Library in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is spoken of by Oldys as a "noble structure" which was erected in 1684. It was opened in the following year to persons resident in the ancient parish of St. Martin, which comprised St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's Westminster, St. Anne's Soho, and St. George's Hanover Square.[2] John Evelyn, in a letter to Samuel Pepys on August 12th, 1689, lamenting that "this great and august city of London has scarce one library furnished and endowed for the public," speaks with commendation of the "public and generous spirit" of Dr. Tenison which inspired its foundation.[3] Archbishop Tenison's Library was dispersed and sold by auction in 1861 and 1862.

The libraries of the Inns of Court are dismissed by Oldys with a passing reference. He deplores the fate which overtook the libraries of Dean Colet and Samuel Cromleholme in the destruction of St. Paul's School in the Great Fire, and says of Cromleholme, who was Upper Master of the School, that the loss of his books hastened the loss of his life. He further records the foundation of the new library of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1707, when "the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's purchased the library of Mr. Gery, Vicar of St. Mary's Islington, for £500, one moiety of the gift of Dr. Stanley." It is interesting to note the other libraries connected with churches at that time. The Dutch Church in Austin Friars had "over the door at the entrance, a library well furnished with books of divinity, and many original letters in MS. (never printed) of the first Reformers—the printed books mostly Dutch." It remained untouched and neglected for several decades until the year 1864, when it narrowly escaped complete destruction in the fire which

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[1] John Evelyn : *Diary and Correspondence*, edited by William Bray, London, 1850, vol. iii., p. 307.

[2] *Report from the Select Committee on Public Libraries*, 1849, pp. 64, *et seq.*

[3] Evelyn, *op. cit.*, vol. iii., pp. 305 and 307 ; see also vol. ii., p. 194, under date February 15th, 1684.

devastated the church. The books which were injured were skilfully repaired, and the whole collection was placed on permanent loan in the Guildhall Library. The French congregation, who were allowed to use a part of the hospital of the Savoy as a place of worship, kept a library there, but the French Church in Threadneedle Street had lost all its books in the Great Fire. The Swedes are said to have had a library in their church in Trinity Lane, and the Baptists one at the Barbican. The Portuguese Jews kept in their synagogue in Bevis Marks, near Duke's Place, a library relating to the ceremonial of their worship, the Talmud and Rabbinical teaching. Oldys was not certain as to the exact whereabouts of the Quakers' Library which was established at old Devonshire House by Bishopsgate in 1673, and only knew of it from the *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, by John Whiting,[1] published in 1708, which he highly commends. He says, "in my opinion 'tis more accurately and perfectly drawn up than the Bodleian Library at Oxford is by Dr. Hyde,[2] for the Quaker does not confound one man with another as the scholar does. Besides, the Quaker is so exact and satisfactory, that he not only gives you the title ample enough, and the size and the town where printed, but the number of sheets or leaves every distinct treatise contains, from the largest folio to the least pamphlet; and besides all that, what place every author most considerable among them was of, when and where he flourished and died." The library in Red Cross Street, Cripplegate,[3] founded by Dr. Daniel Williams

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[1] John Whiting: *A Catalogue of Friends' Books; written by many of the people called Quakers, from the beginning or first appearance of the said people*, London, 1708. A later catalogue by Joseph Smith entitled *A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books*, 2 vols., London, 1867, was also mainly compiled from the books in the old Devonshire House Library. This library was removed in 1925 to the new headquarters of the Society of Friends in Euston Road. See pages 404–406.

[2] The reference is to Dr. Thomas Hyde's *Catalogus impressorum librorum Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ in Academia Oxoniensi*, Oxford, 1674.

[3] Dr. Williams's Library was housed in Red Cross Street (stated in error by Oldys to have been in White Cross Street), Cripplegate, from 1729 to 1865; at No. 8, Queen Square, Bloomsbury (a private house used temporarily), from 1865 to 1873; in Grafton Street, Gower Street, from 1873 to 1890; and at University Hall, Gordon Square (its present building), from 1890. See pages 436–440.

DR. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY IN RED CROSS STREET.

and first opened to the public in 1729, is also mentioned, as well as the Heralds' College, the library of the Royal College of Physicians in Warwick Lane, and that of the Royal Society (then comprising the Arundel Library), housed until about 1710 at Gresham College,[1] and the libraries of Merchant Taylors' School, Mercers' Chapel School, and Dulwich College. Christ's Hospital, in Newgate Street, is said to have possessed a "neat" library, for the use of the masters and scholars, besides a collection of mathematical instruments, globes and ships, with all their rigging, for the instruction of the lads designed for the sea.

Artillery Ground Library.

An interesting library which Oldys describes as "well furnished" once existed in the armoury built on the western Artillery Ground (known also as the Military Garden) between St. James's and Leicester Fields, which was purchased by Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., for the exercise of the Militia of Middlesex and the trained bands of Westminster,[2] but it had disappeared before the eighteenth century. It is said to have contained "all sorts of books relating to feats of arms, chivalry, military affairs, encamping, fortification, the best that could be collected of that kind, and in all languages, at the cost and charge of that Prince, who had a learned librarian whose name I have forgot. It was called the Artillery Ground and continued till the Restoration of King Charles II., and then fell into the hands of Lord Gerard, who let the ground out to build upon about the year 1677." Probably this library was

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[1] John Evelyn: *Diary*, vol. iii., p. 306: "The Royal Society at Gresham College has a mixture, though little apposite to the institution and design of that worthy assembly, yet of many excellent books and some few MSS. given them at my instance by the late Duke of Norfolk." In 1710 the Royal Society ceased to meet in Gresham College, and purchased premises of their own in Crane Court, Fleet Street, to which the library was soon afterwards removed. See John Ward: *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, London, 1740, p. xviii. Gresham College was demolished in 1768.

[2] William Maitland: *The History of London*, London, 1739, p. 716: "At the north-east and north-west angles of Newport-street, were situate the city mansions of the noble families of Bolingbroke and Newport; on the west side of the garden of the latter (where Gerard-street, &c. are situate) was a Military, or Artillery Ground, wherein were exercis'd the Militia of Middlesex and Train'd-bands of Westminster."

incorporated with the old royal library at St. James's Palace, which thereby acquired Prince Henry's books on military matters, now in the British Museum.

The last part of Oldys's treatise is devoted to libraries in the possession of noblemen and other private collectors.

Some Book-Collectors of the 18th Century.

A love of book-collecting long prevailed in this country, and at the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth, it became widely diffused. The famous Harleian library was formed by Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford, and augmented by Edward Harley, the second Earl, at whose death in 1741, the printed books, numbering some 50,000 volumes, were bought by Thomas Osborne, the bookseller of Gray's Inn, for £13,000, to be dispersed; but fortunately the unique collection of manuscripts was purchased in 1753 by the Government for £10,000, and four years later became part of the library of manuscripts of the British Museum. Another important private library which contributed substantially to the foundation of the British Museum is that of Sir Hans Sloane, which was kept at his residence in Bloomsbury until 1742, when it was removed to the fine old manor house of Chelsea which he then purchased from the family of Cheyne. Thomas Rawlinson, called by Dibdin "the leviathan of book-collectors," and satirized by Addison as "Tom Folio," resided for some years in Gray's Inn; but in 1716 he had filled his four rooms so completely with books that he was obliged to sleep in the passage. Consequently he was compelled to move, and he took lodgings at London House in Aldersgate Street, an ancient palace of the Bishop of London, and at that time the residence of a wealthy druggist named Samuel May. Here he lived and died, as Oldys tells us, "in his bundles, piles and bulwarks of paper, in dust and cobwebs." Rawlinson's library, which included 1,020 manuscripts and fine collections of Caxtons, Elzevirs and Aldine editions of the classics, was sold partly during his lifetime and partly after his death in 1725.

The magnificent library of Charles Spencer, the third Earl of Sunderland, which at the time of his death in 1722 contained about 20,000 printed volumes besides some valuable manuscripts, was originally kept at his town house which was situated between Sackville Street and Burlington House.

PLATE VI.

Hans Sloane Baronettus

Regiæ Medicorum Londinensium & Regiæ Societatis Præses &c

Charles, the fifth Earl, added considerably to the library, and in 1749 it was removed from London to Blenheim, where it remained until its sale in 1881–83. Dr. Richard Mead, the physician, had about the same time a "renowned" library of upwards of 10,000 volumes, and many valuable manuscripts at his house in Great Ormond Street. It was dispersed after his death in 1754 and the books were sold by auction. Dr. John Moore, successively Bishop of Norwich and of Ely, is said by Oldys to have had "a prodigious collection of books, written as well as printed on vellum, some very ancient, others finely illuminated." His library contained 29,000 printed books and 1,790 manuscripts, and was kept in the episcopal residence in Ely Place, Holborn, until the Bishop's decease in 1714, when it was sold for six thousand guineas to George I., who gave it to the University of Cambridge. An interesting private library of the preceding century, also mentioned by Oldys, is that of Samuel Pepys, which is now preserved in Magdalene College, Cambridge.[1]

Old Libraries Recently Dispersed.

The White Kennett American Library, which is included by Oldys among the libraries "in more expressly particular hands" in his time, was collected by Dr. White Kennett, Dean and subsequently Bishop of Peterborough, and presented by him in 1713 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, "for the perpetual use and benefit of their members, their missionaries, friends, correspondents, and others concern'd in the good design of planting and promoting Christianity within Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations in the West Indies." The library remained under the administration of the Society until 1917, when it was dispersed with the consent of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.[2] Such books as were considered

[1] Notices of some of our more important book-collectors will be found in W. Y. Fletcher: *English Book Collectors* (English Bookman's Library), London, 1902.

[2] The books and pamphlets were in poor condition, but nevertheless realized high prices. An unbound tract of fourteen leaves on the Pequot War, by Philip Vincent, entitled *A True Relation of the Late Battell fought in New England between the English and the Salvages: with the present state of things there*, London, printed by M. P. for Nathanael Butler and Iohn Bellamie, 1637, was bought by H. Stevens for £650.

suitable were transferred to the British Museum Library, and the remainder were sold by auction, the proceeds being invested in the name of the Society, and the income applied to the purchase of new books for their general library. Thus the monetary value of the books brought about the final dispersal of the library, which had already suffered the loss of some of the volumes mentioned in the catalogue of the collection, printed for the Society in 1713, and issued in a limited edition of two hundred and fifty copies.[1] The White Kennett Library was rich in books and tracts relating to America, many of great rarity. It also contained several interesting geographical and political works, and early voyages and travels, some of which had been added since the Bishop's original gift. When the present writer examined the collection some few years before its dispersal, the library contained 380 volumes and 220 pamphlets, while the printed books dated before 1640 numbered 96. A similar fate befell the Arundel Library of Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, which was presented in 1667 by Henry Howard, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk, to the Royal Society. Fortunately the manuscripts, which were valued at £3,559, were acquired by the British Museum in 1831 and 1835, payment being made partly in money and partly with duplicate printed books from the Museum collections, but the rest of the library has been scattered. The final dispersal took place in December 1925, when the remaining books, some of considerable value, were sold by auction.

The Gordon Riots.

William Murray, first Earl of Mansfield, the celebrated judge, possessed a fine library in his house in Bloomsbury Square, which was completely destroyed by the mob in the Gordon Riots in 1780.[2] It contained over a thousand rare printed books, among which were pre-

[1] *Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia: an attempt towards laying the foundation of an American library*, London, 1713. The titles of the books are given in full with great exactness, together with the name of the printer and the number of pages in each volume. This is one of the earliest printed catalogues of books relating to America.

[2] Alexius J. F. Mills: *The History of the Riots in London, commonly called the Gordon Riots*, London, 1883, p. 79.

sentation copies from Pope, Swift and other great writers of the day, as well as about thirty thousand valuable manuscripts, including a collection of memoirs and legal works by the judge himself. Lord Mansfield had distinguished himself by his strict integrity and generous defence of the oppressed Catholics, and had consequently brought upon himself the bitter hatred of the "Protestant Association" and the frenzied rabble incited by them, whose intention in attacking his house was to capture their powerful enemy and to hang him. The mob yelled execrations against him as a supposed "Papist," and he had barely time to escape with Lady Mansfield by the back door. The disappointed rioters wreaked their vengeance on his magnificent house, which they entirely demolished, and on his books, manuscripts, furniture and pictures, which they burnt in a monster bonfire. The loss of this library drew from the poet Cowper two short poems in which he deplores the destruction of the printed books it contained, and the irretrievable loss to history inflicted by the burning of Lord Mansfield's personal manuscripts and contemporary documents.[1] The happier of these poems reads:

So then—the Vandals of our isle,
Sworn foes to sense and law,
Have burnt to dust a nobler pile
Than ever Roman saw!

And Murray sighs o'er Pope and Swift,
And many a treasure more,
The well-judged purchase and the gift
That graced his letter'd store.

Their pages mangled, burnt, and torn,
The loss was *his alone*;
But ages yet to come shall mourn
The burning of *his own*.

Fearing an attack by the rioters, Dr. Charles Burney, the musician, sent several of the manuscripts which he had collected for his *History of Music* by coach from his house at the north-east corner of St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, to the house of his son-in-law, Charles Rousseau Burney, in Tavistock Street, where he thought they would be out of the

[1] William Cowper: *Works*; edited by Robert Southey, vol. viii., London, 1836, pp. 322, 323.

reach of the mob. But a second coach, laden with books and manuscripts, returned to his house on finding that riots had broken out in Tavistock Street and that banditti were exacting money from the inhabitants. Other valuable books and manuscripts which had been lent to him were sent for greater safety to the house of a friend.[1] Dr. Burney's library is now in the British Museum.

Foundation of the British Museum.

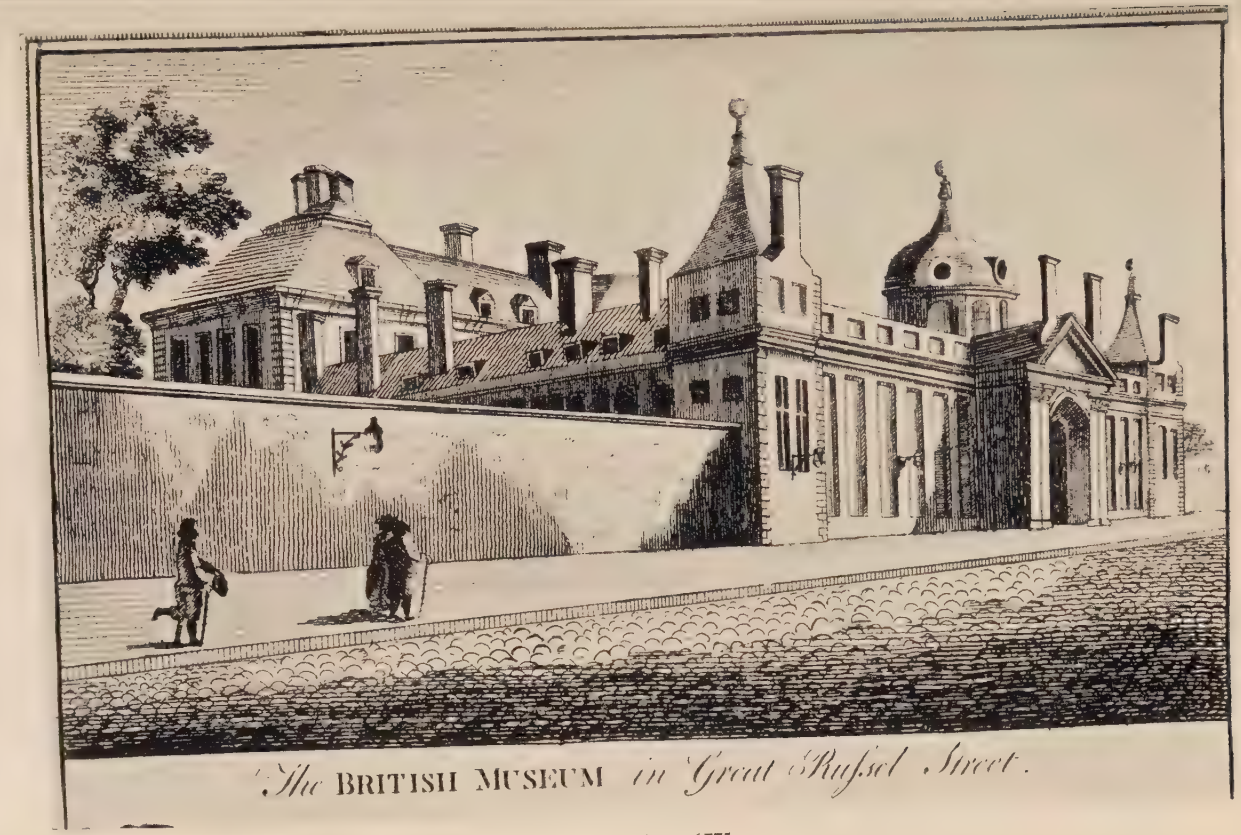
The British Museum was first opened to the public on Monday, January 15th, 1759, and by July of that year there were five readers.[2] The attendance continued for a time to be very small. Among the few lady readers in the course of the first ten years of its opening was Mrs. Catharine Macaulay, whose sense of delicacy was unfortunately offended by one of the male readers.[3] Daniel Wray, a Trustee, was surprised when a few years later he received an application for admission to the reading-room for the purposes of study from another lady, the beautiful Elizabeth Chudleigh, maid of honour to Augusta, Princess of Wales.[4] The French Revolution led to a considerable increase in the number of readers, and nearly one-half of those admitted in the year 1795 were French refugees. A new

[1] J. Paul de Castro : *The Gordon Riots*, London, 1926, pp. 147, 148.

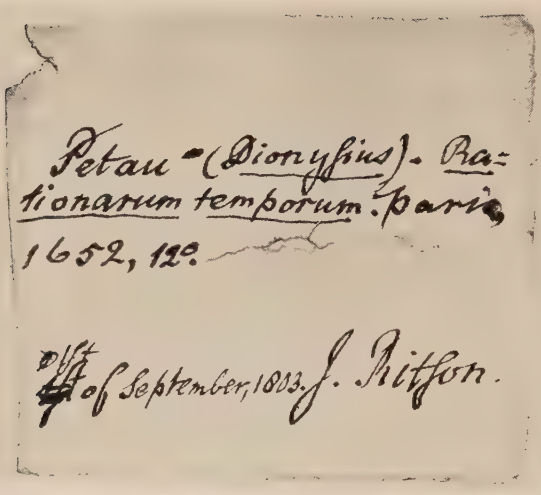
[2] Gray's Letter to Palgrave, July 24th, 1759, in *The Works of Thomas Gray*, (edited by J. Mitford), vol. iii., London, 1835, pp. 219, 220. Gray, after enumerating the five readers, among whom he includes himself, adds : " I find that they printed 1,000 copies of the Harleian catalogue, and have sold only fourscore; that they have £900 a year income and spend 1,300, and are building apartments for the underkeepers; so I expect in winter to see the collection advertised and set to auction."

[3] Wray's letter, dated October 22nd, 1768, in Nichols: *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., London, 1817, p. 137. Isaac D'Israeli printed a charge against Mrs. Macaulay of having torn out four leaves of Harleian MS. 7379 on November 12th, 1764, with the result that she had been banished from the British Museum. *Curiosities of Literature*, London, 1863, vol. ii., p. 446. This accusation led to an animated correspondence in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1794 and 1795 between D'Israeli and Mrs. Macaulay's second husband, William Graham.

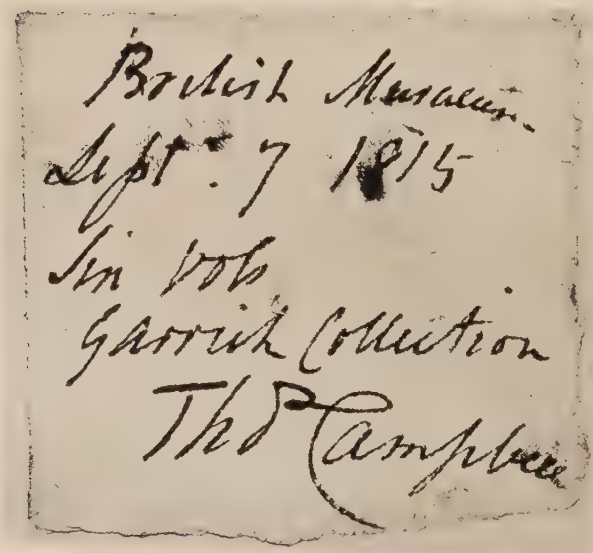
[4] Nichols: *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 137. This surprise may, however, have originated in a doubt that a lady of this character would have an interest in books.



Circ. 1775.



Joseph Ritson, the Antiquary, 1803.



Thomas Campbell, the Poet, 1815.

OLD BRITISH MUSEUM BOOK TICKETS.

reading-room, which was opened on October 31st, 1774, continued to be used until 1803, when an adjoining room was provided in its stead. About this time Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, Henry Brougham, Charles Lamb, Henry Hallam, Isaac D'Israeli, Joseph Ritson and Thomas Campbell[1] were among the literary men of note who were in frequent attendance in the reading-room.

In the early part of the nineteenth century we find some considerable dissatisfaction expressed regarding the state of the British Museum Library. In 1804 Richard Phillips says: "The arrangement of the printed library was formerly highly gratifying. It began with the collection of our kings; the books in which were placed according to the reigns, and marked with the initials of each upon the back: these were followed by Sir Hans Sloane's, Dr. Birch's, and the other separate collections given to the Museum. This arrangement, however, was a few years ago destroyed; and the only collections now preserved entire are the library of Mr. Clayton Cracherode, bequeathed in 1799; Mr. Garrick's collection of ancient plays; and the very large and valuable assortment of pamphlets during the time of Charles the First, presented by his present majesty [George III.]; with a valuable collection of biography, given by Sir William Musgrave: the remainder of the library is arranged scientifically; and, in the centre, is now deposited the celebrated triple inscription from Rosetta. . . . The ancient charters belonging to Sir Robert Cotton's manuscripts are preserved in the manuscript department; but the Harleian collection, which amounts to many thousands, are preserved in one of the garrets: they are all individually catalogued and indexed, and may be referred to immediately. . . . Literary characters, or any person who wishes to make use of the Museum for purposes of study and reference, may obtain permission by applying with proper recommendations to the trustees, through the medium of the principal librarian. A room is appointed for their accommodation, in which during the regular hours they may have the use of any manuscript or printed book, subject to certain regulations. Permissions are in general granted for three

[1] Ritson was attending at the reading-room in 1803, a few days before his tragic madness and death, and Thomas Campbell in 1815. See the old British Museum book-tickets reproduced in Plate VIII.

months, and none for a longer term than six months: and readers are allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole or greater part of a manuscript is to be transcribed without a particular leave from the trustees. . . . Literary men complain heavily of too much restriction in what regards the library. At the great library in Paris any books may be taken home by men for whom responsible people will answer; or by those who are known. Neither is there any occasion for the studious to ask leave: egress and regress are free at the stated hours." [1]

Military music was played in the garden adjoining the British Museum reading-room, much to the annoyance of readers, and a representation being made to this effect, the Trustees by a minute of April 20th, 1804, ordered that in future it be discontinued. Any inferiority from which the British Museum Library may have suffered at that time in respect of the richness of its collections, as contrasted with continental libraries, received an official explanation when, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor Alexander of Russia in June 1814, Joseph Planta, the principal librarian, "respectfully" explained: "Your Imperial Majesty will be pleased to consider that all which you see has been fairly obtained, either in free presents or by being honestly paid for." [2] Disappointment sometimes expressed at the incompleteness of the British Museum seems to have been due to visitors expecting to find there objects which it could hardly have been expected to possess. Such an occasion was recorded in 1813 by Miss Sarah Banks, sister of Sir Joseph Banks.[3] A visitor is said to have inquired of an assistant whether there was a skull of Oliver Cromwell in the British Museum, and on being informed in the negative, expressed wonder thereat as he said that they had one at the Ashmole Museum at Oxford, which he had just seen. By 1817 the number of persons frequenting the reading-room had increased to such an extent that further accommodation had to be provided; in 1823 the daily average of readers

[1] [Richard Phillips]: *Modern London: being the history and present state of the British Metropolis*, London, 1804, pp. 418–20.
[2] *The Sun*, June 18th, 1814.
[3] Add. MS. 6306, fo. 84v.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM OF 1838.

was from fifty to seventy,[1] and from this time onwards the use of the library gradually and steadily increased. The present reading-room was opened to readers on May 18th, 1857, and is now daily crowded to its utmost capacity by hundreds of readers.

The British Museum Library of To-day.

The British Museum Library [2] has become in many respects the most important in the world; it has no peer or rival as an immense storehouse of books in all languages and in every class of literature. Its mission, like that of all other national libraries, is determined by the enactment which constitutes it the general receptacle of our national literature, good, bad and indifferent, and imposes the corresponding obligation of rendering itself the epitome of foreign literature as far as its income allows. The British Museum Library is the mirror of its time and the representative of the thought and knowledge of its age; but perhaps even its services to contemporaries are of less real account than those which it performs for posterity in preserving the image of the past. Yesterday's news-sheet, waste paper of to-day, will be precious after a century, and invaluable after a millennium. The same principle justifies the heavy expenditure which it is frequently necessary to incur in procuring what is truly illustrative of the history or the life of a nation, even when it comes in the costly shape of a bibliographical rarity.[3]

Proprietary Libraries.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century a striking feature was the enthusiasm shown for proprietary libraries set on foot by unions of shareholders who, in addition to the purchase of a share, contributed also an annual subscription for the upkeep of the association. The Royal Institution, the London Institution, the Russell Institution, and the Surrey Institution were established within a few years of each other, beginning with 1803, and smaller

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[1] From information given to William Brenchley Rye (Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum, 1869 to 1875) by Sir Henry Ellis (Principal Librarian, 1827 to 1856).

[2] See Chapter II., pages 73, *et seq.*

[3] Dr. Richard Garnett's article on "Public Libraries and their Catalogues," in the *New Quarterly Review*, 1879, p. 307.

associations of a similar character existed at Islington and other suburbs of London. Mechanics' Institutes, which were originally founded at Glasgow and introduced to London in 1824, may be regarded as a humbler form of the same kind of establishment; they were the forerunners of the municipal library. The Surrey Institution and the Aldersgate Street Institution, after several years of prosperity, were the first to sink and disappear, and were later followed in their decay and dissolution by the Russell Institution. The London Institution Library, though now broken up and divided, has been more fortunate in its fate. All the books in oriental languages and on the East were set aside in their original home to form the nucleus of the library of the School of Oriental Studies, which was established by Royal Charter in 1916. The greater part of the remaining books have been removed to the main libraries of the University of London, and will be found at the University Library, University College, and King's College, where they are more generally accessible to students than ever they were before. The fine copy of the second folio of Shakespeare and the manuscript on vellum of Froissart's *Croniques de la France*[1] (early fifteenth century) are now in the British Museum, while a selection of the topographical works passed to the Guildhall Library. The Royal Institution,[2] from whose laboratory the discoveries of Davy and Faraday emanated, still survives, and there is also another group of proprietary libraries belonging to the various clubs. The London Library,[3] founded in 1841, has a somewhat similar character, and may be described as a proprietary circulating library *de luxe*.

Club Libraries.

The large club libraries are in some cases remarkable for their intrinsic value, as well as for the fine condition of the books. The libraries of the Athenæum Club and the Reform Club are the most important, and will be described in the section of this book relating to the large general libraries.[4] The National Liberal Club, which is unlike some other clubs here mentioned in that admission to it is not severely restricted, possesses a valuable library of works on history, economics and political science, which will

[1] Add. MSS. 38658, 38659.
[2] See page 181.
[3] See pages 179 and 180.
[4] See pages 170, 171 and 180, 181.

be dealt with as a special library, under Economics.[1] The remaining club libraries call for no full description in detail on account of the very restricted service they offer, but may, for the sake of completeness, be briefly mentioned here. The Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, possesses 35,400 volumes;[2] the Oxford and Cambridge University Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, 30,000 volumes; the Conservative Club, 74, St. James's Street, S.W.1, 10,000 volumes; the Royal Societies Club, 63, St. James's Street, S.W.1, 10,000 volumes; and the Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.1, 5,000 volumes. The Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, has a library of about 35,000 volumes, the nucleus of which was the collection formed by Speaker Abbot, afterwards the first Lord Colchester, and presented by the late (and last) Lord Colchester. It includes sections on genealogy, London and the Home Counties, and a collection of books on Canada which was presented by the late J. Ross Robertson of Toronto. The Farmers' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.1, possesses about 1,100 bound volumes dealing with agriculture and cognate subjects, which date from 1842, the year of its foundation. At the Garrick Club, Garrick Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, there is a small dramatic library, which includes a number of books on costume. The library of the Green Room Club, 46, Leicester Square, W.C.2 (500 vols.), contains chiefly biographies and autobiographies of actors, dramatists, poets and theatre managers. It possesses many prompt copies of plays marked by celebrated actors and actresses, and an interesting collection, bound in 67 volumes, of all the programmes issued by the Lyceum Theatre during the time it was under the management of Sir Henry Irving. The Burlington Fine Arts Club, 17, Savile Row, W.1, possesses a fine library of books on art, containing about 8,000 volumes, and the Arts Club, 40, Dover Street, W.1, has about 1,370 volumes, largely on art. There is a collection of works on naval and military subjects at the United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and of books on aeronautics (100 volumes) at the Royal Aero Club, 3, Clifford Street, W.1. The library of the Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, consists of about 8,000 volumes, including several interesting works on voyages

[1] See pages 304 and 305.

[2] The figures given are in each case approximate.

and travels. The Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row, W.1, has a library of about 7,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to mountain travel and climbing; and the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, a well-catalogued reference collection of about 5,000 volumes, in which topographical works are prominent. The Authors' Club Library, 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.1, includes among its books a collection on the Near East presented by J. Martin White, and another collection of more than 400 volumes given to the club by the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart. The library of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.1, which was founded in 1824, contains about 4,700 volumes, mostly on oriental subjects. There is a good collection of standard works on India and the East, and the lighter literature of Anglo-India is particularly well represented. The valuable library of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Great Queen Street, W.C.2 (30,000 volumes), contains a unique collection of books in every branch of Masonic and occult history. The Quatuor Coronati Lodge, 27, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, has a library of about 15,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to Freemasonry and allied subjects, as well as a collection of about 3,000 books dealing mainly with Rosicrucian literature.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Ltd., which embraces nearly two thousand five hundred clubs in various parts of the country, possesses a circulating library of some 10,000 volumes at its headquarters at 127, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight clubs in the metropolis, ninety-eight possess libraries of their own in addition, containing together a total of 62,000 volumes.

All these libraries are exclusively for members.

The foundation of the libraries of the Houses of Parliament dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century; they belong to a category distinct from other libraries and are for the use of members only. The Palace of Westminster in which they are now housed was erected in the middle of the last century on the site of the old Royal Palace of Edward the Confessor. Adjoining is Westminster Hall, built by William II. in 1097. Both the Peers' library and that of the

Commons occupy imposing suites of rooms overlooking the Thames.

Library of the House of Lords.

The library of the House of Lords, which now contains about 80,000 volumes, was founded in 1826, and was still in an embryonic state when the destructive fire of 1834 occurred. Such as they were, the books and papers were saved. At the close of 1848 the large and sumptuously decorated library which Barry built for the Lords in the new Palace of Westminster was opened, and from this date begins the real development of the collection. The books of Lord Chancellor Truro were presented by his widow in 1856, and a large collection of French memoirs was the gift of the French Chamber. The legal and parliamentary sides of the library are perhaps the most important, though there is a large general section in which history, memoirs and topography are well represented. A catalogue of the works of general literature, in two volumes, preceded by an account of the library and its history written by Sir Edmund Gosse, the librarian from 1904 to 1914, was printed in 1908. The manuscripts of the House of Lords are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments.[1] They have been calendared for the period from 1678 to 1693, by authority of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in appendices to Reports 1 to 14; and a new series in continuation has been issued by the House of Lords in eight volumes covering the period from 1693 to 1710.

Library of the House of Commons.

A considerable part of the old library of the House of Commons, which was founded in 1818, was destroyed by the fire of 1834. Of the surviving portion may be mentioned a number of historical and political tracts, originally forming part of a curious collection ranging over a period from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George II., which, after lying neglected and unknown for a generation or two, was discovered in the Speaker's Gallery. The library, which now contains about 60,000 volumes, includes an extensive collection of parliamentary papers and debates, statutes at large, and public general acts,

[1] Application for permission to examine the manuscripts of the House of Lords should be made to the Clerk of the Parliaments. No fee is charged for the inspection of documents for historical or literary purposes.

as well as works on law and history. It also possesses an interesting series of postage franks of Members of both Houses of Parliament from 1784 till the introduction of the uniform penny postage in 1840, when the privilege of franking was abolished. They are bound in fifteen large volumes, and comprise about 10,000 episcopal and parliamentary franks, including autographs of members of the Royal Family, and of well-known celebrities, such as Charles James Fox, Canning, Pitt, Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Daniel O'Connell, Hume, Grattan, Nelson, Wellington and others.

Libraries of Government and Public Offices.

Administrative libraries connected with various government and public offices, which are restricted for official use, are best dealt with here; those which are open to students will be described later in the appropriate sections of this book.[1] The Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, has an official library with some 10,000 volumes, for the most part parliamentary and other official publications, and works of reference relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State. The library of the Dominions and Colonial Offices, Downing Street, S.W.1, contains historical, statistical and descriptive works on the Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, their sessional papers, legislative enactments, and selections from other publications, numbering in all about 35,000 volumes. Though primarily an official library, it is open to a limited extent by permission of the Secretary of State. The "old" library of the Board of Trade, consisting of a valuable collection of economic books

[1] For the Admiralty Library, see pages 386 and 387; for the Board of Education Library, see pages 311 and 312; for the Custom House Library, see pages 334 and 335; for the Foreign Office Library, see page 335; for the Library of the Department of Overseas Trade (Foreign Office and Board of Trade), see pages 302 and 303; for the Library of the Forestry Commission, see page 252; for the General Post Office Library, see pages 308 and 309; for the Library of the General Register Office, see page 304; for the India Office Library, see pages 392–396; for the Meteorological Office Library, see pages 377 and 378; for the Ministry of Agriculture Library, see pages 252 and 253; for the Ministry of Health Library, see page 349; for the Library of the National Institute for Medical Research, see page 369; for the Patent Office Library, see pages 407–409; for the Library of the Thames Conservancy, see pages 310 and 311; and for the War Office Library, see page 389.

and tracts from the early part of the seventeenth century, at one time housed at the Foreign Office, has now been incorporated in the main library of the Board of Trade, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1, which contains upwards of 30,000 volumes, and is for the use of officials of the Board of Trade. The library of the Mines Department [1] (Board of Trade), Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1, the use of which is restricted to the Department, consists mainly of parliamentary and official publications, both British and Foreign, and works of reference relating to matters within the purview of the Department, but they are by no means representative of the literature of coal-mining.

At the Ministry of Transport,[1] Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, there is an official library, which contains, in addition to works of reference, a collection of books and tracts providing technical, statistical and general information on railways, tramways, roads and road-transport, harbours, docks, canals and electricity. The number of volumes in the collection is approximately 3,500. Another library intended for official use is that of the Ministry of Labour, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1. It contains over 30,000 volumes and pamphlets, and includes British parliamentary and other official publications which bear on the work of the Ministry, the publications of the International Labour Office, and reports and periodical publications of the Labour and Statistical Departments of Dominion and foreign countries, as well as the principal reports and pamphlets published by the Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress and co-operative societies. There is a growing collection of books on arbitration and conciliation, employment and unemployment, joint industrial councils, labour legislation, profit-sharing and co-partnership, social insurance and pensions, and wages and hours of labour.

Owing to the after effects of the War, it has not yet been found possible to make available to the public the valuable library at the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, E.1, the nucleus of which was formed by a gift from Lady Banks in 1818, of books on coins and medals. Works on currency and economic and technical treatises have since been added.

The Scottish Office Library, Whitehall, S.W.1, contains

[1] Separate existence shortly to be terminated.

approximately 6,000 volumes, consisting of statutes, reports of committees, parliamentary debates and proceedings, books of reference, and historical and other works relating to Scottish affairs generally. In the same office are two other libraries: the Lord Advocate's library, with about 2,000 volumes, consisting of statutes, law reports and works relating to legal matters; and the library of the Scottish Education Department, with about 1,500 volumes, consisting of statutes, parliamentary debates, reports, books of reference and works on educational matters generally. All three libraries at the Scottish Office are restricted to use by its officials and are not open to the public.

Other libraries, solely for official purposes and containing books which are useful for the work of the Departments, are maintained by the Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1 (4,000 volumes); the Exchequer and Audit Department, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. (8,000 volumes); the Ministry of Pensions, 18, Great Smith Street, S.W.1 (650 volumes); the National Debt Office, Old Jewry, E.C.2 (small collection); the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.1 (small collection); the Post Office Savings Bank, Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.14 (600 volumes); the Engineer-in-Chief's Department of the Post Office,[1] Alder House, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1 (technical collection); the Registry of Friendly Societies, 17, North Audley Street, W.1 (2,500 volumes); the Public Trustee Office, Kingsway, W.C.2 (small collection); the Charity Commissioners, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (2,000 volumes); the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,[2] 1, Millbank, S.W.1 (3,000 volumes); and the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4 (small collection).

The Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses an official library of about 2,000 volumes, which contains reports on subjects connected with its work, and books on architecture, furniture, engineering, sanitation, gardening, estate management and valuation, as well as a

[1] The library in the Record Room of the General Post Office, E.C.1, is open to students, and is included among special economic libraries on pages 308 and 309.

[2] The Ecclesiastical Commissioners also possess archives taken over from bishoprics, many of which have, however, been transferred to the Public Record Office.

number of works dealing with the history of the royal palaces and other buildings in the charge of the department, and books on historic buildings and monuments throughout the country. There is also a muniment room containing a large number of title deeds, contracts and other legal documents relating to services and properties under the control of the Office of Works. Besides the ordinary official files, there are many sets of plans and drawings relating to various subjects.[1]

Government Scientific Libraries.

The Government Laboratory, Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2, has a library for the use of members of the staff of the department, containing about 2,500 volumes, mostly dealing with chemistry and physics. There is a scientific library of about 2,500 volumes in connection with the Research Department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18, which is solely for official use. It contains a wide range of publications on explosives, metallurgy, radiology and ballistics. The Library of the Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, which is also for official use only, contains over 10,000 volumes of aeronautical publications, including bound sets of periodicals, and reports and proceedings of scientific and technical societies, chiefly dealing with aeronautics, engineering and physical science, as well as selected books on naval and military subjects. The development of the library is largely determined by the special requirements of the administrative and technical staffs of the Air Ministry.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

At the headquarters of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, a small library is maintained consisting of works of reference in constant demand, and several thousand pamphlets descriptive of recent scientific and industrial research in which the department is interested. The later works are chiefly obtained under exchange arrangements with organizations throughout the world. The collection has been formed to assist in the special work of the department, and is sufficient for the purpose as the facilities of the Science Library at South Kensington have been placed at the service of its officers; it is not available to the public. Two institutions under the

[1] *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. ii., 1914, part 2, pp. 128, 129, Appendix II., No. 39.

Department have separate libraries: the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology, and the National Physical Laboratory. The library of the former, being open to the public, is referred to in the section dealing with special libraries.[1] The library of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, is the working library of the Laboratory and as such is private in character; it contains approximately 8,000 bound volumes and a considerable number of pamphlets. Separate information bureaux have been set up by the organizations under the department concerned with fuel research, forest products research, building research and food investigation, respectively. These bureaux, situated at the corresponding research stations at East Greenwich, Farnborough, Watford and Cambridge, maintain a constant survey of the progress of research and technical practice in all aspects of the subjects with which they are associated, and thus form collections of relevant periodicals and pamphlets; they are not available to the general public. The Industrial Research Associations, which are independent but aided organizations set up under a general scheme arranged by the department, have formed libraries relating to the scientific and technical aspects of the industries with which they are associated. The most important of the Research Association libraries situated in or near London is that of the Research Association of British Rubber and Tyre Manufacturers, 105–107, Lansdowne Road, Croydon (about 1,100 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets), which is the most complete and representative collection of works on the rubber industry in this country. The Research Association of British Motor and Allied Manufacturers, 15, Bolton Road, Chiswick, W.4, and the British Launderers' Research Association, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4, have libraries of about 300 volumes each on their respective subjects; and the Research Association of British Flour-Millers, Old London Road, St. Albans, have a library of about 280 volumes and a large number of pamphlets dealing directly or indirectly with flour-milling and baking. The British Scientific Instrument Research Association, 26, Russell Square, W.C.1, have a small scientific library consisting for the most part of periodicals; the British Association of Research for the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar

[1] See page 326.

Confectionery and Jam Trades, 2 & 4, Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7, depend chiefly on the libraries of the Chemical Society and the Patent Office ; and the British Photographic Research Association, 30, Russell Square, W.C.1, use the private library of their Director. Only members of the Associations have the right of access to these libraries.

Metropolitan Water Board.

The Metropolitan Water Board, 173, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1, possess a library of about 3,000 volumes, comprising, in addition to some more general works, a comprehensive collection of books, pamphlets and parliamentary publications dealing with water supply, freshwater fisheries, the prevention of river pollution, sewage disposal and cognate subjects, as well as a large number of private and local Acts relating to water supply throughout the country. The Board's muniments,[1] which date from the seventeenth century, and include the records of the eight water companies taken over and incorporated under the Metropolitan Water Act of 1902, are of the greatest importance, as they relate to the largest water supply in the Kingdom. Unfortunately many of the archives of the New River Company (established in 1619) were destroyed by a fire at Blackfriars in 1768 or 1769, but a few early documents more or less charred, still remain.[2] There are also a large number of maps and plans. The library is restricted to official use, but information is furnished in answer to specific inquiries by students.

The Lee Conservancy Board have at their head office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2, an official library containing books on law and works relating to the River Lee and Lee watershed.

Duchies of Lancaster & Cornwall.

The Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2, possesses works in connection with Lancashire and the extra-palatinate possessions of His Majesty's Duchy, and others pertinent to the duties of the Duchy Officers. The Duchy Records which are earlier than a century ago are in the custody of the Public

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[1] Kept in two buildings at the water works at Surbiton. The title deeds are kept in a strong room at the Central Offices of the Board.

[2] *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. ii., 1914, part 1, p. 37 ; part 2, p. 196, Appendix III., No. 76 ; part 3, pp. 89, 90.

Record Office. An interesting library of about 4,500 volumes, solely for official use, is attached to the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. In addition to a collection of books on law, it contains county histories and works relating to the Duchy estates in Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire and London. Some of the older records of the Duchy have been transferred to the Public Record Office and are preserved among the Exchequer Records ;[1] but there still remains at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall a valuable collection of court rolls, Ministers' and Receivers' accounts, and other rolls dating from the reign of Edward III., as well as a considerable number of manuscript volumes, mostly of the time of Charles I. These are of great historical interest,[2] and include several ministerial records relating to the tin coinage since the thirteenth century.[3]

Central Archives.

In the domain of historical research London occupies a unique place on account of its important archives and repositories of material for the study of British, Imperial and European history. The central collection of national archives comprises the many classes of judicial proceedings, departmental records and state papers which constitute the public records, and includes numerous documents which at one time belonged to individuals or private corporations. The public records are not merely of historical or antiquarian interest : while they are the authentic sources of the nation's history in every period, they are also indispensable for the dispatch of current business and furnish ancient precedents of great importance for the public interests.

It is not within the scope of this Guide to discuss at length the subject of national archives. Dr. Hubert Hall has recently published a convenient *Repertory of British Archives*

[1] *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. ii., 1914, part 1, p. 15 ; part 2, p. 173, Appendix III., No. 34.

[2] Students are admitted to examine the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall by appointment between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

[3] *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. ii., 1914, part 1, p. 46.

in England,[1] in which he classifies the several types of central and local records on a systematic plan, describes their origin and distribution, and supplies references to printed works dealing with the various archives or their contents. A directory of public and semi-public records will be found on pages 163, *et seq.*, of Dr. Hall's work, to which the reader is referred for full details. In the present connection no more than an outline is attempted.

Although it was the intention of the Public Record Office Act of 1838, as reinforced by the Order in Council of March 5th, 1852, that all the judicial and administrative records of England and Wales should be placed under the charge of the Master of the Rolls in one repository, many of these have never been transferred to the Public Record Office. Those still outstanding were estimated by the Royal Commission on Public Records appointed in 1910[2] as being equal in bulk to the whole contents of the Public Record Office itself: they remain in branches of the central courts or departments in London, or in various provincial registries. Some of them, such as the records preserved in the registries of the High Court of Justice, have merely an official, legal, or personal interest, and in most cases they are not preserved for more than a few years after date; others, however, are of early date and of considerable historical interest. Among important repositories of public records in London (other than the Public Record Office) may be mentioned the Ministry of Agriculture,[3] the India Office,[4] the Houses of Parliament,[5] the Patent Office,[6] the Probate Division of the High Court[7] (whose records at Somerset House include among many others

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[1] Hubert Hall: *A Repertory of British Archives*, Part 1, *England*; compiled for the Royal Historical Society, London, 1920.

[2] Three elaborate and comprehensive Reports were published by the Royal Commission: the first (1912) deals with the Public Record Office; the second (1914) with the papers of Government Departments; and the third (1919) with local records of all kinds.

[3] See the official leaflets published by these offices.

[4] See Sir William Foster: *A Guide to the India Office Records*, 1600–1858, London, 1919; also pages 336 and 337.

[5] See the *Reports on the MSS. of the House of Lords* published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission and continued by the House of Lords (referred to above, page 49).

[6] See page 409.

[7] See pages 340 and 341.

those of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from a very early date), and the Office of the Registrar-General.[1] The British Museum [2] is for all practical purposes a repository of national manuscripts scarcely less valuable to historians than the public records themselves, though the quantity is, of course, only a fraction of that preserved in the Public Record Office.

The Public Records.

The unique character of English public records, derived from their inclusion of numerous practically unbroken series of records extending from the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth down to the nineteenth, or even to the twentieth century, must be left for study in the new edition of the official Guide to the Public Record Office;[3] but it may be of interest here to mention some recent accruments of modern documents and extensions of facilities for research.

In recent years considerable advance has been made in further opening departmental records to public inspection. The Foreign Office, which is to the historian the most important of all the departments of State, have now thrown open their records down to the year 1878 (extended from 1860) and permitted the free consultation of law officers' opinions (hitherto a closed class); further, they have transferred large quantities of fresh material to the Public Record Office. But the ever increasing bulk of documents requiring accommodation has unfortunately led to the dispatch to a temporary repository at Cambridge of all the Foreign Office archives of British legations which are duplicated in the main Downing Street series, and of all the Colonial Office sets of the sessional papers of the various colonies down to 1900, of which many are also to be found in the British Museum. For the same reason the Public Record Office have been obliged to banish to Cambridge the entire collection of the Foreign Office's archives of inter-

[1] See page 304.

[2] See pages 100, *et seq.*

[3] M. S. Giuseppi: *A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office*, 2 vols., London, 1923–24. A good summary of the contents of the Public Record Office will be found in Charles Johnson's pamphlet on *The Public Record Office* (2nd edition, London, 1921), which is No. 4 of the series of "Helps for Students of History." List Q, published by H.M. Stationery Office, catalogues all official publications of Public Records from the Record Commission onwards. See also Chapter III., pages 142, *et seq.*

national commissions, and the large collection of Chief Clerk's Papers (654 volumes, 1719–1918) recently received from the Foreign Office. The Colonial Office have made their State papers available down to 1878 (extended from 1860), with the exception of documents relating to Malta, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands and Newfoundland after 1759. The date limit of 1878 also applies, with certain exceptions, to the documents of the Lord Steward's Department (extended from 1800), the Home Office and the Paymaster-General's Office (both extended from 1837). The Admiralty have extended their limit from 1837 to 1860, the Exchequer and Audit Department and the Treasury from 1837 to 1850, and the Lord Chamberlain's Department from 1800 to 1837. The War Office have ruled that documents when over fifty (in some few cases seventy) years of age may be consulted without special leave. Musters, pay lists and similar formal records of the Admiralty, the War Office and the Colonial Office are open without restriction of date; but Admiralty law officers' opinions are entirely withdrawn, and a few other trifling reservations are made by this and some of the other departments. The War Office have further made available in the Public Record Office a considerable amount of new material, including the important class of Miscellaneous Papers (1857–1908), which comprises *inter alia* a large collection of *attachés'* reports on the progress of the Franco-German War. The apprenticeship books of the eighteenth century belonging to the Board of Inland Revenue have been removed to the Public Record Office. The registers of the Privy Council from 1540 to 1836 and the unbound papers of the Privy Council from 1481 to 1799, once at Whitehall, which include correspondence of the Prince de Bouillon and the papers of the Central Board of Health, have likewise been transferred to the Public Record Office. The registers for the reign of Queen Victoria and subsequently, and the unbound papers from 1800 onwards are at the Privy Council Office.[1]

[1] Persons who wish to consult the Victorian Registers of the Privy Council, not of a confidential character, should apply in writing to the Clerk of the Council, Privy Council Office, Whitehall, stating the object they have in view and the period in respect of which they desire to make search. Such applicants should be in possession of proper credentials. The hours of search are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on all weekdays except Saturday.

Local Archives.

Vast quantities of manorial records are stored in the Public Record Office and the British Museum, and of course it is possible to draw from the public records themselves almost infinite matter relating to the history of every parish in England. But when these and other central repositories of records have been taken into account, it will be necessary for the historian who wishes to complete his researches and to ensure that no surviving link in the chain of evidence has been overlooked, to explore also the many classes of local official records which are not represented in London, the numerous collections (including still many series of Probate Records) in possession of ecclesiastical authorities, and as far as possible the important private collections of family and other muniments to be found in every county in England, the amount of which may be gauged to some extent from the hundred and fifty volumes published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission.[1] In this class are the muniments of important Corporations such as the City Companies of London.[2] The local records include various collections of semi-public documents, as well as some public records still outstanding in the custody of local bodies. They comprise records of public offices in local repositories, archives of statutory authorities and trusts, county records, town records and civil parish records. Notable in London are the great collections of the City,[3] the London County Council[4] and the Middlesex County Council;[5] with the Newington Sessions Records and others of less, but still considerable, importance.[6]

Ecclesiastical collections[7] in London are very rich, but

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[1] See especially the *Nineteenth Report* (1926) which gives a list of the collections examined up to date.

[2] See the *Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Livery Companies of the City of London*, 5 vols. (1884); also pages 28 and 29.

[3] See pages 329–334.

[4] See pages 337 and 338.

[5] See pages 339 and 340.

[6] See Sidney and Beatrice Webb: *English Local Government*, London, 1906–22, which comprises a complete bibliography of the subject.

[7] See C. Jenkins: *Ecclesiastical Records*, London, 1919; R. C. Fowler: *Episcopal Registers*, London, 1918 (Helps for Students of History); and Dr. W. Stubbs' Historical Appendix (No. I.) to the *Report of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission*, vol. i., 1883, pp. 21–51.

cannot even be listed in detail here: it must suffice to mention only those of the Archbishop and Bishops at Lambeth,[1] St. Paul's[2] and Southwark.[3] But it may be of interest to refer at a little more length to the parochial records.[4]

Church Archives.

Parish registers are of the greatest value, not only for genealogical and legal purposes, but also on account of the historical and varied information which can be gleaned from their descriptive interpolations and notes. The London registers in particular yield a considerable amount of interesting local knowledge, more especially as to the trades and occupations of the sixteenth century, showing how they pervaded special localities. Thus, the registers of St. Mary Woolnoth show that this was the quarter of the City where the goldsmiths were congregated, and those of St. Mary Aldermary reveal a large predominance in that parish of tailors and skinners. In addition to the registers, there are the vestry minutes, accounts and books of memoranda of over a hundred ancient London parishes.[5] Collections of these documents are preserved in the Guildhall Library,[6] the public libraries of Islington,[7] Poplar,[8] St. Pancras,[9] and Walthamstow,[10] and in the offices of the Borough Council of St. Pancras,[11] while others are at the respective churches to which they belong or in the possession of the civil parish authorities.

London Parochial Records.

The original materials for historical, political and legal research are, it will be seen, very largely concentrated in

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[1] See page 177. [2] See pages 425–426. [3] See page 342.

[4] A. H. Thompson: *Parish History and Records* (Helps for Students of History), London, 1920. J. C. Cox: *The Parish Registers of England*, London, 1910, pp. 245, 246; a list of the London parish registers which have been printed is given on p. 277. See also the publications of the Harleian Society.

[5] A useful list of some of these parochial records, indicating where the originals were to be found at the time, and giving references in the case of a few which have been printed wholly or in part, was compiled by Miss E. Jeffries Davis in 1908, and printed in the *Victoria History of London*, vol. i., London, 1909, pp. 404–406. See also an article by the same writer on "London and its Records," in *History*, New Series, vol. vi., no. 24, January 1922, p. 241.

[6] See page 171. [7] See pages 229 and 230. [8] See page 233.

[9] See page 234. [10] See page 237. [11] See pages 341 and 342.

London. By the foundation in 1921 of the Institute of Historical Research,[1] not only have facilities been provided for the guided study of these unequalled, though too little used, national muniments and archives, especially by those who desire to elucidate the history of English-speaking peoples, but a centre for the prosecution of historical research has been suitably established within the University of London. London, which is the seat of the finest of all collections of archives, has been enabled to take its natural place as the greatest historical centre of the world, and the study of history has received a new and vigorous impulse.

Institute of Historical Research.

The University of London possesses three large and important general libraries: the University Library, the Library of University College, and the Library of King's College, each of which was founded on an independent basis in the first half of the nineteenth century. They present a problem which it may be well to discuss in this connection, leaving the detailed description of their contents and formation to the section devoted to the large general libraries.[2] The libraries of the Institute of Historical Research, the Francis Galton Laboratory and the Commerce Degree Bureau, and a small students' library at Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, are also the property of the University; in addition there are a number of specialized and general libraries belonging to schools and institutions of the University.

Libraries of the University of London.

Theology is well represented at Hackney and New College, Hampstead; Regent's Park College;[3] St. John's Hall, Highbury; and Wesleyan College, Richmond. At the hospitals there are medical libraries varying in size and value, which are in connection with the Medical Schools. University College Hospital possesses the largest of these, and the libraries of Middlesex Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Wills Library at Guy's Hospital are also extensive. Smaller medical libraries are at the National

[1] A notice of the library of the Institute of Historical Research will be found on pages 343 and 344.

[2] See pages 185–201.

[3] Shortly to be removed to Oxford.

Institute for Medical Research, St. Thomas's Hospital, King's College Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, London Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Westminster Hospital and the Cancer Hospital. At the Hospital for Sick Children there is a library of works on children's diseases. The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital possesses a library of works on ophthalmology; and the Maudsley Hospital and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, libraries of books dealing almost exclusively with neurological subjects. The library of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine contains books and periodicals dealing with hygiene, bacteriology, pathology, protozoology, biochemistry and medicine; and those of the Royal Army Medical College, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the Royal Naval Medical School, Greenwich, are of a similar character. In connection with the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain there is the library of that Society. The London School of Dental Surgery and Royal Dental Hospital have a library devoted to dental subjects. A library of works on veterinary medicine and surgery is housed at the Royal Veterinary College. Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, and the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, are schools of the University of London, and their libraries must consequently be mentioned here, though they are situated several miles from London. An unrivalled music library is possessed by the Royal College of Music, and there are also music libraries at the Royal Academy of Music and Trinity College of Music. A music library containing not only scores and books on music, but also pianola rolls and gramophone records, has been established in connection with the University Library. Research students of history and historians are afforded wide facilities at the Institute of Historical Research, where there is a library of books containing or describing the main sources of mediæval and modern history; and the Goldsmiths' Library (part of the University Library) provides research workers in history and economics alike with an extensive and unique collection of historical material of the greatest importance and value. Economic students have further the use of the extensive library of the London School of Economics

which is practical in character and well up-to-date. At the School of Oriental Studies there is a fine library of books in oriental languages and on oriental subjects, and Jews' College contains an important library of oriental literature and archæology. Libraries of works on pedagogy are possessed by London Day Training College and Maria Grey Training College, and there are representative sections on the same subject in some of the other libraries of the University of London. At East London College the library building is perhaps the most imposing among all the college libraries of London, being designed on the pattern of the British Museum reading-room. There are in addition good working libraries at Bedford College, Royal Holloway College, St. Mary's College, Westfield College, Birkbeck College, King's College for Women (Household and Social Science Department), City of London College, Battersea Polytechnic, Northern Polytechnic, Woolwich Polytechnic, Chelsea Polytechnic, Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Furzedown Training College, Sir John Cass Technical Institute, and the City and Guilds (Engineering) College. Chelsea Polytechnic has special borrowing privileges at Chelsea Public Library; and East London College, being in the immediate neighbourhood of Stepney Borough Reference Library, is able to avail itself of the facilities there offered to students. Lastly, mention should be made of the fine Science Library at South Kensington, which though itself not connected with the University, is largely used by students of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. All these libraries will be described in detail later in the appropriate sections of this Guide.

The University's Library Problem.

The library problem of the University of London is different from that of most other Universities. Besides serving the local needs of the metropolis by organizing and extending higher education therein, the University of London exists further for the purpose of holding forth to all classes and denominations, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education, and of promoting research and the advancement of science and learning. Its incorporated colleges and its schools are situated in widely distant quarters within a prescribed radius of thirty miles from the University Central Building at South Kensington,

and in addition to the 10,000 internal students studying at these institutions, at least 7,000 external students are scattered in various parts of the country where the supply of the literature they require for their studies is often difficult to procure. A library policy for the University of London, to be at all satisfactory, must be as broad in its scope as are the duties laid upon the University.

Universities such as Oxford and Cambridge and most Continental Universities possess libraries of two classes which are kept quite distinct. There is first the University Library, almost equally accessible to all students who require to use it; and in the second place a number of college libraries are grouped together and around it in near proximity. These Universities are governed in their library policy by geographical considerations which may be said to occupy a place midway between that of the University of London and the provincial Universities. The University Library and the college libraries, being situated close together, are easily and quickly reached by all, and there is consequently a smaller need than in the case of London for co-operation and the additional support of other libraries.

In the case of Universities which are so in the more restricted sense of being single colleges empowered to grant degrees to their students, their library policy is one of comparative simplicity. To the best of their ability they endeavour to provide for the needs of their undergraduate and postgraduate students alike, so far as this can be done by a single library.

The present and future policy of the libraries of the University of London must be determined, not only by the unique conditions above mentioned, but also to some extent by their past history. Before the reconstitution of the University in 1900, three independent and uncorrelated classes of library existed in connection therewith. First, there was the University Library, which, until its reorganization in 1906, was governed by no well-defined policy, but aimed generally at providing books for graduates, members of Convocation and external students. In the second place, a large and self-contained library existed at University College, which, prior to the incorporation of this college in a larger University of London, was formed on the model of a single-college university

library, constituted expressly for the needs of its students alone. In the third place there were, as now, a number of smaller libraries at the other colleges and schools which aimed at providing, independently of each other and of the University Library, reference collections of works in the various subjects included in their curricula, and reading rooms in which their students could conveniently pursue their studies in quiet and retirement.

The questions of library policy and of co-operation between the various libraries of the University of London have been under frequent consideration by the University Library Committee and the Senate during the past twenty years, and they have also been the subject of detailed report to the Royal Commission on University Education in London appointed in 1909, and the Departmental Committee of the Board of Education on the University of London in 1913. The chief difficulty which arose in determining a satisfactory library policy was the possession by the University, on the incorporation of University College in 1907, of two large isolated and similar libraries. Later, in 1910, the position was further complicated by the incorporation of King's College, which brought with it the accession of a smaller but well-selected library, also formed on general and independent lines.

Co-operation within the University.

Unless there was to be a large amount of useless overlapping, a well thought-out policy had to be adopted which would bring into close connection and co-operation the three largest and most important of the libraries belonging to the University of London. Progress towards this end was made by the recognition of the distinct functions which the University Library on the one part and the libraries of University College and King's College on the other part could best be called upon to fulfil. The University Library, now at South Kensington, is constituted to provide: (1) a lending library from which all students, internal and external, can borrow free of charge the necessary works which they require for their studies at home; and (2) well-equipped research libraries for post-graduate students, to supplement the college libraries and work in co-operation with them, of which the Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature is an example.

The functions of the libraries of University College and King's College are (1) the provision of well-equipped research libraries in certain subjects for post-graduate students in close co-operation with the principal teachers of those subjects in the University, and supplementing the resources of the University Library; (2) the provision of books for reference purposes for the immediate use of the students of the College concerned, whilst relying for additional copies upon the University Library; and (3) the provision of "seminar" libraries, the province of which is to prepare the student for the use of research libraries, to teach him how to find his materials, how to test their genuineness, and how to weigh the value of their evidence.

It will be seen that the functions of the University Library and of the libraries of University College and King's College are in some respects so distinct that they could not well be combined in a single library, and that in other respects they are so arranged as to supplement each other.

In order to facilitate inter-borrowing, an arrangement was made with University College several years ago, by which large numbers of books have been sent on loan each year from the University Library to University College for the benefit of internal students. Similarly books from University College Library are frequently lent to the University Library for the benefit of its students and readers. In 1918, King's College was invited to participate in this scheme of inter-borrowing and agreed to do so. At the same time the Senate, on the recommendation of the Library Committee, added a new rule which gave to all persons entitled to use the libraries of the incorporated colleges of the University the right to borrow books, as far as they may be available, from the University Library through the librarians of the respective colleges, under the library rules and regulations there in force. So that an internal student at one of the incorporated colleges desiring to borrow a book from the University Library need not necessarily apply for it there, unless he prefers to do so, as he often does, but can obtain it on application at the library of the college to which he belongs, in exactly the same way as he would borrow a book from the college library itself.

The Public Libraries Acts.

The Act of Parliament of 1850 (13 & 14 Vict., c. 65), commonly called the Ewart Act, authorizing the establishment of public libraries in England, was the first practical outcome of the Report of the Commissioners appointed in 1847–48 to inquire into the constitution and government of the British Museum, and of that of the Select Committee on Public Libraries in 1849. A poll of burgesses was required before the Act could be put into force, and a two-thirds majority was prescribed. The rate levied was limited to a halfpenny, and no power was granted to buy books. It was followed in 1855 by " An Act for further promoting the establishment of Free Public Libraries and Museums in Municipal towns, and for extending it to towns governed under Local Improvement Acts and to Parishes " (18 & 19 Vict., c. 70),[1] which repealed the preceding Act of 1850, and enacted that all libraries founded under it should be maintained under the provisions of the new Act. It raised the rate limitation to one penny and authorized expenditure of the rate income on books. The first library in the metropolis to be opened under the Acts was the St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, " Public Free Library," which was opened on June 23rd, 1856, with a branch at Trevor Square, Knightsbridge. By 1870 this library contained nearly 7,000 volumes, and the sum levied for its upkeep by a halfpenny rate was £712. The total number of visitors to the reading-room in the year 1867–68 was 130,951, giving a daily average attendance of 423 ; and in 1868–69, 117,018, giving a daily average of 308. The lending department issued 38,656 books in 1867–68, giving a daily average issue of 123 ; and 44,082, in 1868–69, giving a daily average of 140. For the same years the Knightsbridge Branch Library showed attendances of 11,950 and 11,839 visitors, giving daily averages of 38 and 37 respectively ; and it issued from its lending department 4,808 and 4,202 books, giving daily averages of 15 and 13 respectively.[2] Proposals to introduce the

[1] There were amending Acts in 1866 and later years, but this remained the principal statute for England and Wales until 1892.

[2] *Abstract of Return showing all the Boroughs and Places in the United Kingdom that have adopted the Act* 18 *&* 19 *Vict. c.* 70, *and others, for establishing Public Libraries and Museums and Schools of Science and Art* (*so far as relates to Westminster Free Library*). Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 11th April, 1870. (168–I.)

Act into the City of London and the parishes of Islington, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Camberwell, Hackney, Putney and Whitechapel were from time to time definitely rejected, but those who desired to provide free libraries would not be daunted. At a typical meeting held at the beginning of 1870 in the Parochial School Room in Liverpool Road to consider the application of the Act to the Islington district, animated speeches were made, expatiating at length on the evil effects of music-halls and similar places of amusement, and the desirability of improving the taste and cultivating the intelligence of working men by establishing free libraries. Want of culture, it was alleged, was one of the causes of the then depression of trade. The motion in support of a free library for Islington was carried by a show of hands, 76 being in favour, and 66 against.[1] Efforts were renewed with fresh vigour in 1877, when the resistance of London ratepayers was conciliated by an amending Act permitting them to vote a lower rate than one penny. A step of real importance was the outcome, and in 1878 a representative central committee was formed to promote the establishment of free libraries, which included among its members Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Jackson, Bishop of London, Sir John Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury), Professor Henry Fawcett, Dr. J. H. Rigg, Henry Richard, Rev. William Rogers and W. Holms.

The state of affairs in London in 1878 when this reawakening took place, is well portrayed in an article on "Metropolitan Libraries" which appeared in *The Times* at this date.[2] The writer says: "In Great Smith-street, Westminster, there is a small but useful free library, under the Free Libraries Acts. Mr. James Heywood maintains a free library at Notting-hill. There is a free library in Camden-town, and other similar institutions exist on a small scale, or for a limited class, many of them on a religious or charitable basis, and therefore not much resorted to by those who are above want. Vast districts of the metropolis and its suburbs are entirely unprovided with such facilities for borrowing books as Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool and other great provincial towns enjoy. London is full of noteworthy and

[1] *The Penny Illustrated Paper*, Saturday, January 15th, 1870, p. 39.
[2] *The Times*, Saturday, August 31st, 1878.

valuable collections of books, but they are not generally accessible."

Progress was very slow until 1883, when Wandsworth adopted the Acts, followed in 1886 by Fulham and Lambeth. A considerable fillip was given to the movement in 1887 by Queen Victoria's Jubilee, which offered a suitable occasion for founding free libraries as memorials. In that year no fewer than ten parishes adopted the Acts : Battersea, Bermondsey, Chelsea, Clapham, Clerkenwell, Hammersmith, Kensington, Putney, Rotherhithe and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Several conflicting enactments were harmonized by " An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Public Libraries " (55 & 56 Vict., c. 53), which was passed in 1892, and in the following year the power of adopting the Acts, or putting them into operation, was transferred from the ratepayers to the local authority, save in the case of rural parishes and metropolitan vestries (56 Vict., c. 11). The rate limitation was left where it was. A further modification was introduced by the London Government Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 14), which established metropolitan boroughs in the administrative county of London and enabled them to adopt the Acts of 1892–93 without reference to the ratepayers. Another great impetus was received about 1900, when Andrew Carnegie began to present library buildings to towns in England, as well as to Scotland and the United States. By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century the Metropolitan County of London comprised twenty-five library areas, while only St. Marylebone, Bethnal Green, and parts of Finsbury and Paddington remained unprovided. All the Metropolitan Borough Councils have now adopted the Acts and opened public libraries.

The present Public Libraries Act became law in 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. V., c. 93), abolishing the limitation of the library rate to one penny in the pound, and extending to County Councils powers to establish public libraries and to set up library services for the villages.[1] The public libraries have now entered on a new and critical period of their

[1] A useful text-book, giving all the essential information on library legislation, has been written by Mr. C. R. Sanderson, librarian of the National Liberal Club, entitled *Library Law : a Text-book for the Professional Examinations in Library Organisation*, London, 1925.

development which will require skilful guidance. Those who are engaged on the work of directing the movement will do well to read the useful and illuminating contribution to the subject by Dr. E. A. Baker in 1922, which was inspired by the passing of the new Act.[1]

Waste of Resources.

Boswell's pronouncement that "in London I suppose we may find every book that can be found anywhere" is as far removed from the truth now as it was in 1780 when the words were written.[2] Nevertheless London is richly endowed with libraries, though their resources have been sadly wasted for want of organization and even through ignorance of their very existence. In the foundation and development of London libraries too little attention has been paid in the past to resources which already abounded. There is no doubt that a great deal of overlapping has taken place, and that money which has been spent on unnecessary duplication might have been better devoted to filling certain lacunæ which should never have been allowed to occur; especially in these days when improved means of communication render it easy for readers to visit any library in the metropolis. The vast literary legacy of past generations and the rapid increase in annual publication have made it advisable for all but libraries with very large resources to limit their scope considerably. In London there are too many indifferent or inferior public reference libraries, which have little chance of realizing their intention in these days, and should not be allowed to increase at random. Their collections would probably be better centralized in a series of large district reference libraries, as has been suggested by Dr. Baker.[3] The great defect in our smaller libraries is their unsystematic selection of books; instead of building up a few strong

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[1] Dr. Ernest A. Baker: *The Public Library*, London, 1922. A cheaper edition was published in 1924.

[2] James Boswell: *Letters addressed to the Rev. W. J. Temple*, London, 1857, p. 251.

[3] E. A. Baker: *op. cit.*, pp. 47, 48. He explains that this state of affairs is due to the circumstance that the twenty-eight boroughs now existing were preceded by eighty-two parishes, two-thirds of which had set up libraries for themselves before the present library districts and borough authorities came into being in 1902.

special sections, they endeavour to imitate on a feeble scale general libraries with large resources. It is by means of concurrent and correlative specialization that the metropolitan library movement can be most usefully developed. At present a great number of the special libraries of London are so hedged about with restrictions as to be of little use from the point of view of university students. It is regrettable that the smaller libraries of learned societies with a similar object cannot be amalgamated to form one strong collection, and thus secure to the members of each the extended facilities which the united collections would afford them. To provide a better system of administration in the case of small collections belonging to societies and other bodies, without the sacrifice of their proprietorship, and to make them more accessible and useful, the excellent precedent of the Dutch Church, the Folk-Lore Society, the Bibliographical Society, the Library Association and other institutions which have deposited their books in one of the larger libraries of the metropolis, might well be followed. The first step, however, towards better organization is to survey the present situation,[1] and this we propose to do in the pages which follow.

[1] The article on "Libraries," by Henry R. Tedder and James Duff Brown, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th edition, 1911, gives an excellent short account of libraries in general.

CHAPTER II.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The National Library at the **British Museum**, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, is the Mecca of authors, research workers and advanced students from all parts. It affords unrivalled facilities for those who, for literary, scientific or other serious purposes, require a wide range of books on the subject of their study, or have occasion to consult original sources, books or periodicals which are not to be found elsewhere. The British Museum Library does not profess to supply all the needs of London in the way of books. Sir Anthony Panizzi often expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to form supplementary libraries in different parts of the metropolis to relieve the British Museum of some of the pressure on its resources, and the numbers of libraries founded since his day have surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

I. DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS.

The **Library of Printed Books** (officially estimated to contain over 3,000,000 volumes) was founded on the library of Sir Hans Sloane (50,000 vols.), which consists chiefly of works on medicine and natural history. To this was added in 1757 the Old Royal Library (10,000 vols.), containing books collected by successive English Sovereigns, which was presented to the nation by George II. In 1762 George III. presented the Thomason collection of Civil War and Commonwealth tracts known as the "King's Pamphlets" (22,255 tracts, bound in 2,008 vols.), which he had purchased in the previous year for £300; and in 1766 the bequest of Dr. Thomas Birch enriched the library with his collection of

historical and biographical works. The library of Major Arthur Edwards, which by his bequest became the property of the British Museum in 1769, provided 2,000 volumes on various subjects. The Garrick Plays, from which Charles Lamb collected his *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*, were bequeathed by David Garrick in 1779. The bequest of Thomas Tyrwhitt, the classical commentator, added in 1786 about 900 volumes of Classical, Italian and Spanish authors, many of which contain his manuscript notes. The collection of Sir William Musgrave, which is largely biographical, was acquired partly by gift in 1790, and partly by bequest in 1799. In the latter year the important bequest of the collection of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode (4,500 vols.) was made; the books are remarkable for their fine condition and rarity, and for the beauty of their bindings. They contain manuscript notes by Bentley, Burmann, Burney, Casaubon and other scholars. It has been related that after his decease bank-notes to a large amount were found between the leaves of some of the books. The Law Library of Francis Hargrave was purchased in 1813, and about 20,000 volumes from the library of Baron Carl Ehrenbert von Moll, chiefly on natural history and medicine, were purchased in 1815. In 1817 and subsequent years, a collection of books and tracts on the French Revolution, amounting to 40,000 items, was bought from the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. A miscellaneous collection of French and Italian books (about 5,000 vols.), which had formerly belonged to the celebrated French writer Pierre Louis Ginguené, was bought in 1818. The fine collection of Dr. Charles Burney, the classical critic, (from 13,000 to 14,000 printed books) was purchased in the same year for £13,497 17*s.* 6*d.* It is rich in editions of the Greek classics, many of which are from the Pinelli Library, and includes a series of newspapers from 1603 to 1818 (700 vols.), and a collection in quarto of from 300 to 400 volumes of material for a history of the stage, which was put under contribution by the Rev. John Genest for his *Account of the English Stage.* A collection of printed books on chivalry and tournaments, which had been formed by Miss Sarah Sophia Banks, was presented by Lady Dorothea Banks in 1818. A valuable library of 16,000 volumes, consisting mainly of books on natural history, voyages and travels,

BRITISH MUSEUM. THE KING'S LIBRARY.

was left by Sir Joseph Banks. A large number of the books are presentation copies from the authors. The library was bequeathed in 1820 to the Trustees of the British Museum, who were to receive it on the death of Banks' librarian. This gentleman was, however, induced to waive his right, and in 1827 an arrangement was made for the transfer of the library to the British Museum. During his lifetime Sir Joseph Banks had presented his collection of Icelandic books, which includes some rare volumes acquired from the library of Halfdan Einarsson, the historian of Icelandic literature.

In 1823 the British Museum Library received one of its most valuable additions. In this year the magnificent library of King George III. (65,250 vols., exclusive of pamphlets) was transferred from Buckingham House to the British Museum; the conditions of the transfer are now well known, and the nominal gift by George IV. was in fact a purchase by the nation. This library, which is known as the **King's Library**, is rich in literary treasures and bibliographical rarities. It consists chiefly of books in belles-lettres and on modern history, and includes an extensive collection of maps and topographical prints and drawings, bound in about 100 folio volumes. The nucleus around which it was formed was the library of Joseph Smith, British Consul at Venice, which was purchased by George III. in 1762 for about £10,000.[1] Smith's collection was especially rich in early editions of Greek and Latin classics, and in Italian literature. A large number of early English books, including some Caxtons, were acquired by the King at the sale of the library of James West in 1773, and several valuable works were purchased at the sale of the library of Dr. Anthony Askew two years later.

The next notable accession to our national library was Sir Richard Colt Hoare's collection of books on the topography of Italy (about 3,000 vols.), which was presented by him in 1825. A collection of books in modern Greek (627 vols.), made by Frederick North, fifth Earl of Guilford, was purchased in 1827. At his death in 1846, the Right Honourable

[1] Joseph Smith afterwards formed another library, which after his death was sold in London in 1773 by public auction.

Thomas Grenville bequeathed his fine library (20,240 vols.) to the British Museum—a munificent return to the nation for a lucrative sinecure. The **Grenville Library** is remarkable for the number of fine bindings, large-paper copies and editions printed on vellum which it contains. It is rich in early voyages and travels, topography, poetry, romances and classics; English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Irish literature are well represented. Other important collections are the Maskell collection of rare liturgies and service books, the Kupitsch collection of early German literature, the Tieck and Halliwell collections of Shakespearean literature, the Emperor Maximilian's collection of Mexican books, the Nagy collection of Hungarian books, and the Grabowski collection of Polish books.

Round these notable collections the Library of the British Museum has grown rapidly, chiefly by the operation of the Copyright Act, and the expenditure of the annual grant made by Parliament. In July 1838, the number of volumes in the Department of Printed Books was found to be 235,000; at the end of 1848, 435,000; in June 1853, 510,110; and at the end of 1872, 1,100,000. The Library has trebled its size in the last fifty years, and is now the largest of the libraries of the world. The yearly accessions from all sources amount to over 100,000 items, and a quarter of a million of newspapers.

One of the most important additions of recent years is the library of Henry Spencer Ashbee (15,299 vols.), which he bequeathed to the British Museum at his death in 1900. It contains a large number of rare and extra-illustrated books, and includes early editions of Molière and Le Sage, as well as a fine Cervantes collection which is unrivalled out of Spain. The bequest by Alfred Henry Huth in 1910 added to the Department of Printed Books thirty-seven choice books, including one of the largest and finest copies in existence of Caxton's *Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres*, printed in 1477 and popularly regarded as the first book printed in England; and three of the rarest of the Shakespeare Quartos, the 1597 *King Richard II.*, the 1597 *King Richard III.*, and the 1602 *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Thus reinforced the British Museum now possesses, with the exception of the doubtfully Shakespearean *Titus Andronicus*, the first edition

of every play by Shakespeare printed in quarto before 1623. Other notable acquisitions under this bequest are eight French incunabula, a volume of Elizabethan ballads, and a copy of the first edition of the *Galatea* of Cervantes, printed at Alcalá by Juan Gracián for Blas de Robles in 1585. A number of important purchases were made in 1924 at the sale of the Earl of Crawford's collection relating to the French Revolution and the First Empire, among the most interesting items being the two decrees of the National Assembly on June 21st, 1791, which followed the flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes.

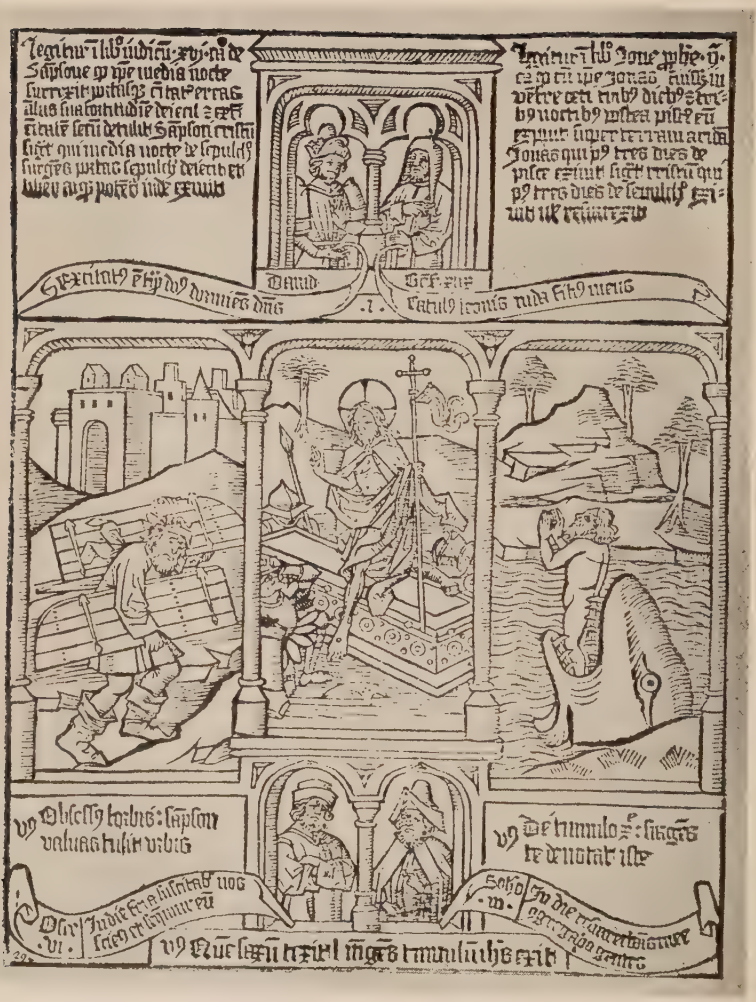
The early productions of the printing press before the year 1501 (Incunabula), consisting of about 9,500 different examples, have been brought together as a special collection, and illustrate in a remarkably complete way the origin and development of printing. The number of productions of Caxton's press including duplicate works and fragments is 123, of which 76 are different works, leaving about 35 known Caxtons unrepresented. The collection of Bibles, New Testaments and portions of the Bible, to which the bequest made in 1768 by Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, was one of the first contributions, is exceedingly fine and comprehensive. Liturgies according to the various rites also abound. The *De Imitatione Christi* of Thomas à Kempis is represented by over fifteen hundred different editions of the Latin text, translations and paraphrases, as well as rearrangements, abridgments and selections, the greater number being derived from the Waterton Library, which came into the possession of the British Museum in 1895. The Shakespeare collection, in spite of gaps, is far more complete than any other in Europe or America; it includes five copies of the first folio edition of 1623, that belonging to the Grenville Library being in exceptionally fine condition. The fifth copy, acquired in 1922, largely through the generosity of an anonymous private benefactor, has the engraved portrait of Shakespeare by Droeshout in its earliest state. In like manner the Library is conspicuously rich in the works of all writers of pre-eminence. The number of various journals, exclusive of newspapers, is over 30,000, and in this respect the British Museum greatly exceeds any other library in the world. The collection of maps, charts and plans is also remarkable.

The greater part of the **Music Collection** has been received under the Copyright Act, though it has also been largely augmented by extensive purchases and several notable gifts and bequests. It was founded on the musical works of the Old Royal Library. To this nucleus was added in 1778 and 1779 the musical collection of Sir John Hawkins, which was received partly by gift and partly by bequest. The library of Charles Burney, the musician, was purchased in 1815, and the collection of Domenico Dragonetti, consisting of 182 volumes of scores of classical operas, was received by bequest in 1846. A large number of duplicates from the Royal Library at Berlin, consisting chiefly of old German and Italian madrigals and Church music, were purchased in 1863, and several works issued by the music publishers Phalèses at Louvain and Antwerp were acquired from M. Kockx in 1886. At the dispersal of the Borghese Library in 1892, the British Museum was one of the principal purchasers, and at the second sale of the Heredia Collection in the same year, several rare Spanish treatises on music were bought for our national library.

The King's Music Library (begun by King George III.), formerly preserved in Buckingham Palace and at Windsor, was deposited in the British Museum, on permanent loan, in 1911. The collection consists of musical manuscripts, printed music, and a few volumes of musical literature. The very valuable manuscript music comprises 87 volumes of Handel autographs, as well as Purcell autographs, seventeenth century collections of virginal music, Tudor music, and eighteenth century Italian music.

Exhibition of Printed Books and Bindings.—In the King's Library there is a permanent exhibition, drawn from the several collections of the Department of Printed Books, illustrating the history of printing, music-printing and bookbinding, and including also some examples of first editions of famous English books. It is not possible to describe adequately all of the many treasures displayed, and in the short survey which follows only an outline can be given, in which attention is drawn to some of the more important books.[1]

[1] A full description, on which this account is based, will be found in the *Guide to the Exhibition in the King's Library*, printed by order of the Trustees and sold at the Museum.



BIBLIA PAUPERUM.

Block-Book, circ. 1460–65.

British Museum.

The first half of the exhibition illustrates the introduction and development of printing in Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Spain and England, the order of the countries being that in which the art of printing with movable types is known to have been first employed in them. The printing press used in the fifteenth century by the first printers was made of wood, and was similar in construction to the small platen presses of to-day ; it was worked by two men, one of whom operated the lever of the press, and the other applied the ink to the type with ink-balls.

In the first compartment of Case I. are exhibited three block-books, so called because they were printed from blocks of wood on which not only the illustrations, but also the letterpress were cut in relief. The examples shown are two issues of the *Biblia Pauperum* printed in the Netherlands between 1460 and 1465, with scenes from the life of Our Lord, accompanied by the Old Testament prefigurations and prophecies (Nos. 1 and 2) ; and an issue of the *Ars Moriendi*, printed in the Rhine district about 1465, which illustrates the various temptations that beset the dying, the angelic inspirations necessary to resist them, and the final agony (No. 3). The earliest piece of European type-printing in the British Museum is the book by Ælius Donatus, entitled *De octo partibus orationis*, which was printed at Mainz, probably by Johann Gutenberg, about 1450 (No. 4). In the same case will be found two Indulgences of 1455, the earlier issues of which, printed in the previous year, are the first type-printed documents bearing a date : their typographical authorship is disputed. The first Indulgence (No. 5), with 31 lines to a page, is printed in two types : the larger of these, used for the headings, resembles closely that found in the early copies of " Donatus " printed by Gutenberg, and reappears later in the 36-line Bible ; while the smaller type was probably cut for Gutenberg by Peter Schoeffer. The second Indulgence (No. 6), with 30 lines to a page, and also in a large and small type, may be judged from typographical considerations, including the resemblance borne by the larger type to that of the 42-line Bible, to have been printed by Peter Schoeffer. Perhaps the most famous of the first productions of the printing press is the Latin Bible, with 42 lines to a column, sometimes called the " Mazarin

Bible" (No. 7), which is generally attributed to Gutenberg, but was more probably printed at Mainz by Fust and Schoeffer, who seem to have begun it in the autumn of 1454 and completed it early in 1456. It is known from a manuscript note in a copy of this Bible in the Bibliothèque Nationale to have been in existence before August 1456.

Of equal importance, and of even greater rarity, is the rival Bible, with 36 lines to a column, sometimes known as the "Bamberg Bible" (No. 8), printed at Mainz or Bamberg, possibly by Gutenberg, not after 1461 and probably about 1458. In Case II. will be found the Latin Psalter (No. 1) for use in non-monastic churches, printed at Mainz by Fust and Schoeffer and finished on August 14th, 1457—the earliest book with the names of its printers and the date of its completion. Another Psalter arranged for monastic use, which is not exhibited, was printed in the same style by Fust and Schoeffer in August 1459. In both these Psalters the large capital letters in blue and red, to which attention is called in the colophon, are the most conspicuous feature. These are now generally regarded as having been stamped in, after the rest of the pages had been printed, a separate stamp being used for each colour. In the same case is also exhibited an exceptionally fine copy on vellum of the Latin Bible printed by Fust and Schoeffer at Mainz, completed on August 14th, 1462, which is the first Bible bearing a printed date (No. 4). In Case III. are books printed in Germany between 1472 and 1513, including examples from the presses of Ulrich Zel at Cologne, Anton Koberger at Nuremberg, Lienhart Holle at Ulm, George Reyser either at Strassburg or at Speier, and Johann Schönsperger at Augsburg.

German printers soon carried the art of printing into other countries, and Italy, then the home of scholarship, was the first to receive it. Before the close of 1475 printing was introduced into most of the chief cities of Italy, but in excellence and in the number of books produced Venice easily led the way. In Cases IV. and V. are arranged books printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, first at Subiaco and later at Rome; Ulrich Han in partnership with Simon Chardella at Rome; Joannes de Spira at Venice, represented by his edition of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, 1469 (Case IV., No. 4), the first book printed at Venice; Nicolas Jenson at Venice,

de hebreis voluminibꝫ additū noue-
rit eque usq; ad duo pūcta. iuxta theo-
dotionis dumtaxat editionē: qui sim-
plicitate sermonis a septuaginta inter-
pretibus nō discordat. Hec ergo et vo-
bis et studioso cuiq; fecisse me sciens.
nō ambigo multos fore. qui uel inui-
dia uel supercilio malent contemnere
et videre preclara quam discere: et de
turbulento magis riuo quam de pu-
rissimo fōte potare. Explicit prologus.
Incipit liber ymnorū uel soliloquiorū

Beatus vir qui nō
abiit in cōsilio im-
piorū: et in via pec-
catorum nō stetit:
et in cathedra pestilē-
tie nō sedit. Sed
in lege domini volūtas eius: ⁊ in lege
eius meditabit die ac nocte. Et erit
tamq̄ lignū quod plātatum est secus
decursus aquarū: qd̄ fructū suū dabit
in tpe suo. Et foliū eius nō defluet: ⁊
omnia quecūq; faciet prosperabūtur.
Non sic impij nō sic: sed tanq̄ pul-
uis quē proicit vētus a facie terre. Ideo
nō resurgūt impij ī iudicio: neq;
peccatores in cōsilio iustorū. Quoni-
am nouit dominus viā iustorꝫ: ⁊ iter
impiorum peribit. Psalmus dauid

Quare fremuerūt gētes: et ꝑpli me-
ditati sunt inania? Astiterūt
reges terre et principes cōuenerunt in
unū: adūsus dn̄m ⁊ adūsus cristū eius.
Dirumpamꝰ vincla eorꝫ: ⁊ ꝓiciamꝰ
a nobis iugū ipoꝝ. Qui habitat ī ce-
lis irridebit eos: ⁊ dn̄s sublānabit eos.
Tunc loquet ad eos in ira sua: ⁊ in
furore suo cōturbabit eos. Ego au-
tem cōstitutꝰ sum rex ab eo super syon
montem sanctū eius: ꝑdicās preceptū
eius. Dominus dixit ad me filius
meus es tu: ego hodie genui te. Po-
stula a me et dabo tibi gentes hereditatem
tuā: et possessionē tuā terminos
terre. Reges eos ī virga ferrea: ⁊ tan-
q̄ vas figuli cōfringes eos. Et nūc
reges intelligite: erudimini q̄ iudica-
tis terrā. Seruite dn̄o ī timore: et ex-
ultate ei cū tremore. Apprehendite di-
sciplinam: ne quādo irascatur domi-
nus ⁊ pereatis de via iusta. Cum ex-
arserit in breui ira eius: beati omnes
qui confidunt in eo. Psalmus dauid
cū fugeret a facie absolon filij sui.

Domine qd̄ multiplicati sunt qui
tribulāt me? multi insurgūt ad-
uersum me. Multi dicūt anime mee:
nō est salus ipsi in deo eius. Tu aūt
dn̄e susceptor meꝰ es: gloria mea ⁊ ex-
altās caput meū. Voce mea ad do-
minū clamaui: ⁊ exaudiuit me de mō-
te sācto suo. Ego dormiui ⁊ soporatꝰ
sum: ⁊ exsurrexi quia dn̄s suscepit me.
Non timebo milia populi circūdan-
tis me: exurge dn̄e saluū me fac deus
meus. Quoniam tu percussisti omnes
adūsantes michi sine causa: dentes
peccatorū cōtriuisti. Domini est salꝰ:
et super populū tuum benedictio tua.
In finem in carmībus. psalmus dauid

Cum inuocarē exaudiuit me deus
iusticie mee: ī tribulatione dila-
tasti michi. Miserere mei: et exaudi o-
rationē meā. Filij hominū usq; quo
graui corde: ut quid diligitis vanita-
tem et queritis mēdacium? Et scitote
quoniā mirificauit dn̄s sāctum suū:
dn̄s exaudiet me cū clamauero ad eū.
Irascemini et nolite peccare: qui di-
citis in cordibus vestris in cubilibus
vestris compungimini. Sacrificate
sacrificiū iusticie ⁊ sperate in domino:
multi dicunt qs̄ ostendit nobis bona.

42-LINE LATIN BIBLE.

MAINZ, CIRC. 1455.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

represented by his *Decor Puellarum*, 1471 (Case IV., No. 5), a copy on vellum, dated 1474, of the popular prayer-book called *Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis* (Case IV., No. 6), and a fine copy of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares* printed in 1475 (Case IV., No. 7), also on vellum, which shows his roman type to full advantage; Erhard Ratdolt, one of the finest of the Venetian printers, represented by three examples of his press (Case V., Nos. 1–3); Dionysius Paravisinus at Milan, whose Greek Grammar by Lascaris, January 30th, 1476 (Case V., No. 4), is the first book printed wholly in Greek; Laonicus Cretensis at Venice, represented by the only book he printed (Case V., No. 5); and Bartolommeo dei Libri, a prolific Florentine printer who seldom put his name in his books, and who is represented here by a typographically anonymous edition of Homer dated December 9th, 1488 (Case V., No. 6). The scholar-printer, Aldus Manutius, began experimenting with Greek type in Venice about 1490, and subsequently obtained from the Senate, on the score of the expense he had incurred, copyright for twenty years in all Greek books he should publish and protection against infringements of his secrets. Many masterpieces of ancient Greek literature made their first appearance in print at his press. At the beginning of the sixteenth century he produced a series of Latin and Italian texts in small octavo printed in a small type, now known as italic, which he imitated from the cursive hand of his day. The Virgil of 1501, a copy of which is shown in Case V. (No. 8), next to his edition of Aristotle of 1495 (No. 7), was the first book printed in this new type. After the death of Aldus in 1515 Italian printing did not long maintain its supremacy which, with a brief interval when the presses of Basel were perhaps the most interesting, passed about 1530 to France.

Printing was introduced into France in 1470 by two professors of the Sorbonne, Guillaume Fichet and Johann Heynlyn, who invited Martin Kranz, Ulrich Gering of Constance, and Michael Friburger of Colmar to set up a press within the precincts of the college. A copy of the first book printed by them at the Sorbonne, the *Epistolæ* of Gasparinus Barzizius, 1470, which is also the first book printed in France, is exhibited in Case VI. (No. 6) with other early books printed in France. Henri Estienne (Henricus Stephanus), another

of the scholar-printers, was the first of a celebrated family of typographers who printed at Paris for more than a century and a half; a book from his press is shown in Case VII. (No. 5), and examples from that of his second son, Robert Estienne, who afterwards succeeded him, will be found in Case VII. (No. 6) and Case VIII. (No. 2).

The early history of printing in the Netherlands has been confused by the legend which fathers the invention of printing on Lourens Janszoon Coster, an innkeeper of Haarlem. It is possible that some of the books and fragments known as "Costeriana," for which very early dates have been suggested, are several years earlier than 1473, when books with printed dates were issued by Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerard Leempt at Utrecht, and by John of Paderborn (better known as John of Westphalia) and Thierry Martens at Alost. Among the exhibits in Case VI. is one of the earliest books from the press of Ketelaer and Leempt, *De re militari*, by Vegetius, about 1473 (No. 2); they were the first printers to put their names in a book in any town in Holland. It was in the Netherlands, at Bruges, that William Caxton, the father of English typography, printed with the help of Colard Mansion his first two English books, the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, about 1475, and the *Game and Play of the Chess*, about 1475 or 1476 (Case IX.A, Nos. 1 and 2), both of which were in his own translations, and in 1475 the *Recueil des histoires de Troye* in the French original of Raoul Le Fèvre (Case VI., No. 4), which is probably the first book printed in the French language.

Printing was introduced into Spain in 1474 by Lambert Palmart, a Fleming, who set up a press at Valencia, where he worked from time to time in partnership with Alonso Fernandez of Cordova. His earliest books were *Obres e Trobes* of Fenollar printed in 1474, a "Sallust" completed on July 13th, 1475, and Æsop's Fables printed in the same type, about 1475, a copy of which is exhibited in Case VII. (No. 1). By the end of the fifteenth century the art had extended to twenty-four other places in Spain, the most important centres, in addition to Valencia, being Saragossa, Seville, Barcelona, Salamanca, Burgos and Toledo.

It was at Alcalá, in the years 1514 to 1517, that the crowning achievement of the first of the great Polyglot Bibles (Case

VII., No. 3), giving the text of the Old Testament in Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek and Latin, was produced by Arnald Guillem de Brocar, through the munificence of Cardinal Ximenes, Archbishop of Toledo and founder of the University of Alcalá, from the Latin name of which (*Complutum*) it became known as the "Complutensian Polyglot." The type used for the New Testament is the handsomest of the early Greek founts, and is in fact the only one of them in which any attempt is made to give real dignity to the characters. This Polyglot Bible is the most famous piece of printing executed in Spain. Next to it is shown (No. 4) the Greek and Latin New Testament, printed at Basel by Johann Froben and dated March 1st, 1516. It contains the first edition of the Latin version by Erasmus, and was the first New Testament in Greek to be published, although the corresponding section of the Complutensian Polyglot had already been in type for two years. Much of the success of this book is due to the co-operation of this enterprising printer with the great scholar Erasmus. A copy of the second of the great Polyglot Bibles, one of thirteen on vellum, is shown in Case VIII. (No. 3). It was printed at Antwerp in the years 1569 to 1572 by Christopher Plantin, whose reputation as a printer and publisher mainly rests on its production. The general editor was Benedictus Arias Montanus, and the languages included were those of the first Polyglot, with the addition of Syriac.

The work of the Elzevirs, the famous family of printers who carried on a successful business at Leyden, Amsterdam and other towns, is represented by an edition of the works of Virgil, printed by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevir in 1635 (Case VIII., No. 5).

The introducer of printing into England was William Caxton, who was born in Kent about the year 1420; the exhibits in Case IX.A are arranged to illustrate the different types which he is known to have used. Most of Caxton's life was spent abroad in business pursuits, and by 1469 he had entered the service of the sister of Edward IV., Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, for whom he made translations of various popular works which attained great success. The need for multiplying copies of his works to meet the growing demand led Caxton to seek some easier and quicker way than copying by hand, and he was thus induced to turn his

attention to the newly-invented art of printing. He seems to have been initiated at Cologne into its practical methods, and later he moved to Bruges, where, as we have seen, he produced about 1475, with the assistance of Colard Mansion, the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye* (Case IX.A, No. 1), which is the first book printed in the English language [Type 1]. In the following year Caxton returned to England, and set up a press in the Sanctuary at Westminster, where he printed [Type 2], in the autumn of 1477, his first dated book, the *Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres*, translated by Earl Rivers (Case IX.A, No. 3); this is the earliest dated book printed in England. From that time until his death in 1491 he printed ninety-six separate books, the most notable of which are Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* [Type 2], about 1478 (Case IX.A, No. 4), Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, 1485, two editions of *The Chronicles of England*, 1480 and 1482, and the two editions of the great collection of lives of the Saints called the *Golden Legend*, about 1485 and 1487. The Latin Psalter [Type 3], printed between 1480 and 1483 (No. 6), and the manual of prayers entitled *The Fifteen Oes* [Type 6], about 1490 (No. 9), are the only copies of these books known to exist. Only two "Caxtons" printed on vellum are extant, and one of these, a copy of the translation of St. Bonaventura's *Speculum Vitæ Christi* [Type 5], printed about 1488, is here exhibited (No. 8). Examples of books which Caxton illustrated by woodcuts will be found in the copy of the second edition of the *Game and Play of the Chess* [later form of Type 2], printed about 1481 (No. 5), and of the *Fables of Esope* [Type 4], printed in 1484 (No. 7).

On the death of Caxton in 1491, his printing office and materials were taken over by Wynkyn de Worde, who seems to have come to England with Caxton in 1476 and to have held an important position in his business. In the year 1493 he printed the earliest books bearing his own name, one of which, *The lyf of Saint Katherine of Senis* [St. Catherine of Siena], is shown in Case IX.B (No. 1). The productions of his press were very numerous, his total publications amounting to nearly eight hundred items, of which over one hundred were issued in the fifteenth century. Wynkyn de Worde's printing is not conspicuous for its excellence, though he produced some fine books such as the *De Proprietatibus*

Here endeth the book named the dictes or sayengis of the philosophhres enpryntedy, by me William Caxton at Westmestre the yere of our lordy ·M· CCCC· Lxxvij· Whiche book is late translatedy out of Frenshe into englyssh, by the Noble andy puissant lordy Lordy Antone Erle of Ryuyers lordy of Scales & of the Ile of Wyght, Defendour andy directour of the siege apostolique, for our holy Fader the Pope in this Royame of Englondy andy Gouernour of my lordy Prynce of Wales Andy It is so that at suche tyme as he hady accomplysshid this saydy werke, it likedy him to sende it to me in certayn quayers to ouersee, whiche forthwith I sawe & fonde therin many grete, notable, and wyse sayengis of the philosophres Acordyngy vnto the bookes made in frenshe whiche I hady ofte afore reddy, But certaynly I had seen none in englissh til that tyme, Andy so afterwardy I cam vnto my saydy lordy & toldy him how I hady redy & seen his book, Andy that he hady don a meritory dede in the labour of the translacion therof in to our englissh tunge, wherin he hady deseruidy a singuler lawde & thank &c. Thenne my saydy lordy desiredy me to ouersee it andy where as I sholde fynde faute to correcte it, wherein I answerdy vnto his lordship, that I coude not amende it, But if I sholde so presume I might apaire it, For it was right wel & connyguly made & translatedy into right goody andy fayr englissh, Notwithstondyng he willedy me to ouersee it & shewidy me dyuerce thinges whiche as him semedy myght be left out as diuerce lettres missiues sent from Alisander to dariꝰ andy aristotle & eche to other, whiche lettres were lityl appertinent vnto to dictes

DICTES OR SAYENGIS OF THE PHILOSOPHRES.
Printed by Caxton at Westminster, 1477.
British Museum.

Rerum of Bartholomaeus, printed about the year 1495 on paper made at Hertford by John Tate (Case IX.B, No. 2). Other specimens of his press exhibited in this Case are: *Statuta edita in parliamento tento apud Westmonasterium An. xi. Regis Henrici Septimi*, printed about 1496 on vellum, with illuminated capitals and paragraph marks (No. 3); the second edition of the *Book of St. Albans*, in 1496, containing for the first time the treatise on Fishing with an Angle (No. 4); and Whittinton's *Grammaticæ prima pars*, in 1521 (No. 5). On the death of Wynkyn de Worde in 1534 his business passed to his executor John Byddell.

In 1480 John Lettou, a foreign printer, set up a press in the City of London where he produced in that year *Antonii Andreæ Quaestiones super duodecim libros metaphysicæ Aristotelis*, the first book to be printed in the City, a copy of which is exhibited in Case IX.B (No. 6). In the same Case are exhibited specimens of books printed by William de Machlinia (William of Malines ?), first in partnership with Lettou in 1482 (No. 7), and afterwards alone from about 1483 (No. 8); and two books by Julian Notary (Nos. 9 and 10), who printed in London and Westminster from 1496 to 1518. About 1490 or 1491 Machlinia's business was probably taken over by Richard Pynson, who was appointed king's printer about 1508, and retained the office until his death in 1530. Ten specimens of Pynson's printing, from 1492 to 1521, are exhibited in Case X.A, the last of these being a copy of the first edition of Henry VIII.'s *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Martin. Lutherum* (No. 10), which won for the King the title "Defender of the Faith."

In Case X.B examples of books are displayed to illustrate English provincial printing from 1478 to 1585. The first provincial press was set up by Theodoric Rood in Oxford, where his earliest production was the *Expositio in symbolum Apostolorum* by Tyrannius Rufinus of Aquileia, which, although dated "M.CCCC.LXVIIJ." was almost certainly printed in 1478, a numeral X in all probability having been accidentally omitted from the date (No. 1). The second Oxford book, which closely resembles the first in its make-up, is Aristotle's *Libri Ethicorum traducti a Leonardo Aretino* (No. 2), printed in 1479 by Rood, whose name, however, does not actually appear as printer until 1481, when it is

found in another book from his press, Alexander de Hales's commentary on the *De Anima* of Aristotle (No. 3). Seventeen books are assigned to this press, but some of them are known only from fragments. Printing at Oxford was broken off in 1486 or 1487, resumed again from 1517 to 1519, and then discontinued until 1585.

A printing press is known to have been working at St. Albans in 1480, though we have no information as to the name of the printer; he was master of the Abbey school, and is generally called the "Schoolmaster Printer." The most famous production of his press is the *Bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng and also of Cootarmuris* (the Book of St. Albans), dated 1486 (No. 7). This press ceased working in 1486, and eight books produced by it have survived. A second press was established at St. Albans in 1534 by John Herford, and continued for five years with the help of successive Abbots; eight books are known to have been issued from it, including the *Life and Passion of St. Alban, protomartyr of England, and also of Saint Amphabel which converted Saint Alban to the faith of Christ*, printed for Abbot Catton in 1534 (No. 8).

Printing was introduced into York by Hugo Goes, whose only extant book, a York Directorium, appeared in 1509, and he was followed by Ursyn Mylner, whose *De concinnitate grammatices et constructione*, by Whittinton, dated December 20th, 1516, is here exhibited (No. 9). The first book printed at Cambridge, 1521 (No. 10), a book from the second Cambridge press, 1584 (No. 11), and examples of books from the first presses at Ipswich, Worcester and Canterbury, are also shown (Nos. 12, 13 and 14).

A number of books printed at London in the sixteenth century are exhibited in Case XI.A. The excellent printing of William Faques, who had preceded Pynson as king's printer, is illustrated by the copy of his Sarum Psalter of 1504 (No. 1). Pynson was succeeded by Thomas Berthelet, whose black-letter is shown in Gower's *De Confessione Amantis*, printed in 1532 (No. 2), and roman type, in *Psalmi seu precationes ex variis Scripturæ locis collectæ*, printed in 1544 (No. 4). Reginald Wolf acted as king's printer in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and produced the first Greek text printed in England, the *Homiliæ duæ* of Saint Chrysostom, dated

1543 (No. 3). The fine copy of the first edition of Cranmer's Bible (a revision of Coverdale's version), printed on vellum by Edward Whitchurch in 1540 (No. 5), was presented to Henry VIII. by his "loving faithfull and obedient subiect and daylye oratour, Anthonye Marler of London, haberdassher." Editions of the same Bible were printed in 1540 and 1541 by Richard Grafton, who had already taken part with Whitchurch in the publication in England of Coverdale's Bible. Grafton followed Berthelet as king's printer in English, but lost his office on the accession of Queen Mary for having printed the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey. One of his books, *The Union of the two noble famelies of Lancastre & Yorke*, printed in 1548, is shown in this Case (No. 6). Among the most important of the unofficial printers are John Day, who printed from 1546 to 1584, under the patronage of Archbishop Parker, and who is here represented by a copy of William Cunningham's *Cosmographical Glasse*, printed in 1559 (No. 7); and Henry Bynneman, who commenced printing about 1564–66, and whose edition of Thomas Walsingham's *Historia Anglica*, with a decorative title-page and capitals, is exhibited (No. 8).

A large number of English books, many of great importance and interest, were printed abroad until the middle of the seventeenth century; some famous specimens are shown in Case XI.B. The presses at Paris, Rouen and Antwerp were well adapted for the production of Latin service-books for English use, and a large trade in them was carried on until they were displaced in the reign of Henry VIII. As examples of this considerable group, copies are exhibited of the second edition of the Sarum Missal, printed in 1492 by Martin Morin at Rouen (No. 1); another Sarum Missal, printed in 1504 by Wolfgang Hopyl for Gerard Cluen and Francis Birckman at Paris (No. 5); and the *Processionale ad usum insignis Ecclesiæ Sarum*, printed in 1523 by Christophorus Endoviensis for F. Birckman at Antwerp (No. 8). The British Museum possesses the only two copies known of Joannes de Garlandia's *Synonyma*, with English glosses, printed in 1493 by Thierry Martens at Antwerp, of which one is here shown (No. 3). Gerard Leeu[1] printed at Antwerp four

[1] Another example of the press of Gerard Leeu, the *Psalterium Davitícum*, printed at Antwerp in 1487, is exhibited in Case VI. (No. 5).

popular English books, including the *Cronycles of the Reame of England*, in 1493 (No. 2), which followed Caxton's edition; while engaged on the production of this work, he received a fatal blow in a quarrel with one of his workmen, and his untimely death is recorded in the colophon. Among other printers or publishers of popular books for the English market are Antoine Vérard[1] at Paris (Nos. 4 and 6), and Jan van Doesborgh at Antwerp (No. 7). With the advent of the Protestant Reformation numbers of controversial works printed abroad flooded the country. The first edition of Tyndale's New Testament (No. 9), the first edition of Coverdale's Bible (No. 10), which is the first printed English Bible, and other Bibles in English, came from foreign presses. Later, under Elizabeth, the persecution of the English Catholics drove oversea many adherents to the old Faith, who employed continental printers for the production of their books. The Protestant Dissenters, such as the Brownists, were also forced to adopt the same expedient.

Examples of later English printing are shown in Case XII.A. Printing in this country shared in the general deterioration of the middle of the seventeenth century, but after the Restoration it improved, mainly under Dutch influence, which is conspicuous in the first founts of William Caslon. The eighteenth century is famous for many experiments in luxurious printing, among which the name of Baskerville is prominent (No. 4). Horace Walpole's private press at Strawberry Hill is represented by its first production, the *Odes by Mr. Gray*, printed in 1757 (No. 3). The founts of the early nineteenth century were bad, and little improvement took place until 1844, when the use of old-faced type, such as Caslon's, was revived (No. 7). The new influence introduced by William Morris is exemplified by the *History of Godefrey of Boloyne and of the conquest of Iherusalem* (a reprint of Caxton's edition of 1481), printed at the Kelmscott Press in 1893 (No. 8).

In Case XII.B are displayed some of the earliest books printed in Scotland, Ireland and the Colonies, among which should be specially noted the only known copy of a book

[1] Another publication by Antoine Vérard is Boccaccio's *Des nobles et cleres femmes*, printed at Paris in 1493, which is exhibited in Case VI. (No. 9).

on the assumption of power by James V. in 1528, printed at Edinburgh by Thomas Davidson in 1532 (No. 2); the first Bible printed in Scotland, 1576–79 (No. 5); one of the earliest books printed at Aberdeen, 1622 (No. 6); the first book printed at Glasgow, 1638 (No. 7); the first edition of the New Testament in Irish, printed in 1602 (No. 9); the first portion of the Bible in Welsh, printed in 1567 (No. 10); John Eliot's translation of the Bible into the language of the Massachusetts Indians, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1661–62—the first Bible printed in America (No. 11); and the first books printed at Quebec, 1767 (No. 12), in Tasmania, 1818 (No. 13), and in Australia, 1819 (No. 14).

In Cases XIII. and XIV. are exhibited some famous English books, including the first edition of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., 1549 (No. 4), together with some of the previously authorized service-books, out of which it was compiled (Nos. 1–3 in Case XIII.); the first edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible, 1611 (No. 5); two copies of the first folio of Shakespeare, 1623, one of which shows the Droeshout portrait in its first state (No. 6 and the unnumbered exhibit adjoining); and copies of the first editions of some of the chief masterpieces of English literature, from the poems of Surrey and Wyatt in Tottel's *Miscellany*, 1557 (No. 1 in Case XIV.), to Tennyson's *Poems chiefly lyrical*, 1830 (No. 15).

The history of music printing is illustrated in Cases XV. and XVI. In printed books requiring musical examples spaces were at first left for the music to be written in by hand; then, either the musical notes were printed from type, and the lines of the stave left to be inserted in manuscript (No. 1), or the staves were printed and the notes written by hand (No. 17). Use was also sometimes made of wooden or metal blocks (Nos. 5, 8, 12, 19), even long after printing from movable music types had been brought to perfection. Some of the earliest works containing type-printed music are displayed (Nos. 2, 3, 4), and one of the earliest books printed by Petrucci, the first printer of figured music from movable types (No. 13). Among other exhibits are the earliest collections of organ or virginal music in modern notation, 1523 (No. 22), and of music printed in England, 1530 (No. 23).

Case XVII. is devoted to the exhibition of recent acquisitions to the Department.

The exhibits in Case XVIII. illustrate the history of cartography or map-making. This science, which had sunk to a low ebb during the Middle Ages, was given a fresh impetus by the invention of printing, which rescued from oblivion the twenty-seven maps accompanying the geographical work written in Greek by Claudius Ptolemæus during the first half of the second century. It was in Italy that cartography was first pre-eminent, and the earliest printed map of Great Britain, by an English cartographer, George Lily, was published at Rome in 1546. After the middle of the sixteenth century the supremacy in map-making passed to Holland, where the famous world-map of Gerard Mercator appeared in 1569, and the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius, in 1570. In England the earliest and one of the finest of English atlases, that of Christopher Saxton, was published in 1579. Speed's atlas appeared in 1611. The specimens shown in this exhibition are changed from time to time.

Temporary exhibitions of books occupy Cases XIX.–XXVI.

Cases XXVII.–XXXII. contain examples of bindings of printed books. The early history of bookbinding is illustrated in the exhibition of bindings of manuscripts arranged in the Grenville Library.[1] In Cases XXVII. and XXVIII. are exhibited books which have been bound for Kings and Queens of England from Henry VIII. to George IV., mostly by English binders.[2] The specimens exhibited in Cases XXIX. to XXXII. are arranged in chronological order, as far as the difference in their sizes permits, so as to illustrate the history of bookbinding in Germany, Italy, France and England.

The Kings and Queens of England were great admirers of sumptuous bindings, and many beautiful examples which belonged to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth are to be found in Cases XXVII. and XXVIII. James I. possessed a large number of superbly bound books, with his arms and initials on the sides, which are generally ornamented with heraldic thistles, fleurs-de-lis and other devices. Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, inherited from his father the love of fine bindings, and several which belonged to him

[1] See pages 121, *et seq.*

[2] See Plate XIV.

BINDING BY THOMAS BERTHELET FOR HENRY VIII.
British Museum.

are exhibited in Cases XXVII. and XXXII. No. 25 in Case XXVII. is a striking example of a binding from his collection; it is of brown calf, with the arms of the Prince impressed in gold in the centre of each cover, and his badge in silver at the corners. Most of the books which belonged to Charles II. were plainly but handsomely bound in red morocco, with his cipher on the sides and backs. His bookbinder was Samuel Mearne, from whose bindery also came some elaborately tooled bindings, a singularly beautiful example of which is exhibited in Case XXVIII. (No. 28). The leather used in this binding is red morocco of excellent quality. The covers are adorned with the ornamental panel known, on account of its shape, as the "cottage" pattern. In the centre of the panel is the crowned cipher of the King, repeated at the top, bottom and sides. Many other English bindings worthy of careful inspection will be found in this exhibition.

In Case XXIX. there are exhibited blind-stamped bindings of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and some German and Dutch gold-stamped bindings of a later date. The blind-stamped bindings on the earliest printed books are similar to those found on the later manuscripts, examples of which are exhibited among the bindings of manuscripts in Case 9 in the Grenville Library.[1] About 1470 large panel-stamps came into fashion, being used at first for the centre of large designs, and afterwards as the sole ornament of small bindings. In France these panel-stamps mostly took a pictorial form, representing scenes from the Bible, figures of saints and similar subjects. A very beautiful example of French stamped binding in brown calf, of the first half of the sixteenth century, is here exhibited (No. 6). On the front cover is a large panel-stamp of the Vision of the Emperor Augustus (Ara Coeli), and the initials and device of Julian Notary. In England the examples which have been preserved are mainly heraldic or floral. An interesting binding executed for Richard Pynson encloses a copy of the *Abbreviamentum Statutorum*, printed in 1499 (No. 8). It is of brown leather, having on the front cover Pynson's device, enclosed within a border of floral design, with a falcon at each of the upper corners, and figures of Our Lady and St. Katherine at the lower corners. The other cover is decorated with a

[1] See page 124.

Tudor rose, surrounded by vine branches, the whole being enclosed in a very graceful border of foliage and flowers. In Germany, towards the middle of the sixteenth century the most usual leather employed was pigskin, and portraits of celebrated persons, such as Luther, Melanchthon and the Emperor Charles V., were frequently used as stamps (No. 13). No. 17 is a fine and characteristically German coloured binding of the second half of the sixteenth century. The more notable of the Dutch bindings are the work of Poncyn and Magnus, of Amsterdam, both of whom in their designs show the influence of Le Gascon (Nos. 21, 22).

Case XXX. is devoted to Italian bindings. No. 2 is a fine and interesting example of a blind-stamped binding in deep brown morocco of the end of the fifteenth century, with gilt roundels and coloured cameo designs of Curtius leaping into the abyss in the Roman Forum and of Horatius Cocles defending the Sublician bridge. The book, Celsus' *De Medicina*, printed by Filippo Pinzi at Venice in 1497, formerly belonged to Grolier, and contains his signature. A knowledge of gold-tooling was probably acquired by the Venetians in the course of their commerce with the Levant, and introduced by them into Europe, where it became common in the last years of the fifteenth century. Also through the trade of Venice with the East, Italian binders in the second half of the fifteenth century adopted patterns and methods of ornamentation devised from Persian and Arabic designs. The cable pattern or "Arabic knots" will be found on several early Venetian and Florentine printed books exhibited in this case. Eastern influences survived for many years at Venice in the richly decorated sunk-panel bindings, examples of which are shown in No. 15 of this case and No. 11 of the English royal bindings (Case XXVII). The Victoria and Albert Museum possesses a collection of stamps and tools used by Eastern craftsmen in the production of bindings of this description.[1] About 1520 the Oriental rope-patterns were superseded on ordinary gilt leather bindings by lighter geometrical designs, which were so often used on books bound for Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, that they have become associated with his name. Two of these Grolier books are exhibited (Nos. 7 and 8). With them

[1] See page 269.

are shown two books bound for another famous collector, Thomas Maiolus or Mahien (Nos. 9 and 10), and an example of the famous cameo bindings (No. 11), long associated with the name of Demetrio Canevari, but now proved[1] to have been executed for Pier Luigi Farnese, an Italian condottiere (*d.* 1546). After about 1560 Italian binding degenerated rapidly, but in the seventeenth century the art was temporarily revived by the use of some very decorative and effective "fan" patterns, of which examples are shown in Nos. 18 and 19.

A number of French bindings are exhibited in Case XXXI. The designs for gold-tooling in France were at first clumsy imitations of those used in Venice, but in the bindings of the artist-printer Geoffroi Tory they are employed in a more individual manner. No. 3 is an example of Geoffroi Tory's work showing his "pot cassé" device and imitations of Venetian stamps. Grolier is said to have introduced Italian binders into France after his return from Italy in 1529, and his work differs only in minute details from that of Venetian craftsmen, though it displays a slightly greater precision of style. About the year 1560, however, the French manner dominated this foreign influence, and French binders took the place of Italian as the first in Europe. Two new styles of French origin are associated with the name of Nicolas Ève. The first is the use of the "semis," or repetition of the same small stamp at regular intervals over the greater part of the binding, and is illustrated by No. 13. The second distinctive French style is that known as "fanfare," in which the ground is closely covered with combinations of small tools representing branches of palm and laurel, floriated spirals and other ornaments. No. 12 is an example of a beautiful binding in the "fanfare" manner executed by Nicolas Ève for Jacques Auguste de Thou, whose arms are impressed on each cover. At the beginning of the seventeenth century a new fashion arose, known as "pointillé" work, in which the designs were made up of very fine dots. It is especially associated with an anonymous binder referred to as Le Gascon, and a beautiful example is here exhibited (No. 24). In the eighteenth century the most important styles are the

[1] See G. D. Hobson: *Maioli, Canevari and others* (Monographs on Bookbinding, No. 1), London, 1926.

"dentelle," characterized by floral or conventional designs with indented borders which resemble lace, and the fine inlaid work in different coloured leathers. Bindings with these designs are associated with the names of Monnier and of members of the two great families of binders, the Padeloups and Deromes. No. 29 is a very charming inlaid floral binding by Jean Monnier; No. 32 is an example of Jacques Antoine Derome's beautiful work; and No. 28 shows the delicate inlaid diaper work of Antoine Michel Padeloup. Simple armorial bindings continued in vogue through both the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the latest examples of them here shown (Nos. 33, 34, 35) being from the libraries of the three daughters of Louis XV.

English bindings are exhibited in Case XXXII. The imitation of Italian artistic binding reached England during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Berthelet, in a bill which is still extant, charging the King the sum of £117 0*s.* 6½*d.* for supplying certain works, and for printing and binding others, described some of the volumes as bound "after the facion of Venice." No. 1 is a binding with the arms and initials of Edward VI., which is attributed to Berthelet. The work of John Day, the printer, carried on with the help of Archbishop Parker, shows marked originality, and his bindings in brown calf, with white inlays, are especially notable. The inlaid armorial binding (No. 14), with the arms of Queen Elizabeth and the stamp I. D. P., is probably by John Day. (See also Case XXVII., No. 10.) In England embroidered bindings came early into use, and in the sixteenth century embroidered velvet was very popular, giving place under the Stuarts to more elaborate embroidery, in a lighter feather stitch, on silk and satin with silver gimp. The copy (No. 15) of Archbishop Parker's *De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ*, printed by John Day at Lambeth Palace in 1572, which is generally believed to be a presentation copy from the author to Queen Elizabeth, is in a green velvet binding embroidered in gold and silver threads and coloured silks, with a clever, but somewhat crude, representation of a deer-paddock.[1]

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[1] Compare with the Latin Psalter of the fourteenth century described in the section dealing with Bindings of Manuscripts (page 124).

In leather bindings the French "fanfare" style was not adopted in England, but the "semis" was extensively used. During the reign of Charles I. delicate gold-tooling, in imitation of the French work of the period, came into fashion. The bindings executed by Nicholas Ferrar and his relatives at their religious establishment at Little Gidding show a wonderful unity of design, although a large number of very small tools were used in their ornamentation. Mention has already been made, in the section dealing with English royal bindings, of the binder to Charles II., Samuel Mearne, whose style of decoration lasted, with slight modifications, until the reign of George II. In the middle of the eighteenth century English binding was at a very low ebb until, a little before 1770, Roger Payne, a native of Windsor, revived the art. In spite of his excessive love of strong drink he was a splendid craftsman, and was a worthy rival of the best French binders. An armorial binding (No. 33), executed for the Rev. C. M. Cracherode and bearing his arms, is a beautiful example of Roger Payne's work. James Edwards of Halifax, who flourished in the reign of George III., discovered an entirely new method of treating vellum by which it was made transparent. He painted designs on the under side of the vellum and then bound his books with it. No. 30 is a fine example of this curious work. In modern times the binding of books by machinery has made great changes, but there still exists a small class of art binders who work on the principles which have been in use continuously since the art of bookbinding first began.

Selected pages from representative specimens of the early printed books of Germany, Italy, France, Holland and England have been faithfully reproduced by William Griggs and described by A. W. Pollard in a series of thirty-two plates issued in 1897 by the British Museum, under the title *Facsimiles from Early Printed Books.* Examples of bindings chosen on account of their beauty or historical interest have been reproduced in an unofficial publication in which the descriptions are by W. Y. Fletcher and the fine facsimile plates by William Griggs: one volume is devoted to *English Bookbindings* (1895), and another to *Foreign Bookbindings* (1896).

The **Reading Room** is a circular structure crowned with a dome of magnificent dimensions; it was erected in 1857 by Sydney Smirke from designs suggested by Sir Anthony Panizzi. A reference library of some 20,000 volumes, selected with admirable judgment, is arranged around its walls in the presses on the ground floor. The main classes are: I. Theology (Presses 2000–2014), II. Law (Presses 2015–2019), III. Science, including Economics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Medicine (Presses 2020–2030), IV. Art and Archæology (Presses 2031–2034), V. Bibliography (Presses 2035–2038, supplemented by special Bibliographical Cases at the end of the converging rows of readers' tables, and by some of the centre desks), VI. Literature (Presses 2039–2043), VII. Latin and Greek Classics (Presses 2044–2049), VIII. Philology (Presses 2050–2057), IX. Geography and Atlases (Presses 2058–2060), X. British Topography (Presses 2061–2068), XI. History (Presses 2069–2089), XII. Biography (Presses 2090–2096), XIII. Heraldry and Genealogy (Presses 2097–2102), XIV. Encyclopædias (Presses 2103–2105, supplemented by the centre desks), and XV. Periodicals and Publications of Learned Societies (Presses 2106–2121). The circular ranges of catalogue desks contain, in addition to the catalogues, long sets such as Zedler, Bouquet, Pertz, Rymer, Muratori, Larousse, Encyclopædia Britannica, Record Commission, Acta Sanctorum (Bollandists), Corpus Inscriptionum, etc., dictionaries, subject-indexes, year-books, calendars and some bibliographies. Readers have access to all these works, which with few exceptions can be removed at will to their tables for consultation. The two galleries above the ground floor contain a selection of works most likely to be required by readers, and the publications of a large number of learned societies. The total number of volumes in the Reading Room is about 60,000.

The **North Library** is a second reading room reserved for those who are using the following classes of books:

(1) Specially valuable books or books in sumptuous bindings;

(2) Books which are too large to be conveniently handled in the Reading Room;

(3) The latest parts received of specially selected periodicals, publications of learned societies, etc.;

BRITISH MUSEUM. THE READING ROOM.

(4) Unbound parts or any other books or periodicals which cannot with safety be sent to the Reading Room.

The **Newspaper Reading Room** in the White Wing was opened in 1885. London newspapers can be seen there at any time on application by ticket, but the English provincial newspapers and the Scottish and Irish newspapers are stored at the Hendon Repository, and can be obtained only upon application in accordance with special regulations. Foreign newspapers are stored and seen in the General Library.

Atlases, maps, charts and plans are supplied to readers in the ordinary way in the Reading Room, if they are of a size to be conveniently used there. But a special **Map Room** in the new King Edward VII. wing is provided for readers who desire to see maps or charts on a large scale, or require a considerable number, or are in need of expert assistance in examining them.

It is calculated that if the shelves of the entire Printed Book Department (including the New Wing opened in 1914, and the repository at Hendon) were extended in a straight line they would cover over fifty-three miles. The number of entries in the interleaved copy of the catalogue of printed books in the Reading Room exceeds 4,000,000, and grows at the rate of about 30,000 additional titles each year. The Reading Room and supplementary Reading Rooms accommodate about 570 persons; in 1925 the average number of readers *per diem* amounted to 571, the total for the year being 173,117. The number of books supplied to readers in the same year was 1,415,385.

The following is a list of the most important of the **Official Catalogues of Printed Books, Maps and Music,** showing their location in the Reading Room.

The General Author Catalogue of Printed Books (Circle 1–66). Parts of *Accessions* (Desk at the end of Circle 66).

The Subject Index of modern works added to the Library from 1881 *to* 1920.[1] 7 vols. 1902–22 (Circle 95–97).

[1] A *Temporary Subject Index* of works acquired between 1921 and the current date will be found in Circle 98.

List of books forming the Reference Library in the Reading Room; 4th edition. Vol. I. Authors; Vol. II. Subjects. 1910. (Desks on each side of the two gangways intersecting the Circles.)

Catalogue of books printed in the Fifteenth Century, Parts I.–V. (in progress). 1908–24. (Press 2038 f., Circle 100*b*.)

Catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland and Ireland to the year 1640. 3 vols. 1884. (Circle 95*a*.)

Short-title catalogue of books printed in France and of French books printed in other countries from 1470 *to* 1600. 1924. (Circle 86*a*.)

Short-title catalogue of books printed in Spain and of Spanish books printed elsewhere in Europe before 1601. 1921. (Circle 86*a*.)

Catalogue of the pamphlets, books, newspapers and manuscripts relating to the Civil War, the Commonwealth and the Restoration, collected by George Thomason, 1640–1661. 2 vols. 1908. (Circle 95*a*.)

List of the contents of the three collections of books, pamphlets and journals relating to the French Revolution. 1899. (Circle 95*a*.)

List of catalogues of English book sales, 1676–1900. 1915. (Bar T 11*b*.)

Catalogue of Maps. (Circles 41*b*–44*b*.) Parts of *Accessions.* (Desk at the end of Circle 34.)

Catalogue of printed Music published between 1487 *and* 1800. (Circle 54*b*.)

Catalogue of Music from 1801 *to the present time.* (Circles 73–83.) Parts of *Accessions.* (Desk at the end of Circle 34.)

A useful *Guide* published by order of the Trustees, which is on sale at the British Museum, provides readers with full information respecting the Reading Room and its use, and contains a selected list of the principal general bibliographies of all subjects, and of the general national literature of the principal countries of Europe and America, as well as a synopsis of the rules of the general catalogue.

II. DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL PRINTED BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The Cottonian, Harleian and Sloane libraries provided the nucleus of the collection of **Oriental Manuscripts.** A collection of Syriac, Arabic, Persian and Turkish manu-

scripts formed by Claudius Rich, English Consul at Bagdad, was acquired in 1825, and three collections of Syriac manuscripts (about 600 in number) brought from the Monastery of St. Mary Deipara in the Desert of Nitria, some of which are dated as early as A.D. 411, were added in 1841, 1843 and 1847.

The **Hebrew Library** comprises works in all branches of Hebrew and Rabbinical learning. It was founded on the gift of three Biblical manuscripts and 180 printed books in bindings executed for Charles II., which was made by Solomon da Costa in 1759, and on the library of Heimann Joseph Michael, of Hamburg (4,420 vols. and several MSS.), which was purchased in 1848. Important additions, including a selection from the fine Hebrew library of Joseph Almanzi, of Padua, and the Cairo Genizah, as well as the Gaster Collection, have since been acquired.

Joseph Fowler Hull's bequest of printed books and manuscripts in 1825 was the small beginning of the **Chinese Library.** This bequest was followed in 1843 by a gift from Queen Victoria of five cases of Chinese books which had been captured by the troops during the war in China. One of the most notable additions to the Oriental collections was made in 1847, when the fine library of Chinese books belonging to John Robert Morrison (11,500 vols., comprising 476 distinct works) was purchased by the Government and presented to the British Museum. In 1877 the Chinese Encyclopædia (5,040 Chinese *pên*, bound in 748 vols.), or reprint of classified extracts from standard works in Chinese literature, executed in the early part of the eighteenth century under the direction of the Emperor K'ang-Hi, was acquired by the Museum. A valuable series of letters and papers connected with General Gordon's campaign against the T'aip'ing rebels may also be mentioned. The Chinese Library now includes works on all branches of literature.

The collection of Dr. Philipp Franz van Siebold (1,088 works in 3,441 vols.), which he formed during his residence in Japan, was purchased from him in 1868, and is the basis of

the **Japanese Library.** Dr. William Anderson's fine library of works chiefly on the art of Japan, and a collection of books printed at early periods in Corea and Japan, which had been brought together by Sir Ernest M. Satow, were acquired at various dates. The Japanese Library embraces every class of literature, including a large number of illustrated works.

The **Tibetan Library,** which was largely augmented in 1906 by presentation from the Government of India, is now rich in the canonical works of Lamaism.

The **Sanskrit Library** contains many valuable works in all classes of literature, while every phase of modern literature in India is represented in the vernacular libraries.

At the end of 1925 the Department contained 15,780 MSS. and 118,830 printed books representative of all the written languages of the East. Additions are constantly being made by donations and purchases.

Exhibition of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts.—The exhibition of the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts will be found at the entrance of the King's Library. It comprises illuminated Persian manuscripts, including an early sixteenth-century copy of the Khamsah (five poems) of Nizami, which is considered an unsurpassed example of Persian art (Case B), early Arabic manuscripts, and Chinese manuscripts and printed texts, including a Buddhist charm printed in the ninth century (Case XXIV.).

A **Students' Room** is attached to the Department.

III. THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

The **Library of Manuscripts** (54,000 vols., 85,000 charters and rolls, 18,000 detached seals and casts of seals, 2,700 Greek and Latin papyri) is rich in Charters, Chronicles, and letters of English and foreign sovereigns, statesmen, naval and military commanders, and ecclesiastics, as well as other

original documents illustrative of English history. It also contains many manuscripts which formerly belonged to Royal owners, and have inscriptions or associations of personal interest. Manuscripts of the Bible and scholastic divinity abound, whilst the magnificent assemblage of illuminated manuscripts, largely collected from the spoils of monastic libraries, testifies to the artistic skill which was fostered under the ægis of the Church, back in what we are sometimes pleased to call the Dark Ages. The literatures of our own and foreign countries are exemplified by literary autographs, including a large number of letters and original manuscripts of the works of eminent writers. The collection comprises autograph documents of Spenser, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Defoe, Swift, Pope, Sterne, Dr. Johnson, Gibbon, Cowper, Burns, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Macaulay, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Newman, Tennyson, Browning, George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, and a great many other literary celebrities both English and foreign. The collection of ancient Greek and Latin papyri is extensive, and furnishes important material for the study of classical literature and palæography. The Department of Manuscripts was formed in the first place in 1753, by the union of the collections of Sir Robert Cotton (1,013 vols., about 50 of which were destroyed by fire in 1731), of Robert and Edward Harley, first and second Earls of Oxford (7,660 vols., and 14,000 rolls, charters and deeds), and of Sir Hans Sloane (4,200 vols.). Other collections have been added from time to time, partly by purchase and partly by donation. The most important separate collections which have contributed to the development of the Department are: the Royal MSS. from the Old Royal Library (1,990 vols.), the King's MSS., collected by George III. (446 vols.), the Lansdowne MSS., of William Petty, first Marquis of Lansdowne and second Earl of Shelburne (1,245 vols.), the Arundel MSS., of Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel (550 vols.), the Burney MSS., of Dr. Charles Burney (524 vols.), the Hargrave MSS. of Francis Hargrave (514 vols.), the Egerton MSS., bequeathed by Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater,[1]

[1] An annual income for maintenance and augmentation was bequeathed with the collection, and was subsequently increased by a bequest from Charles Long, Baron Farnborough (1838).

in 1829 (3,030 vols.), the Stowe MSS., of George Nugent-Grenville, Marquis of Buckingham (1,085 vols. and 646 charters), and the Additional MSS. (41,500 vols.).

The British Museum virtually owes its origin to the Cottonian Library, which was mainly collected by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton and presented to the nation by his grandson, Sir John Cotton, in 1700. In consequence of the destruction by fire in 1731 of Ashburnham House, Westminster, where the library was at that time housed, the Government was induced to consider the question of providing a general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, the Harleian Manuscripts and the Cottonian Library. This scheme matured in the Act of Parliament of 1753,[1] which provided for the purchase of the Sloane Collection and the Harleian Manuscripts, and their incorporation with the Cottonian Library under the name of "The British Museum." The Cottonian and Harleian collections were formed with a view to illustrating English history, though both spread beyond this limit. The former is especially rich as regards the Anglo-Saxon period, and includes amongst its treasures the well-known "Durham Book" or "Lindisfarne Gospels." The Sloane MSS. date mostly from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and are mainly scientific; they include the scientific correspondence of Sir Hans Sloane and a collection of voyages and travels.

The Royal MSS. of the Kings of England, which were presented by George II. in 1757, are in many respects the choicest of the great collections acquired by the British Museum, and include the famous Codex Alexandrinus. The King's MSS., which include a few important manuscripts that had been retained by George II. when he made over the Royal Library to the nation, bear largely upon the international affairs of England and France and the art of war. They were collected by George III., and transferred to the British Museum together with the King's Library of printed books in 1823.

The Lansdowne MSS., which were purchased in 1807, afford valuable material for English history, heraldry and topography. The Arundel MSS., which were purchased

[1] 26 Geo. II., c. 22.

from the Royal Society in 1831, are miscellaneous in character, but are particularly rich in material for the illustration of the language and history of England, and in works on civil and canon law; they also include Greek and Latin classics, cartularies and registers of monastic institutions, and lives of saints.[1] The Burney MSS., which were purchased with Dr. Charles Burney's library of printed books in 1818, are largely classical; the Hargrave MSS., which were purchased with Francis Hargrave's library of printed books in 1813, are mostly legal; and the Stowe MSS., which formed part of the Ashburnham Library and were acquired by the British Museum in 1883, embrace English topography, genealogy and political correspondence, besides a number of Anglo-Saxon charters of considerable interest. The Additional MSS. have been acquired partly by purchase from the annual grant, and partly by donation or bequest. Nos. 1 to 4,100 are Sloane MSS., and Nos. 4,101 to 4,478, Birch MSS. (largely historical and biographical), bequeathed by Dr. Thomas Birch in 1765. The Cole MSS., numbered 5,798 to 5,887, 5,952 to 5,962, 5,992 to 5,994, 6,034, 6,035, 6,057, 6,151, 6,396 to 6,402, which were bequeathed to the British Museum in 1783 by the Rev. William Cole, contain a large amount of historical, biographical and antiquarian information relating to the University, town and county of Cambridge, and other parts of the United Kingdom. The collection of old service-books and music manuscripts numbers about 3,000 volumes, and includes autograph compositions by Purcell, Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann and other celebrated musicians.

Of the smaller collections may be mentioned the manuscripts, chiefly biographical, from Sir William Musgrave's library, which were received in 1790 and 1799, and the manuscripts of Sir Joseph Banks, which were transferred to the British Museum in 1827 with the library of the same owner. They are miscellaneous in character, the most important item being the log-book of Tasman,[2] the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). The collection of

[1] A number of oriental manuscripts from the same collection were acquired from the Royal Society in 1835.

[2] Add. MSS. 8946, 8947.

Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, consisting of Biblical manuscripts, works of classical writers, and a series of autographs, was acquired by purchase in 1841. Two collections of Welsh manuscripts, numbering together 274 volumes, were presented by the Governors of the Welsh School and the Cymmrodorion Society in 1844. The Parham MSS., including many Greek codices collected by the Hon. R. Curzon, were bequeathed by Lady Zouche in 1918. The Sforza Book of Hours was presented by John Malcolm, of Poltalloch, in 1893. A collection of 15 illuminated manuscripts, mostly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was bequeathed by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at his death in 1898, and 13 important manuscripts were included in the fifty volumes from his library bequeathed by Alfred Henry Huth in 1910. The Psalter of the St. Omer family was given by Henry Yates Thompson in 1919. The collections of Charles Godfrey Leland, on the Romany language and people, were presented by Mrs. Joseph Pennell in 1905. The log-book of H.M.S. *Victory*, containing the narrative of the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, was presented by James Buchanan, now Lord Woolavington, in 1919.

The benefactions received by the Department comprise also a valuable series of manuscripts relating to various counties of England. The Rev. William Cole's collections, already mentioned, were bequeathed to the British Museum on condition that they should not be opened until twenty years after his death, and accordingly did not become accessible to the public until 1803. David Elisha Davy's manuscripts on the genealogical history and heraldry of Suffolk families were purchased in 1852; those made by Henry Jermyn for the history of the same county were presented by Hudson Gurney between 1822 and 1830. Sir William Burrell's collections for the history of Sussex were bequeathed in 1796, and those of E. H. W. Dunkin presented by his widow in 1916. The manuscript collections, chiefly relating to Derbyshire, of Adam Wolley were added in 1826 by his bequest. Kent is represented by the collections of Edward Hasted and of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the latter of which was presented by Mrs. Hannah Streatfeild in 1890.

Valuable materials for the history of India are supplied by the large collection of Warren Hastings' papers, the

correspondence and official papers of Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India from 1797 to 1805, which were presented by his executors in 1842, and supplemented by the purchase of the reserved portion in 1906, and the correspondence and papers of Lord Broughton, bequeathed in 1869, but sealed up until 1900. Other topographical and historical collections are: Daniel Lysons' materials for his *Environs of London* and *Magna Britannia*, Thomas Rymer's for his *Fœdera*, Thomas Madox's for a *Feudal History of England*, Sir James Ware's for the *History and Antiquities of Ireland*, and diplomatic papers used by Archdeacon William Coxe for his various historical works. The following manuscripts are also worthy of notice: the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe during Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena; the correspondence of Count Joseph de Puisaye during the French Revolution; the letters and documents of General Henry Bouquet relating to military events in America from 1757 to 1765; the correspondence of General Sir Frederick Haldimand from 1758 to 1785, including the entire records of his successive commands at Three Rivers, in Florida and New York, and in Canada; the diary, correspondence and miscellaneous papers of Henry Stuart, Cardinal York; the papers of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Liverpool, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, all five Prime Ministers; the Hardwicke Papers, Windham Papers, Huskisson Papers, Ripon Papers, Layard Papers; the Khartoum Journal and other papers of General Charles George Gordon; and the manuscripts and materials, largely autobiographical, of Francis Place.

The collection of papyri was augmented by gifts of papyri from Herculaneum made by Queen Victoria in 1865, and by King Edward VII. in 1906. Greek and Latin papyri from Egypt have been presented by Jesse Haworth, Henry Martyn Kennard and the Egypt Exploration Fund.

A useful Guide to the manuscripts has been compiled by J. P. Gilson in the series of "Helps for Students of History," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.[1]

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[1] Julius Parnell Gilson: *A Student's Guide to the Manuscripts of the British Museum*, London, 1920.

Exhibition of Autographs, Manuscripts and Bindings of Manuscripts.—The permanent exhibition selected from the Department of Manuscripts is arranged in the Manuscript Saloon and in the Grenville Library.[1]

(i) *Autographs in the Manuscript Saloon.*

The selection of autographs for exhibition has been made to illustrate, or at least to call attention to, some of the most momentous or picturesque events in the reign of each monarch or the career of each statesman, or some point in the literary relations of each writer. In Case I. are royal autographs ranging from Richard II. to Queen Victoria. One of the signatures of Queen Victoria (No. 30) is the most youthful piece of writing in the collection, being written in pencil by the Princess Victoria at the age of four. The autographs illustrate both the official and private lives of sovereigns. Queen Elizabeth is found, in the draft of a speech from the throne on the occasion of the dissolution of Parliament on January 2nd, 1567 (No. 14), rating the Members for their persistence in troubling her on the questions of the succession to the crown and the liberties of Parliament, and advising them to "let this my displing [discipline] stand you in stede of sorar strokes never to tempt too far a princes paciens." Charles II., as Prince, in a letter to the Marquess of Newcastle (No. 18), advises him not to take too much physic, "for it doth allwaies make me worse, and I think it will do the like with you." Among the foreign royal autographs is a letter (No. 37), dated Cairo, 7 Thermidor [July 25th, 1798], from Napoleon I. to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, in which he expresses his disgust with the world: "Je suis annuié de la nature humaine! J'ai besoin de solitude et d'isolement; la grandeur m'annuie, le sentiment est deseché, la gloire est fade; a 29 ans j'ai tout epuisé; il ne me reste plus qu'à devenir bien vraiment egoiste." A week later the French fleet was destroyed by Nelson in the battle of the Nile; the letter was intercepted, and is endorsed in Nelson's hand, "Found on the person of the Courier." Cases II.–IV. are

[1] The Guide to these collections is issued in three parts: (i) Autographs; (ii) Manuscripts, Charters and Seals; (iii) Illuminated Manuscripts and Bindings of Manuscripts. It contains a full description of the exhibition on which this account is based.

devoted to a general series of autographs and papers which follows the same lines of historical illustration as the preceding series of royal autographs, but as it is not restricted to royal personages the choice of specimens is wider. The exhibition of "Literary and other autographs" (Cases VII. and VIII.) is divided into two series, British and Foreign, and includes not only autographs of eminent poets and prose writers, but those of actors, artists, musicians, philosophers and theologians. In Wall-frame No. 17 is a document of the highest literary interest (No. 3), being the original agreement between Milton and his printer for the sale of *Paradise Lost*, signed on behalf of the blind poet by an amanuensis. The first lady represented in the series is Mrs. Siddons, who in a letter (No. 27) addressed to Samuel Ireland regrets her inability to act, through illness, in *Vortigern*, the sham Shakespearean play forged by Ireland's son, William Henry. This collection is supplemented by the exhibition of autograph literary works in Cases X. and XI., which comprise original manuscripts by many of the greatest English writers, including Bacon, Ben Jonson, Sir Walter Ralegh, Massinger, Milton, Defoe, Swift, Pope, Sterne, Dr. Johnson, Gibbon, Chatterton, Gray, Burns, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Newman, Dickens, Tennyson, Meredith and Thomas Hardy. Modern scholars have claimed that some of the additions to the play entitled "The Booke of Sir Thomas Moore" in Case X. are in the handwriting of Shakespeare. The poet's signature, appended to a deed relating to property at Blackfriars, may be seen in the Manuscript Department.[1] The foreign series in Case XI. includes manuscripts by Leonardo da Vinci, written from right to left in reversed letters,[2] Michelangelo, Dürer, Tasso and Lope de Vega. In Case IX. is arranged an exhibition of manuscript volumes formerly belonging to royal owners, including Protector Somerset, which have inscriptions or associations of personal interest. No. 4 is a treatise on the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, in French, composed in 1549 by King

[1] A collotype is shown in the Manuscript Saloon (No. 1, Wall-frame 16); the deed itself can be inspected upon application at the entrance to the Manuscript Department. See also page 173.

[2] Compare with Leonardo da Vinci's manuscript note-books exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum (see page 271).

Edward VI., and written with his own hand, with corrections by his tutor. No. 6 is a small Manual of Prayers believed to have been used by Lady Jane Grey on the scaffold, February 12th, 1553/4. The Trustees of the British Museum issued between 1895 and 1899 five series of excellent *Facsimiles of Royal, Historical, Literary and other Autographs in the Department of Manuscripts.*

(ii) *Manuscripts and Charters in the Manuscript Saloon.*

The exhibition of manuscripts and charters is intended specially to illustrate the history of handwriting. The main exhibition is in Cases A–E which contain a selection of manuscripts showing the development of the Greek and Latin alphabets, the former from the early third century B.C. to the end of the fifteenth century of our era, and the latter from the early second to the end of the fifteenth century A.D.

(a) *Greek.*—The earliest Greek alphabet, known as capitals, was that used in inscriptions. Being cut in stone, angles were more easily formed than curves, so the letters wherever possible were square in shape. On papyrus or vellum, however, the pen more easily formed curves than angles, so on these materials certain letters became rounded, and thus was developed the hand known as uncials. The earliest papyrus here exhibited (No. 1) is a fragment of a Greek comedy of unknown authorship, written about the beginning of the third century B.C., which is the oldest extant manuscript of any Greek comedy.[1] It is written in a square, rather heavy, uncial hand of archaic type in which the capital E and Ω are used throughout, but the rounded form of sigma (C) is seen in place of the capital form (Σ). An example of a fine uncial hand, about the end of the first century B.C., is Bacchylides' *Triumphal Odes and Dithyrambs* (No. 5), the only extant manuscript of the poet, except a fragment discovered more recently which contains part of *Theseus and Minos.* The hand known as cursive was formed out of uncial by rapid writing for informal purposes. Letters were formed less regularly and it was found convenient to

[1] The earliest Greek papyrus is probably that containing the *Persae* of Timotheus, now at Berlin, which probably dates from the latter part of the fourth century B.C.

link them to one another. In general it may be said that formal uncial was used in books and cursive in documents. No. 20 is a good example of the fully cursive hand: it is a petition, in 222 B.C., addressed to Ptolemy Euergetes I., by a soldier, complaining of an assault upon him by a person named Cephalon, who tried to turn him out of the quarters assigned to him. From the cursive hand, written in the seventh and eighth centuries, the scribes of the ninth century formed the minuscule, which is believed to have originated in the monastery of the Studium at Constantinople. It superseded the older uncial, and is the origin of the Greek hand used to-day. At first it was written with great exactness, but it tended to more and more freedom and later developed an increasing use of abbreviations. The thirteenth century saw the introduction of paper, and with it a change in writing, which grew more cursive and less regular, as in the *Commentary on the Psalms*, by Euthymius Zigabenus, written in 1281 (No. 63).

Many of the items in this exhibition are also of the greatest importance in that they are the only extant manuscripts of the works they give us. Amongst these should be noticed (in addition to the *Triumphal Odes and Dithyrambs* of Bacchylides already mentioned) Hyperides' *Oration against Philippides* (No. 4), Aristotle *On the Constitution of Athens* (No. 7), the *Mimes* of Herodas (No. 8), Cercidas' *Meliambi* (No. 10), and the second collection of the world-famous *Logia* or *Sayings of Jesus* discovered at Oxyrhynchus in 1903 (No. 16).

The texts, or collations of the texts, of papyrus manuscripts of Greek literary works will be found in a volume entitled *Classical Texts from Papyri* which was published by the British Museum in 1891 under the editorship of Sir Frederic Kenyon. A collection of *Autotype Facsimiles of Greek Papyri* appeared in 1893, and reproductions of the *Papyrus of Herodas* (1892) and *Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens* (1891) have also been published by order of the Trustees.

(b) *Latin and other Manuscripts.*—The first form of Latin writing, as of Greek, was that used in inscriptions, and is known as capitals. Latin capitals are of two kinds, "square" and "rustic." The only surviving specimens of square capitals in manuscripts are of a later date than the

earliest extant rustic capitals. Capital script continued to be used as a recognized book hand until about the end of the fifth century, and as an imitative hand for special purposes for several centuries later. The Museum possesses no early specimen of rustic capitals. The eighth century *Psalter* (No. 75), written in England, contains some pages (not exhibited) in rustic capitals of the late imitative hand. The letters characteristic of Latin uncials, which, like Greek, were formed from capitals by the rounding natural to writing with pen and ink, are a, d, e, h, m, q. The earliest example of pure uncials is exhibited in the Biblical exhibition (No. 13); it is a portion of a leaf (Genesis v.–vi.) from a vellum codex, written not later than the fourth century, and found in Egypt on the site of the ancient Oxyrhynchus. Specimens are also shown of the Roman cursive hand and of the mixed hand known as half-uncials. The earliest example of the latter exhibited is the otherwise unknown *Epitome* of Livy (No. 69) of about the end of the third century, written on papyrus in uncials, with an admixture of minuscule (cursive) forms. It was this Roman half-uncial which served as the model in Ireland and subsequently in England, growing into the distinctive hand known as "Anglo-Irish" or "insular" minuscule. A manuscript in the rounded variety of this hand is the *Litany and Prayers* (No. 79), written probably in Ireland in the eighth or ninth century, which is exhibited in Case C. In England there were two early schools of writing. The first, which flourished at Canterbury, but did not last long, was due to foreign influence introduced by the Roman missionaries, and is illustrated by the uncial *Psalter* (No. 75) mentioned above. The second and more important style originated in Northumbria, where it was introduced by the Irish missionaries who Christianized the North. The most splendid example of this hand is known as the *Lindisfarne Gospels* or "Durham Book," written about A.D. 700, which is not on exhibition;[1] other examples may be seen in Cases C and I. The earliest substitutes abroad for the recognized book hands were the so-called "national" minuscule hands, distinctive respectively of Italy (Bene-

[1] It is numbered Cotton MS. Nero D. iv, and may be consulted in the reading-room of the Manuscript Department.

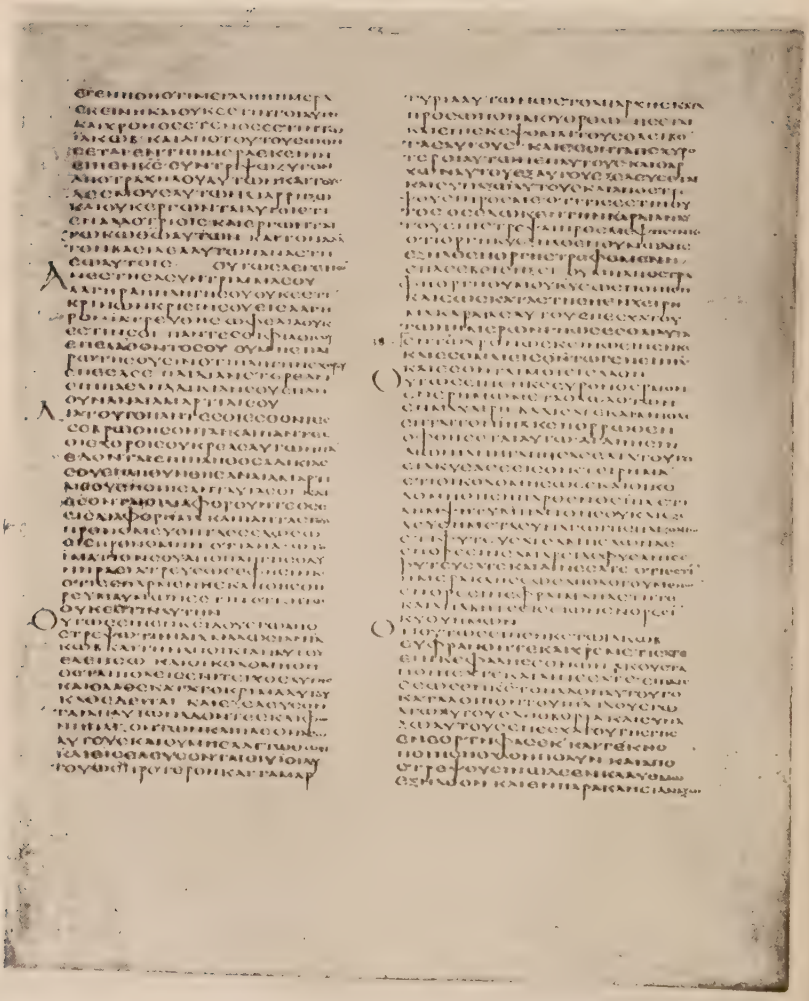
ventan), Spain (Visigothic), and the Frankish Empire (Merovingian). No early specimen is shown of the Beneventan hand, which was in use roughly from the end of the eighth to the thirteenth century, but a thirteenth-century example may be seen here (No. 141), and one of the twelfth century is exhibited among the illuminated manuscripts (Grenville Library, Case 6, No. 84). The Visigothic hand, which flourished from about the eighth to the twelfth century, is illustrated by Nos. 87 and 88 in Case C. The Merovingian hand, in use from the seventh to the beginning of the ninth century, is illustrated by Nos. 85, 86 and 89, the last item being written in the form known as " Corbie " script. About the beginning of the ninth century, under the Emperor Charlemagne, there began to appear a reformed minuscule hand (Caroline minuscule) which was founded on the old half-uncial. It is a handsome and convenient form of writing which rapidly spread to other countries, where, being extensively adopted, it assumed varying national characteristics. Through the Italian fifteenth-century script, which was modelled on the late Caroline hand, it is the ancestor of our printed characters. In Cases C and D, from No. 92 onwards, the exhibition illustrates the growth of handwriting from the Caroline reform to the invention of printing. An important hand for the history of printing is the so-called " humanistic " hand which developed in Italy during the Renaissance. Italian printers took it as a model for the types we still know as Roman. It is illustrated in Cases C (No. 121) and D (Nos. 144–145).

(c) *English Manuscripts.*—In Case E is shown a selection of manuscripts arranged to illustrate the growth and manuscript transmission of English literature until the invention of printing, which also illustrates all varieties of English writing. The three examples (Nos. 148–150) of the latest stage of the English national hand before the importation of the Caroline minuscule should be noted on account of their palæographical interest. The letters peculiar to the later English minuscule are the thorn (þ or ð = th), wyn (ƿ = w), and yok (ȝ = y or gh).

The exhibition serves also to illustrate the progress of English literature from Anglo-Saxon times to the end of the fifteenth century. The first work is the unique manuscript

of *Beowulf* (No. 148), of the end of the tenth century, probably the oldest poem of any length in the English language. Next to this is the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (No. 149), originally written by more than one hand about A.D. 1046, and afterwards continued in various hands. Another unique manuscript is that containing the English alliterative poems *Pearl*, *Cleanness*, *Patience*, and *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (No. 159), which rank among the finest specimens of Middle English poetry. Manuscripts are exhibited of such famous works as *Piers Plowman* (No. 164), Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (No. 166), Thomas Occleve's *De regimine Principum* (No. 168), and John Lydgate's *Story of Thebes* (No. 169).

(d) *Manuscript Chronicles of England.*—This exhibition (Case F) illustrates the manner in which the history of this country was recorded and handed down before the invention of printing. Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, the second earliest history of Britain, is probably considerably earlier than A.D. 858, the year to which it is attributed in the prologue of one manuscript. The manuscript here shown (No. 1) was written in the twelfth century, and the passage exhibited describes the preaching of Christianity in Ireland by St. Patrick. No. 2 is one of the earliest copies of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*, opened at the famous passage describing the origin of the mission of Augustine by Pope Gregory to England ; it was written at the end of the eighth century or early in the ninth, and consequently not long after the lifetime of Bede himself. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is the earliest history of this country written in English and is believed to have been compiled by order of King Alfred. The copy here shown (No. 3) was written about the end of the eleventh century. The copy of Wace's *Roman de Rou* (No. 4), written in the thirteenth century, formerly belonged to Battle Abbey ; it is opened at the passage recording the Battle of Hastings, of which it gives the fullest early description. The copy of William of Malmesbury's *Gesta Regum Anglorum* (No. 6), also exhibited, was written in the twelfth century, probably in the author's own lifetime. Jocelin of Brakelonde's *Chronica* (No. 10), though not a history in the usual sense of the word, gives a vivid picture of life in and around a monastery, and has a special interest as having been taken by Carlyle as the basis of his *Past and*



CODEX ALEXANDRINUS.

VTH CENT.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Present. The manuscript here exhibited is the only extant copy of the book, and was written in the thirteenth century. The copy of Matthew Paris' *Historia Anglorum* (No. 12) is probably Matthew's own copy written by himself. It is opened at the passage describing the death of King John. Other chronicles exhibited include fifteenth-century copies of Thomas Elmham's *Vita Henrici Quinti* (No. 15), Ranulph Higden's *Polychronicon* (No. 16), and the *Chronicle of the Brut* (No. 17).

(e) *Biblical Manuscripts.*—The manuscripts in this exhibition (Cases G and I) have been selected with a view to illustrating the textual history of the Holy Scriptures. The copy of the *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew (No. 1), of the ninth century, is probably one of the oldest manuscripts now in existence containing any considerable part of the Bible in that language. It will be noticed that the earliest extant manuscripts of the Bible in Hebrew are of much later date than the earliest Greek manuscripts, but the Hebrew text itself can be traced back with certainty to a much earlier period. The earliest Greek translation of the Old Testament is that known as the Septuagint. In the third century Origen revised the Septuagint so as to eliminate the differences between it and the current Hebrew text. His arrangement of six different versions in parallel columns gave to his edition of the Septuagint the name of the *Hexapla* ("sixfold"); it enjoyed an immense reputation. Eusebius subsequently published this famous text separately, with alternative renderings from the other versions in the margin. Revised editions were also brought out by Lucian at Antioch, about A.D. 300, and by Hesychius in Egypt. Lucian's recension is represented by a manuscript (No. 6) written in a neat minuscule hand of the thirteenth century.

The New Testament was probably written between A.D. 50 and 100, but it was not until the fourth century that the present canon was finally established. The Bible in Greek (No. 2), known as the Codex Alexandrinus, written in uncial letters, probably in the middle of the fifth century, is one of the earliest and most important manuscripts of the Bible as a whole, containing both Old and New Testaments and the Epistles of St. Clement of Rome. With it are exhibited, for comparison, photographs of the only two manuscripts of

any considerable portion of the Greek Bible which are of earlier date,[1] viz. (1) Codex Vaticanus (B) in the Vatican Library at Rome; (2) Codex Sinaiticus (ℵ) discovered by Tischendorf at Mount Sinai in 1844, some leaves of which are in the Universitäts-Bibliothek at Leipzig, and the rest in the Petrograd Library. Both of these manuscripts are assigned to the fourth century.

The standard Latin version of the Bible, known as the Vulgate, was undertaken by St. Jerome, at the request of Pope Damasus, in the fourth century. After some hostility it was at last universally adopted in the Western Church. As it came to be transmitted down the ages it naturally tended to become corrupt. The best extant manuscript of the Vulgate, the Codex Amiatinus, now at Florence, was written in uncials at Wearmouth or Jarrow, and was taken by Abbot Ceolfrid to Rome in A.D. 716 as a present to Pope Gregory II.[2] Another example of the native tradition is No. 15, written in Northumbria, probably at Lindisfarne, in half-uncials, in the eighth century; it belongs to the best school of Vulgate manuscripts. Towards the end of the eighth century the Englishman Alcuin, at the request of the Emperor Charlemagne, produced an improved text which had a permanent influence on the transmission of the Vulgate text. No. 16, written at Tours in the Caroline minuscule about the middle of the ninth century, is a copy of this recension by Alcuin of York. The next noteworthy revision of the text is associated with the University of Paris in the thirteenth century.

The existence of a number of early versions of the Bible in English, specimens of which are here exhibited, should be sufficient to dispel the mistaken idea which sometimes obtains that the Mediæval Church prohibited or impeded the translation of the Bible into the vernacular. The early paraphrases in verse of Cædmon, the translation of Bede, and the version which King Alfred is said to have made of

[1] The papyrus fragment of St. John's Gospel (Case A, No. 15) dating from the third century, is the earliest manuscript of this Gospel yet discovered.

[2] A leaf from a Bible in an uncial hand resembling, but not identical with, that of the Codex Amiatinus, discovered at Newcastle in 1909, is now Add. MS. 37777 in the Department.

the early part of the Psalter have not survived.[1] The earliest extant Biblical translations are such interlinear glosses as are seen in No. 75 of Case C (ninth century), or in the Biblical section No. 21 (tenth to eleventh centuries). These and similar translations are all of the Psalter or the Gospels. The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua (No. 22), paraphrased in English by Ælfric the Grammarian early in the eleventh century, is the earliest independent version in which the Old Testament narrative was made accessible to English readers in their own tongue. The earliest independent version of the Gospels was written in the twelfth century (No. 23). After the Norman Conquest there were no further translations (except some metrical renderings) of any part of the Bible into English until the fourteenth century, in the course of which many strictly orthodox translations of the Psalms and portions of the New Testament, such as what is perhaps Richard Rolle's version of the Psalter (No. 24), were made in different parts of England by various hands. The Bible said to have been produced by the adherents of Wycliffe is almost certainly the first complete version of the Bible in English. It was made from the Latin Vulgate, perhaps under the direction and with the assistance of Wycliffe.[2] The copy exhibited (No. 26) of the earlier version was written towards the end of the fourteenth century. Copies are also exhibited of foreign translations of the Bible.

The history of the transmission of the Biblical text before the invention of printing is illustrated in a volume of excellent *Facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts*, published in 1900 by the

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[1] A version of Psalms 1–50 found in a tenth or eleventh-century manuscript at Paris has been identified by some with this reported translation.

[2] Cardinal Gasquet, in an interesting article entitled "The Pre-Reformation English Bible," in his *Old English Bible*, London, 1897, pp. 102–178, examines critically the evidence on which the first translation of the Bible or any part of it into English is ascribed to Wycliffe. He comes to the conclusion that the two vernacular versions, commonly known as Wycliffite, are in reality the Pre-Reformation Catholic versions. Sir Thomas More's evidence is sufficient to establish the existence before Wycliffe of a considerable part of the Bible in English. (See A. W. Pollard: *Records of the English Bible*, Oxford, 1911, p. 81; and M. Deanesly: *The Lollard Bible and other medieval Biblical Versions*, Cambridge, 1920.)

British Museum under the editorship of Sir Frederic Kenyon. An autotype *Facsimile of the Codex Alexandrinus* was issued in 1879–83, in four volumes, and a reduced photographic facsimile in 1909–15, which is not yet completed; a photographic facsimile was published in 1856 of the *Epistles of Clement of Rome.*

(f) *Charters.*—In this section is resumed the more strictly palæographical part of the exhibition. The charters here shown (Cases V. and VI.) have been selected not only for the interest of their contents, but in particular to illustrate the progress and changes of the chancery and charter hands, as distinguished from the book hand, between the eighth and the sixteenth centuries.

No. 1 is a good example of the English pointed minuscule in its broad, free, early style. No. 2 shows that charters, like books, were affected in the tenth century by the foreign Caroline minuscule. No. 3 illustrates the custom of employing the foreign hand for Latin and reserving the native hand for English. The Normans introduced a new style both in script and in formulæ, as is illustrated by several items in this exhibition. In England there was constant interaction between the book hand and the charter hand, and in both the same characteristics appear. Thus, in the twelfth century we find breadth and boldness; in the thirteenth century delicacy, exactness and a reduction in size; in the fourteenth century less regularity and more roundness; until towards the end of the fourteenth and in the fifteenth century the writing develops the pointed angular character of the book hand of that period. No. 26 (A.D. 1189) is a good example of the twelfth-century charter hand. No. 44 (A.D. 1230) is a beautiful specimen of its thirteenth-century development. Nos. 67 and 68 illustrate the growth of a current hand from which the English secretary hand of the sixteenth century was developed. Some of the charters here exhibited have the seals attached.

As an appendix to the exhibition are shown two rolls illustrating types of documents very characteristic of mediæval life, viz. a roll of arms and a mortuary roll. The copies of Magna Carta belonging to the British Museum may be seen upon application within the barrier of the Manuscript Department. With them is exhibited the original copy of the

Articles of Liberties demanded by the Barons of King John in 1215, and embodied in Magna Carta. A series of *Autotype Facsimiles of Ancient Charters* has been published by the British Museum in four parts, 1873–78.

In Cases L and M are exhibited specimens of the seals attached to records; they include examples of royal and private seals from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of George V.

(iii) *Illuminated Manuscripts mostly in the Grenville Library.*

It is not possible to do more than draw attention to a few examples among the many illuminated manuscripts exhibited in the Grenville Library, any one of which would be an outstanding possession in any other library. Whether considered from the artistic, palæographical or historical aspect they are all of importance and claim individual study.

After the transference of the imperial capital from Rome to Constantinople in A.D. 330, various oriental influences were added to what had been preserved of the classical tradition of art, and combined therewith to form the composite Byzantine style of illumination, which reached its maturity about the end of the ninth century, and began to decline some three centuries later. The beautiful work produced when at its prime is exemplified in the lively and graceful marginal paintings found in the Psalter (No. 2), completed in A.D. 1066; in the dignified figures which accompany Simeon Metaphrastes' *Lives of the Saints* (No. 3), written between the eleventh and twelfth centuries; and in the finely conceived and well-executed miniatures of the twelfth-century copy of the Gospels (No. 4). The Byzantine style had a profound influence on the art of Western Europe, but tended ultimately to a stiff and lifeless formalism which can be seen in the rigid attitudes of the four Evangelists depicted in two copies of the Gospels here exhibited (Nos. 6 and 7).

Somewhere about the fifth or sixth centuries there sprang up in the Irish monasteries a very distinctive Celtic school. Borrowing its decorative elements from the existing arts of sculpture, metal-work and basketry, it produced a scheme of conventional ornament of extraordinary intricacy and beauty,

This school probably reached its climax about the eighth or ninth century, which is the date generally assigned to its masterpiece, the *Book of Kells*, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Another magnificent example, combining Celtic and Byzantine influences, is the *Lindisfarne Gospels*, executed in honour of St. Cuthbert, which we have already mentioned. The Celtic school failed to reproduce the human figure either naturally or pleasingly, but excelled in minuteness and ingenuity, combined with a fine sense of harmony and effective contrast in colour.

Specimens of English illumination from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries are exhibited in Cases 1–3. The evolution of a definite English style out of the fusion of the Celtic and Roman influences was prevented by the Danish raids. A new style which appears in the tenth century was founded on continental models and developed in the well-marked manner which is associated with the Winchester school. This school, which may be said to have begun with the appointment of St. Æthelwold as the Bishop of Winchester in A.D. 963, held the leading place in English illumination down to the Norman Conquest, and flourished along with other schools for at least a century later. Some characteristic examples of the Winchester School[1] may be seen in Case 1. The charter of the foundation of New Minster (afterwards Hyde Abbey), Winchester, by King Edgar in A.D. 966 (No. 8) is probably the oldest extant specimen of Winchester illumination. A Latin Psalter, written at Winchester, probably in the time of Bishop Æthelwold (No. 9), is opened at the exceptionally fine tinted miniature of the Crucifixion, which shows the exaggerated fluttering of the draperies, the hunched-up shoulders and the nervously pictured cast of countenance which are typical of the style. Opposite this drawing is a large and elaborate **B** with leaf-moulding, dogs' heads and plait-work, the archetype of early English Psalter-initials.

[1] The Benedictional of St. Æthelwold (A.D. 963–984) is in the Duke of Devonshire's library; a Benedictional and Missal (late tenth and early eleventh centuries) are at Rouen. The great three-volume Bible (second half of the twelfth century) in the Chapter Library at Winchester is not a product of the so-called Winchester School, which was extinct at the time it was written.

PSALTER OF ST. SWITHUN'S PRIORY, WINCHESTER.
English MS., XIIth Cent.
British Museum.

BOOK OF HOURS.

French MS., XVth Cent.

British Museum.

The Norman Conquest brought continental ideas again into the country. Towards the end of the twelfth century the colouring became richer and the figure-drawing more skilful (Nos. 17–19). The thirteenth century brought a more minute, refined and delicate style into vogue, and during the greater part of this period English and French manuscripts show no essential difference. Illumination reached the full height of artistic excellence early in the fourteenth century, and the beautiful volume known as Queen Mary's Psalter [1] (Royal MS. 2B. vii.) is an example of the art of this time in all its perfection. From about A.D. 1300 to 1350 there appears a distinctive East Anglian school,[2] represented by Nos. 27 and 108, but it did not last long, its decay being probably hastened by the Black Death in 1348–49. The revival which took place near the end of the fourteenth century may not have been altogether of native growth, but one of the greatest of its artists was an English Dominican, John Siferwas,[3] who is represented by the Gospel-Lectionary executed about A.D. 1400 for John, 5th Lord Lovel of Tichmersh, as a gift to Salisbury Cathedral (No. 34). This style is characterized by rich, warm colouring, skilful handling of architecture, new forms of conventional foliage, and by the entire suppression of pen by brush in the treatment of the face, producing a charming soft effect.

In various parts of the Frankish Empire, especially in such centres as Aix-la-Chapelle, Tours and Rheims, many sumptuous volumes were produced during the revival of the arts and learning which followed the accession of Charlemagne (King of the Franks A.D. 771, Emperor A.D. 800). A splendid example is the Alcuin Bible exhibited in Case I in the Manuscript Saloon (No. 16). Towards the end of the ninth century a decline set in, but under St. Louis (A.D. 1226–70) French illumination attained a position of pre-eminence which it held for nearly two centuries. For a great

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1 This manuscript is not exhibited.

2 This school is known for its famous series of Psalters: the Peterborough Psalter at Brussels; Arundel MS. 83 in the British Museum; Mr. Dyson Perrins' Gorleston Psalter; the Ormesby Psalter at Oxford; the Psalter of the St. Omer Family, in the British Museum.

3 This artist also illuminated the "Sherborne Missal," now belonging to the Duke of Northumberland.

part of the thirteenth century its development proceeded on parallel lines to that of English work, from which it is often hardly distinguishable, but in the fourteenth century French illumination became markedly superior. An exceptionally fine example of early fourteenth-century French work may be seen in a collection of religious tracts here exhibited (No. 48).

For lack of space, and partly for lack of examples, no attempt has been made in this exhibition to illustrate the history of German art after the Carolingian period. Flemish illumination, likewise, is not represented in its early stages, but Nos. 70–75 show that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it followed much the same lines of development as French and English, differing from them mainly in its preference for a very dark blue. Early in the fifteenth century it formed a distinctive style of its own (No. 76 and Huth MS. No. 6). Later, under the influence of the great Flemish painters, especially Memling and his followers, it developed a beautiful style of miniature (shown in Nos. 79–83, Rothschild MSS. Nos. 4, 5 and 10, and Huth MS. No. 8), which is characterized by its soft, deep colouring, and its fine landscape and atmospheric effects. Late Flemish art is also remarkable for the production of huge volumes with miniatures on a correspondingly large scale, many of which were executed at Bruges for Edward IV. Some of these volumes are exhibited in the lower compartments of Cases 4 and 5 (also in the Manuscript Saloon, Case C, No. 119). They are effective at a distance, but are coarsely executed and have no peculiar artistic merit, though their subjects and treatment are often interesting. In the first half of the sixteenth century the art of illumination achieved some notable triumphs in Flanders at a time when elsewhere it was almost in a state of decadence. The exquisite Flemish miniatures inserted in the Sforza Book of Hours (Add. MS. 34294) represent the best work of this period, but this manuscript is not included in the exhibition.

Italian illumination is illustrated to some extent by the exhibits in Case 6 (Nos. 84–105, 123–128), and displays an amazing versatility in which all schools of illumination appear to have played a part. A Latin Gradual of the fourteenth century (No. 126) is an example of the best Italian illumination. As is to be expected in a country with such great

LIVRE DES PROPRIETEZ DES CHOSES.

Flemish MS., 1482.

British Museum.

PLUTARCH, IN LATIN.

Italian MS., XVth Cent.

British Museum.

artistic traditions, many of the Italian manuscripts are marvels of invention and grace. Shortly after A.D. 1500 the art declined in Italy, as elsewhere, and the original power and life in illumination gave way to mere technical skill and unimaginative imitation.

A series of very fine coloured reproductions of *Illuminated Manuscripts*, comprising sixty superb plates by William Griggs, was published by the British Museum under the editorship of Sir George Warner between 1899 and 1903, and gives a very good idea of the beauty of the originals. Some large reproductions (a few in colours) of manuscripts of the various schools are to be found in *Schools of Illumination*, of which five parts have appeared between 1914 and 1926. Three series of collotype reproductions, with fifty plates each, have also been issued (3rd edition, 1923–25), and reproduce the details of the manuscripts with clearness and accuracy, though they lack the charm and beauty of the colouring. In addition, a volume of collotype facsimiles of *Miniatures and Borders from the Book of Hours of Bona Sforza, Duchess of Milan* (1894), and a reproduction of *Queen Mary's Psalter* (1912) have been published by the British Museum.

(iv) *Bindings of Manuscripts.*
(Case 9 in the Grenville Library.)

During the Middle Ages the transcribing of manuscripts came to be an important duty of the monks, who also bound the books which were among the chief treasures of the religious establishments. Numerous documents show the care and skill devoted by them to the art of bookbinding. Skins of almost every description of domestic and wild animals were used for the purpose, and, in countries bordering on the northern seas, seal skins and sharks' skins were employed.[1] The general appearance of monastic bindings is thick, heavy and solid, but they possess a special charm, and have an air of dignity and suitability. Books for common use were bound in boards of hard wood covered with leather, and protected by metal bosses, corner plates and clasps. The more valuable manuscripts were encased in coverings of gold

[1] W. H. J. Weale: *Bookbindings and Rubbings of Bindings in the National Art Library*, part 1, London, 1898, p. x.

and silver and were frequently ornamented with gems, crystals, ivory plaques or with the enamels of Limoges. In such cases the worker in precious metals or the ivory carver played a more important part in their binding than did the craftsman usually regarded as a bookbinder.[1]

No. 1 in this exhibition, a copy of the Latin Vulgate version of the four Gospels, is in a binding of the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century, probably executed in Germany.[2] The covers consist of thick wooden boards covered with leather. In the upper cover is a sunk panel, which, together with the surrounding frame, is overlaid with copper-gilt: the frame is also studded with large crystals. The metal in the panel has a scale pattern repoussé, the sunk edges being covered with small leaves and other ornaments. In the centre is a seated figure of Our Lord, in high relief, the eyes formed by two black beads; at the four corners are small squares of champlevé enamel, in blue, green and red, added not earlier than the fourteenth century. The under cover is of stamped leather of the fifteenth century. Few jewelled bindings have come down to our time, for they offered too rich a spoil to escape the rapacity of kings and the greed of would-be reformers. No. 5, the Psalter in Latin, written and illuminated for Melissenda, daughter of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem (1118–1131), and wife of Fulk, Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem (1131–1144), has two remarkably fine Byzantine ivory carvings of the twelfth century inserted in its wooden covers. On the upper cover are six scenes from the life of David enclosed within circles, the intervening spaces being filled with figures symbolizing the triumph of the Virtues over the Vices; the whole is surrounded by a very elegant interlaced and foliated border. The general design of the under cover is similar, with six scenes representing the works of Mercy and figures of birds and beasts. At the top is the name Herodius, probably that of the artist. Both

[1] See also pages 272–278.

[2] The earliest extant English binding is on a copy of St. John's Gospel, and is attributed to the tenth century. The manuscript, which belongs to the seventh century, was found at the head of the body of Saint Cuthbert when his shrine was opened in 1105. It subsequently came into the hands of the English Jesuits and now forms part of the valuable collections in the Arundel Library preserved at Stonyhurst College.

covers are jewelled with small rubies and turquoises. In few cases were the ivory plaques carved for the bindings on which they are found, but were used like the precious stones as being in themselves beautiful and suitable for the purpose of ornamentation. When manuscripts became more common these costly bindings were to some extent superseded by those composed of materials of less value, such as velvet or stamped leather, but they were not altogether discontinued, as will be seen from the fine silver binding (No. 4) executed, probably in Germany, during the fourteenth century. The manuscript is bound in wooden boards, covered with silver plates, showing traces of gilding. In a sunk panel on the upper cover is a seated figure of Our Lord, in high relief, the hollow beneath being filled with relics ; the borders have a scroll-and-flower pattern repoussé, and, as well as the panel, are set with gems, renewed in 1838. Attached to the two outer corners are the symbols of Saint Luke and Saint John, set in translucent enamel of deep blue, the nimbi being green. The sunk panel on the under cover has a fine ivy-leaf pattern repoussé, with an embossed Agnus Dei in the centre ; the borders are similar to those on the upper cover, but are without gems or enamels.

During the twelfth century and in the beginning of the thirteenth, English bookbinding was of a remarkably high standard. A very fine and interesting example, now generally regarded as dating from the early thirteenth century, is the *Liber Sapientiae* (No. 6), bound in thick wooden boards covered with brown leather and blind-tooled. The archaic stamps forming the central panel are, in the opinion of Weale, probably of an earlier date than the latter part of the twelfth century.[1] The designs include, on the upper cover, a bishop in pontificals, a lion, a mounted warrior with lance, a half-length warrior with sword and shield, rosettes and a honeysuckle device ; and, on the under cover, a church, a centaur shooting, a stag, a crowned king mounted, a winged lion with nimbus, and a saltire between four human heads. The peculiarity of this and of all English work of this period is the division of the sides into panels by plain bands relieved at intervals with rosettes and small circles which often

[1] W. H. J. Weale : *Bookbindings*, part 1, p. xxiii.

have a dot in the centre. The pre-eminence of English binding was, however, not maintained, and, although some fairly good work was done in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, by the end of the fifteenth century it had entirely lost its national characteristics. Velvet, cloth of gold, and embroidered bindings were fashionable during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts. No. 9, a Latin Psalter written in England at the end of the thirteenth century, has an embroidered binding (now let into modern leather covers) probably worked by, or for, Anne, daughter of Sir Simon Felbrigge, K.G., a nun of Bruisyard, Suffolk, who owned the manuscript in the latter half of the fourteenth century. On the upper cover is depicted the Annunciation and on the lower the Crucifixion. The embroidery is worked on fine canvas in coloured silks. The ancient practice of protecting books from theft by means of chains [1] is illustrated by No. 14, a commonplace-book of theology, in Latin, written in Germany during the fifteenth century. The manuscript, which is bound in deerskin, has a short iron chain and ring attached for the purpose of securing it to the shelf or desk.

Some of the later bindings of manuscripts exhibited in this case were executed after the invention of printing, when the multiplication of books created a demand for more craftsmen, and the bookbinder as we know him to-day came gradually into being. For the later history of bookbinding the reader is referred to the exhibition in Cases XXVII.–XXXII. in the King's Library.[2]

The **Manuscript Reading Room** is approached from the north end of the Manuscript Saloon. A **Students' Room** is also provided. There is no restriction on copying manuscripts, but the Trustees of the British Museum take no responsibility for any possible infringement of copyright in publication. Readers are expected to use the manuscripts with care, and specially to avoid placing the hand on the page before them. As a general rule manuscripts, while in use, are to be placed upon book-rests or in glazed cases. Except under special circumstances only one illuminated manuscript

[1] See pages 17–19.

[2] See pages 90–95.

will be supplied at a time; if others are required for the purpose of comparison, the permission of the Superintendent must be first obtained. No more than three illuminated manuscripts may be withdrawn at one time from the exhibition cases. When using illuminated manuscripts, readers should keep the glazed cases closed as much as possible, and should on no account (without express permission from the Keeper of the Department) begin work in water-colours without first closing the cases.

The following are the **Catalogues** of the various collections of manuscripts:

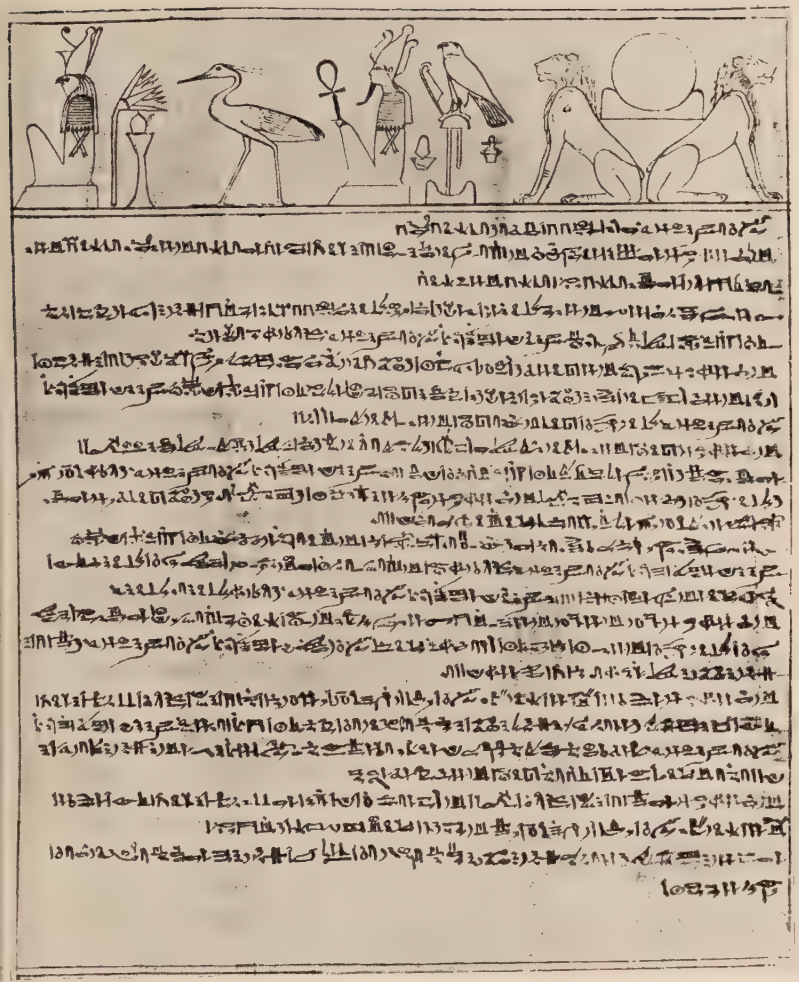
Royal MSS. (4 vols., 1921); *Sloane & Birch MSS.* (2 vols., 1782, with an Index to the Sloane MSS., 1904); *Cotton MSS.* (1802); *Harley MSS.* (4 vols., 1808–12); *Lansdowne MSS.* (2 parts, 1819); *Hargrave MSS.* (1818); *Arundel MSS.* (1834); *Burney MSS.* (1840); *Stowe MSS.* (2 vols., 1895–96); *Indexes to the Additions to the MSS.*, published from 1783 to 1835, and continued as: *Catalogue of Additions to the MSS.*, from 1836 to the present date; *Catalogue of Ancient MSS.*, with autotype facsimiles, in two parts: (1) Greek (1881), and (2) Latin (1884); and special Catalogues of *Spanish Manuscripts* (4 vols., 1875–93), *Irish Manuscripts* (2 vols., 1926), *Romances* (3 vols., 1883–1910), *MS. Music* (3 vols., 1906–09), *MS. Maps, Charts and Plans* (3 vols., 1844–61), *Seals* (6 vols., 1887–1900), *Greek Papyri* (5 vols., 1893–1917), and of the *Fifty MSS. and printed books bequeathed by Alfred H. Huth* (1912), etc.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Egyptian Papyri and Texts.—A comprehensive selection of Egyptian papyri will be found on exhibition in the Sixth Egyptian Room. The most numerous are the papyri devoted to religion, especially in its funerary aspect, and the best known and the foremost of these is the great compilation of texts, partly religious and partly magical, to which the Egyptians gave the name *Pert-em-hru*,

or the Book of "Coming forth by Day," and which is now commonly called the Book of the Dead. This work presents a picture of the various phases of the future life and is of the first importance for the study of the Egyptian religion. The British Museum possesses the best collection in the world of papyri containing the Theban recension of the Book of the Dead. Specimen sheets of the finest papyri written in hieroglyphics are exhibited (Table-case H), among which the following may be mentioned: the Papyrus of Nebseni, of the eighteenth dynasty (about 1500 B.C.), with vignettes in black outline; the Papyrus of Nu, also of the eighteenth dynasty, with coloured vignettes, and containing a good text and a number of chapters which are not to be found elsewhere; the Papyrus of Ani,[1] the choicest of all the illuminated papyri of the eighteenth dynasty; the Papyrus of Hunefer of the nineteenth dynasty (about 1300 B.C.), with a fine series of brilliantly painted vignettes; the Papyrus of Inhai or Ânhai, of the end of the twentieth dynasty (about 1100 B.C.), with well-executed vignettes which depart from the usual traditional forms; and the Papyrus of Muṭḥotep, of the twentieth dynasty (about 1100 B.C.), with correct copies of early texts of great value. In the Southern Egyptian Gallery is displayed the fine hieroglyphic Papyrus of Queen Netjemet, or Nozmit, of the twenty-first dynasty (about 1000 B.C.), illustrated with coloured vignettes which are good examples of the work of the period. The longest of all the papyri of the Theban recension is that now called the Greenfield Papyrus, which was made about 970 B.C. for the Princess Nsitanebtâshru or Nsitnibteshol, daughter of Painetjem or Pinozem II., of the twenty-first dynasty. The text is well written in clear hieratic or cursive characters, with remarkably few mistakes, and the vignettes in black outline are drawn in firm, bold lines, with great accuracy of detail and admirable delicacy of touch. Nine sections of this papyrus are displayed in the Southern Egyptian Gallery. Other exhibits in the Sixth Egyptian Room (Table-case I) are five sheets of a complete

[1] A reproduction of a sheet of the Papyrus of Ani will be found in Plate II. (No. 1). The vignette shows Osiris and Isis within a shrine; before them is a lotus flower on which stand the four children of Horus, the genii of the dead. The text contains an introductory chapter to the so-called "Negative Confession."



FUNERARY PAPYRUS OF NSITANEBTASHRU, SHEET 6.

THE BOOK OF THE DEAD, CIRC. 970 B.C.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

copy of the Saïte recension of the Book of the Dead, written in the first century before or after Christ, in small but clear hieratic characters, with vignettes in black outline; and representative examples of cognate funerary works, written chiefly in hieratic.

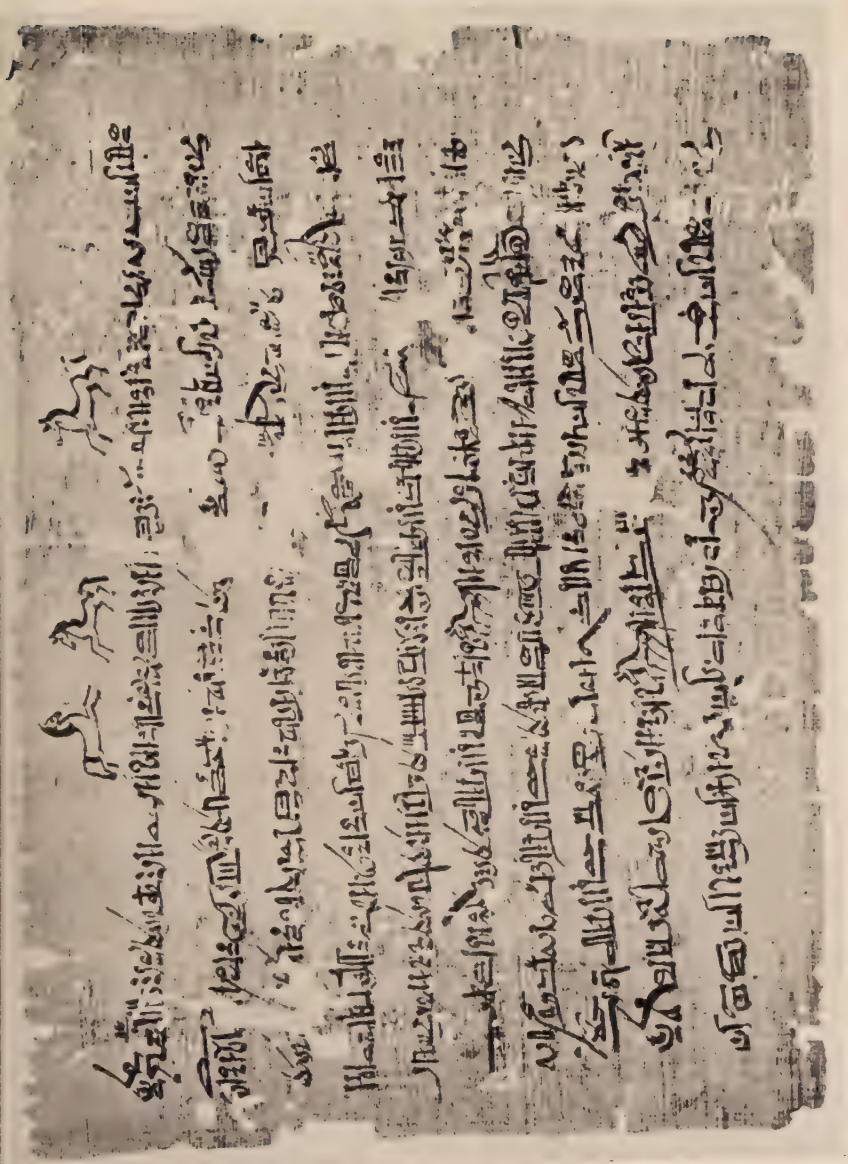
The study of the earliest recension of the Book of the Dead, known as the "Heliopolitan" because it was drawn up by the priests of Heliopolis, necessitates reference to sources outside books even in the wider application of the word. The oldest copies of this recension were inscribed on the walls of the pyramids of kings of the fifth and sixth dynasties at Saqqârah (about 3300 B.C.), and from it semi-magical formulas were copied on coffins and sarcophagi. The most notable example is the magnificent wooden coffin of Imamu or Àmamu exhibited in the First Egyptian Room. It belongs to the eleventh dynasty (between about 3500 and 2600 B.C.) and is probably the finest of its class. The coffin is covered inside with hundreds of lines of texts in hieratic characters, written with a reed-pen in black ink upon the sides and cover. Examples of later religious texts will be found in the Southern Egyptian Gallery, where is exhibited the beautiful stone sarcophagus of 'Ankhnesneferibra', daughter of Psammetichus II., King of Egypt about 596 B.C., with inscriptions containing prayers and addresses to various gods of the dead. Another massive sarcophagus of grey limestone, which belonged to King Nekhthorehbet, the Nektanebês of the Greek writers (about 378 B.C.), is covered with a series of texts and vignettes of the book called *Imi Duat*, which illustrates the passage of the dead sun-god through the twelve sections of the *Duat*, or Underworld, and was intended to form a guide to that region and to help the souls of the dead to pass from this world to the next in safety. The lower portion of each side, and of the head and foot, contains a selection from the "Book of Praises of the seventy-five forms of the Sun-God Ra'," with figures of thirty-seven of the forms.

The non-religious side of Egyptian literature is well represented. The Egyptians greatly loved works of fiction and travel, and examples of these will be found in the Sixth Egyptian Room (Table-case J). The most famous of Egyptian

romances is "The Tale of the Two Brothers," which gives a faithful and vivid picture of the simple and toilsome life of an Egyptian peasant on his farm, but ends in a complexity of fantastic marvels and prodigies. Its hero, the husbandman and herdsman Bata, has been pronounced by Professor Sir Flinders Petrie[1] to be "one of the most beautiful character-drawings in the past." "The Story of the Doomed Prince," though unfortunately imperfect, is perhaps the most coherent and artfully constructed of Egyptian wonder-tales. It shows that Fate is inexorable and cannot be avoided. Another popular tale is "The Capture of the Town of Joppa," which may have an historical basis; and "The Eloquent Peasant" is also interesting. Of the historical texts the best known are the story of how the last of the Hyksos kings, Ȧpepi, tried to pick a quarrel with the Theban prince, Seqenenraʿ, who ultimately expelled the foreign invaders from Egypt; and the so-called "Poem of Pentaur," known by the name of the scribe, Pentaur or Pentauēre, who copied it, which contains the official and glorified account of the great battle between the Egyptians under Rameses II. and the Hittites at Kadesh on the Orontes. Travel is represented by the story of the eventful journey of an Egyptian official through Palestine and Syria in the nineteenth dynasty, and of the misfortunes which befell him. A papyrus of the Ramesside period inscribed in hieratic with the "Instructions for arriving at the knowledge of all things and of things obscure and of all mysteries" is the earliest known book of arithmetic and geometry, having been originally written in the reign of Ȧmenemhet III. of the twelfth dynasty (about 2000 B.C.). Legal documents of great interest are those connected with the prosecution of tomb-robbers and their examination by commissioners appointed by the Egyptian Government in the twentieth dynasty. Among works of a didactic and moral character, may be mentioned a copy made in the twenty-first dynasty of a portion of the text of the "Precepts of Ptaḥḥotep"[2] which were written in the reign of Dedkaraʿ Isesi, the last king but one of the fifth dynasty

[1] Petrie: *Egyptian Tales*, second series, London, 1895, p. 68.

[2] An eleventh or twelfth dynasty copy, known as the Papyrus Prisse, is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris.



POEM OF PENTAUR.

WRITTEN IN THE 9TH YEAR OF RAMESES II., XIXTH DYNASTY.
BRITISH MUSEUM.

(about 2850 B.C.). The original writing is the oldest complete literary work extant. An instruction to those appointed to rule is contained in another writing known as the "Teaching of Amenemḥet I.," the first king of the twelfth dynasty (about 2212 B.C.), prepared for the benefit of his son, Senusret I. "The Song of the Harper," composed in the reign of King Antuf of the seventeenth dynasty (about 1800 B.C.), and a portion of a Hymn to Ḥa'pi, the god of the Nile, are also included in this exhibit. A sheet of the so-called "Satirical Papyrus," of late date, contains parodies of scenes in the Book of the Dead; the lion and the unicorn play draughts together, and a procession of goats is conducted by a cat and by a fox playing the double pipes.

There are several ancient Egyptian personal letters in hieratic and demotic, dating from the twelfth dynasty to Ptolemaic times. Demotic documents are chiefly legal. Many specimens of schoolboys' exercises in hieratic, mostly on prepared writing boards, are shown in the Fourth Egyptian Room; also examples of "ostraka," fragments of stone or pottery, inscribed with sketches, accounts or letters of all periods from the twelfth dynasty to Roman times.

All these Egyptian texts would have remained closed books, unintelligible to modern minds, were it not for the famous Rosetta Stone, exhibited in the Southern Egyptian Gallery. This monument is the key which unlocked the mystery of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The inscription on it is written in two languages, Egyptian and Greek: the Egyptian portion is cut both in hieroglyphic characters and in demotic, and the Greek portion in ordinary uncials. Thomas Young in 1816–1818 deduced from it the values of several letters of the Egyptian alphabet, and succeeded in reading the name of Ptolemy. Next, by the help of this text and of an obelisk with a bilingual inscription discovered in 1818 by W. J. Bankes at Philæ, Champollion, the famous French Egyptologist, read the name of Cleopatra, and formulated a correct system of Egyptian decipherment. Upon this foundation all later Egyptologists have worked. The inscription on the Rosetta Stone is a copy of a decree promulgated by the priests of Memphis in the ninth year of the reign of Ptolemy V. Epiphanes (196 B.C.), extolling his good deeds.

Students of the literature of ancient Egypt are referred to

the work on the subject by Sir Ernest Budge,[1] and to the excellent guides of the British Museum. Facsimiles or photographs of all the most important papyri inscribed with the Book of the Dead[2] have been published by the Trustees of the British Museum, who have also issued in facsimile collections of the hieratic and demotic papyri, the Rhind mathematical papyrus, and the texts on the coffin of Amamu.[3] Reliable translations of the popular stories of ancient Egypt, with a valuable introduction, notes and bibliographical references, have been made by Maspero.[4]

Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian Records.—In the British Museum is preserved a large part of the royal library of Nineveh (Ḳuyūnjiḳ or Quyūnjiq), numbering over 25,000 tablets and fragments, which are made of a reddish clay and are inscribed in cuneiform characters. The library was founded

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[1] Budge: *The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians*, London, 1914; also A. Erman: *Die Literatur der Aegypter*, Leipzig, 1923.

[2] *Photographs of the Papyrus of Nebseni*, 1876; *Facsimile of the Papyrus of Ani*, 2nd edition, 1894, and a companion volume containing the Egyptian text, with interlinear transliteration and translation, a running translation and introduction, etc., by Sir E. A. W. Budge, 1895; *Facsimiles of the Papyri of Hunefer, Ȧnhai, Ḳerāsher, and Netchemet, with Supplementary Text from the Papyrus of Nu*, with transcripts, translations, etc., by Sir E. A. W. Budge, 1899; *The Greenfield Papyrus*, in collotype facsimile, with introduction and description by Sir E. A. W. Budge, 1912.

[3] *Papyri in hieroglyphic and hieratic characters from the collection of the Earl of Belmore*, edited by S. Birch, 1843; *Select Papyri in the Hieratic Character*, edited by S. Birch, Parts 1 and 2, 1844–60; *Facsimile of an Egyptian Hieratic Papyrus of the Reign of Rameses III.*, with a translation by S. Birch, 1876; *Inscriptions in the Hieratic and Demotic Character*, edited by S. Birch, 1868; *Facsimiles of Egyptian Hieratic Papyri*, with descriptions, translations, etc. by Sir E. A. W. Budge, 2 series, 1910–23; *Facsimile of the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus*, 1898; *Egyptian Texts from the Coffin of Amamu*, with a translation by S. Birch, 1886.

[4] G. Maspero: *Les contes populaires de l'Égypte ancienne*, quatrième édition, Paris, 1911. English translation by Mrs. C. H. W. Johns, London, 1915. Other useful books are, Sir Flinders Petrie: *Egyptian Tales*, 2 vols., London, 1895; A. Wiedemann: *Popular Literature in Ancient Egypt* (The Ancient East, No. 5), London, 1902; and a popular treatise by the Rev. James Baikie: *Egyptian Papyri and Papyrus-hunting*, London, 1925.

by Sargon, King of Assyria (722 B.C. to 705 B.C.), and was added to by his successors Sennacherib and Esarhaddon, and more especially by Ashurbanipal (668 B.C. to 626 B.C.); it includes a large number of important works upon every branch of learning known at the time. The library of Nabû (Nebo) belonging to his temple at Borsippa (called in the Middle Ages and at the present day Birs-i-Nimrūd) is now also in the British Museum. Important remains of an early Babylonian library, numbering some 17,300 tablets, came from a site called Dair or Dêr, which was formerly occupied by the old town of Sippar Yakhruru or Sippar Aruru. It contains a very large number of commercial documents dated in the reigns of the kings of the first dynasty of Babylon, about 2050 to 1750 B.C., and letters and miscellaneous inscriptions of considerable chronological and historical value.

A representative collection of baked clay tablets and cylinders, inscribed with records of the religious, commercial and domestic life of the Babylonians and Assyrians, and of their history, will be found on exhibition in the Babylonian and Assyrian Rooms.

Babylonian Room.—Among the oldest documents exhibited in the Babylonian Room are the Sumerian account-tablets which were written in the city of Lagash, in the reign of Urukagina, about 2750 B.C., and contain lists of the property of the temples, records of the festival offerings and other accounts. (Table-case B.) The series of circular baked clay tablets inscribed in the Sumerian (Proto-Babylonian) language with lists of fields or estates, with their linear and superficial measurements, and statistics concerning the quality of their crops, were drawn up in the reigns of Bur-Sin and other kings of Ur, about 2200 B.C. (Table-case C.)

The oldest Babylonian records include a valuable and interesting collection of letters and dispatches written in the Babylonian language by Khammurabi and other kings of the first dynasty of Babylon to governors and high officials of the cities of Larsa and Sippar, from about 2050 B.C. to 1750 B.C., which afford a remarkable insight into the administration of the Babylonian Empire at that time. (Table-case C.) A large series of "case-tablets," written in the Babylonian language, illustrates the use of clay envelopes within which tablets were preserved. (Table-case D.) They date

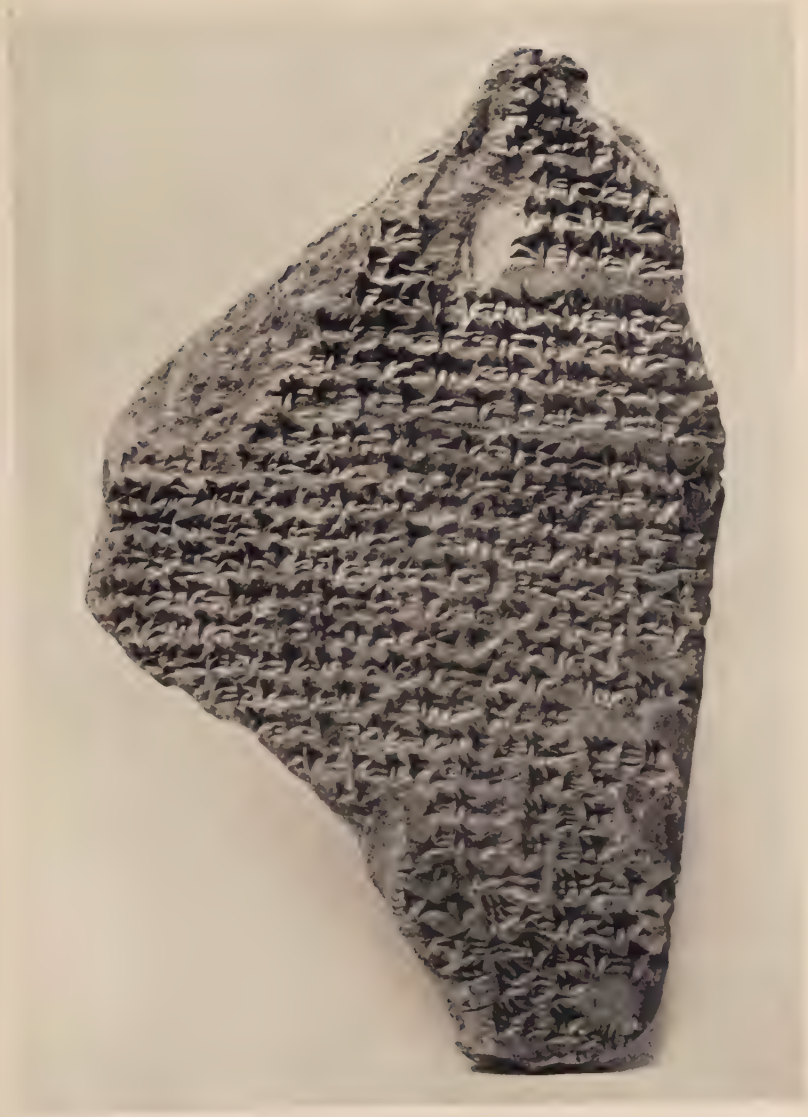
from about 2050 B.C. to 1800 B.C., and their contents refer to legal and commercial transactions. Other deeds and commercial documents belonging to the same period are also here displayed, together with important documents referring to the history and chronology of Babylonia, magical and incantation tablets written during the early periods of Semitic civilization in Babylonia, grammatical and lexicographical tablets of various periods, and a very interesting clay map of the world, intended to illustrate the campaigns of Sargon of Akkad. (Table-case E.) In this case is also exhibited the very important tablet, No. 21901, part of a Babylonian chronicle of the reign of King Nabopolassar, which describes the capture, sack and destruction of Nineveh by the Medes and their allies in 612 B.C. This tablet has fixed the date of that climacteric event with certainty.

The cuneiform tablets found at Tell al-'Amarna in Egypt[1] cover the period between 1400 and 1360 B.C., and throw a flood of light on the nature of the political relations which existed at that period between the kings of Western Asia and the kings of Egypt. Most of them refer to events in the reign of Ȧmenḥotep IV. (Akhenȧten) at a time when the Egyptian Empire was gradually falling to pieces under his weak rule; a few belong to the reign of his father, the great Ȧmenḥotep III. Specimens are exhibited to illustrate the style and contents of the letters. (Table-case F.) Note especially the letter from Ȧmenḥotep III. to Kadashman-Enlil, King of Babylon, recounting the gifts of Egyptian furniture and other objects that the pharaoh is sending to Babylon (No. 29787 : Table-case F, 4).

The exhibits further include a group of original documents recording the great building operations carried on in Babylon[2] and other cities during the reigns of the kings of the last Babylonian Empire, from about 625 B.C. to 538 B.C. A comprehensive selection of legal and commercial tablets, including a number of important documents relating to temple revenues, is arranged in chronological order; they cover the period from the reign of Esarhaddon to the Seleucid and Arsacid eras, from 677 B.C. to 94 B.C. (Table-case G.) There is an important collection of tablets inscribed with mathematical

[1] See also pages 7 and 8.

[2] See also page 395.



LETTER FROM AMENḤOTEP III. TO KADASHMAN-ENLIL.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

calculations and astronomical and tabulated observations of considerable interest (Table-case H); in the same case are arranged some fragments of tablets in the Hittite language from Boghàz Kyöi, the ancient capital of the Hittite Empire, which date from about 1300 B.C.[1]

Assyrian Room.—The royal library of Nineveh, though not so ancient as other libraries that have been discovered, has certainly provided us with some of the most interesting and best examples of the books not only of Assyria but also of Babylonia. The tablets belonging to the series which give the Babylonian and Assyrian accounts of the Creation and the Deluge are among the most famous.[2] (Table-case A.) Specimens of historical, moral and grammatical tablets, lists of cuneiform signs and explanatory lists of words from the royal library at Nineveh have been selected for exhibition in the wall-cases, as well as some most important documents relating to the chronology and history of Babylonia and Assyria, and historical inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III., Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, Ashurbanipal and other Assyrian kings. Of great importance chronologically are the "eponym" lists, the official commonly known by that title being a man of high rank (he might even be the king himself) whose name was used to date all documents executed during his year of office. Assyrian letters and dispatches relating to public and private affairs, and selections from astrological and astronomical reports, contract tablets and commercial documents written in Assyrian with Aramaic dockets form the next group. Another interesting series consists of bilingual tablets inscribed with incantations and directions for the performance of religious and magical rites and ceremonies, including a number of tablets inscribed with prayers which

[1] Published by L. W. King in 1920. See below, page 136, note 1.

[2] A tablet from Abû Habbah (Sippar), containing a bilingual account of the Creation, is shown in Plate I. The text is clearly written in the Babylonian character, and is given in the original Sumerian, with a Semitic Babylonian translation. It describes a period in which nothing existed except the Gods and the Great Deep. A movement took place in the waters, after which the God Merodach formed the earth; he next created man and beast and the great rivers of Babylonia, and founded the cities of Nippur and Erech, together with their temples. This version of the "Creation" legend is probably of Babylonian origin. (No. 93014: Table-case A, 18.)

belong to the class called by the Assyrians "The Prayers of the Lifting of the Hands"; also hymns, litanies and bilingual religious texts in the Sumerian and Assyrian languages. A collection of omen tablets, which contain in some cases astrological forecasts predicting events which the priests believed would happen in the near or in the remote future, throw an interesting light on the superstitious practices of the time. The evils predicted are sickness, death, pestilence, drought and suchlike calamities, but chances of prosperity and well-being are also foretold. Mythological legends and texts believed to possess magical powers and a collection of labels for groups of tablets are also exhibited. A number of specimens have been selected to illustrate the various sizes and classes of tablets and the styles of writing employed in the documents which were found in the royal library at Nineveh. (Wall-cases 4–21, 28–45.)

The collection of inscribed stone slabs and cylinders of baked clay, recording the history of Assyria from 2000 B.C. to about 642 B.C., is of the greatest importance; in fact, these documents are in every respect unique specimens of their class. (Table-cases B. and E.) Among them may be mentioned, as an item of particular interest, the six-sided baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of eight campaigns of Sennacherib, King of Assyria from about 705 B.C. to 681 B.C., and recording the defeat of Merodach-baladan, King of Babylon, and the sack of his city, the subjugation of the Kassites, the Medes and other nations of the eastern frontier of Assyria, the invasion of Palestine and the siege of Jerusalem. In this record Sennacherib says: "Hezekiah himself, like a caged bird, I shut up within Jerusalem his royal city."

A work of the greatest importance to students of the literature of ancient Babylonia and Assyria in the British Museum is the series of *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, which owed its conception to the Father of Assyriology, Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, and occupied in its compilation a period of about twenty-four years.[1] Among the texts which it contains are specimens of inscriptions dealing with

[1] Sir Henry Rawlinson: *The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, 5 vols., London, 1861–84.

INSCRIBED CLAY CYLINDER OF SENNACHERIB.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

almost every branch of learning known to the nations who used the cuneiform writing, and taken as a whole they form the main foundation of the science of Assyriology. A catalogue of the Kuyūnjiḳ collection, with valuable indices, was made by Dr. Carl Bezold and Professor L. W. King and published by the Trustees of the British Museum.[1] The general index contained in the fifth volume, which groups and classifies the texts, is of the greatest value to Assyriologists. Professor L. W. King added the supplemental volume to this work, which contains a description and classification of the tablets and fragments obtained from his excavations begun in January 1903 and continued until the spring of 1905, as well as a series of fragments from the earlier excavations at Ḳuyūnjiḳ which were not previously incorporated in the collection, and a few additions acquired by purchase. A collection of 1,150 texts of commercial tablets in the British Museum was published by the late Rev. C. H. W. Johns, Master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.[2] A corpus of medical texts was compiled by Mr. R. Campbell Thompson, formerly an assistant in the Department, and contains translations of 660 tablets and fragments, together with facsimiles and a letter-press in which the identification of medicines, both vegetable and mineral, is dealt with.[3] This work provides the student of Assyrian medicine with accurate copies of all the medical tablets in the British Museum hitherto identified. The late Leonard William King, Deputy-Keeper of the Department and Professor of Assyriology at King's College, London, published the letters of the Babylonian King Khammurabi, and the series of "Creation" and other religious tablets in the British Museum, the supplement to the catalogue of the Ḳuyūnjiḳ collection, and other Assyriological

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[1] Bezold: *Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum*, 5 vols., London, 1889–99. *Supplement*, by L. W. King, 1914.

[2] C. H. W. Johns: *Assyrian Deeds and Documents recording the Transfer of Property*, vols. 1–3, Cambridge, 1898–1901. Vol. 4, edited by his widow, Cambridge, 1923. The same author's work entitled *An Assyrian Doomsday Book*, Leipzig, 1901, may be regarded as a supplement.

[3] R. Campbell Thompson: *Assyrian Medical Texts*, Oxford, 1924, and *The Assyrian Herbal*, London, 1924.

works of the greatest importance ;[1] and recently Mr. Sidney Smith, also of the Department, has published historical material of the time of Sennacherib, Cyrus and the Diadochi, as well as early Cappadocian tablets ;[2] while his colleague, Mr. C. J. Gadd, discovered the true date of the fall of Nineveh (viz. 612 B.C., not 606 or 626 as used to be thought) from the tablet (No. 21901) in the British Museum mentioned above, and has written the latest grammar of Sumerian, the old non-Semitic tongue of Babylonia.[3] Mr. Smith and Mr. Gadd have succeeded Professor King as joint Lecturers in cuneiform studies at King's College.

The Collections of Art and Handicraft.—A bibliographical survey of this kind must necessarily lead into the domain of Egyptology and Assyriology ; but to direct attention only to the purely literary side of the Department would give an incorrect impression of its scope. Art and handicraft are at least of equal importance in the history of civilization with the written word, and the collections in the British Museum in illustration thereof require some mention in this connection.

The archæological explorations and excavations in Egypt of the last forty years, begun in the early 'eighties by the Egypt Exploration Fund under the leadership of the late Professor Édouard Naville and Mr. (now Sir) Flinders Petrie, followed by many other excavators, at Tanis, Thebes, Abydos, Tell al-'Amarna and other sites, the extensive additions made by purchase during the Keepership of Sir Ernest Budge, and many munificent donations, have added very largely to the collections of ancient Egyptian art and handicraft in the Department. It is impossible in a short space to give even a summary idea of the extent of these additions to the old

[1] L. W. King: *The Letters and Inscriptions of Ḫammurabi*, 3 vols., London, 1898–1900 ; *The Seven Tablets of Creation*, 2 vols., London, 1902 ; *Annals of the Kings of Assyria* (conjointly with Sir E. A. W. Budge), vol. i, London, 1902 ; *A History of Sumer and Akkad*, London, 1910 ; *A History of Babylon*, London, 1915 ; *Hittite Texts*, London, 1920.

[2] Sidney Smith : *First Campaign of Sennacherib*, London, 1921 ; *Babylonian Historical Texts*, London, 1924 ; *Cuneiform Texts from Cappadocian Tablets*, London, 1921, *et seq.*

[3] C. J. Gadd : *The Fall of Nineveh*, London, 1923 ; *A Sumerian Reading-book*, Oxford, 1924.

collections as they were at the end of the long Keepership of the late Dr. Samuel Birch in 1885. The whole forms now a thoroughly representative gathering of the unparalleled relics of ancient civilization that Egypt has left us, which takes place with the Louvre, Berlin, Turin and Leiden as one of the five chief European museums of ancient Egyptian archæology, ranking with them next to Cairo. The collection, while perhaps not so rich as the Louvre in beautiful examples of small art, or as Berlin in relics of one particularly important period of Egyptian art, that of the reign of the heretic king Akhenâten at Tell al-'Amarna, is richer than Paris or Leiden and far richer than Berlin or Turin in important examples of sculpture of all ages after the Old Kingdom, exhibited in the great Egyptian sculpture gallery,[1] where will be found the finest collection after Cairo, which is of course *hors concours*. Smaller examples of particularly fine style, especially those from Tell al-'Amarna, are exhibited in the galleries upstairs, where also is shown the great collection of scarabs,[2] arranged chronologically, which is the largest in the world, only rivalled by that (also in London) made by Sir Flinders Petrie at University College, Gower Street. The collections of pottery, glass, tools and weapons are thoroughly representative from the earliest to the latest times, as is also that of stone vases, now rearranged like the pottery in chronological order. A special feature is the faïence, also arranged chronologically. The furniture of the eighteenth dynasty is rivalled only in the Louvre and at Turin, and the examples of wall-paintings from Theban tombs[3] of the same period are unsurpassed. The large collection of mummies and mummy-cases is particularly rich in specimens of the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-sixth dynasties. Coptic art, well represented, is divided between this department and that of Mediæval Antiquities.

Archæological excavation has not progressed so far in

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[1] Excellent reproductions of a series of fifty-four of the finest and most important of the larger Egyptian monuments in the British Museum have been published by Budge in a volume entitled *Egyptian Sculptures in the British Museum*, London, 1914.

[2] Dr. H. R. H. Hall published the first volume of a *Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs* in 1913: a second will shortly appear.

[3] Budge: *Wall Decorations of Egyptian Tombs*, London, 1914.

Mesopotamia as in Egypt, but the results of the recent work at Ur of the Chaldees, at Abû Shahrain and at al-'Ubaid in Babylonia of the British Museum expeditions of 1918 and 1919, and of the joint expedition of the Museum and the University Museum, Philadelphia, in 1923–26,[1] have added important relics of the Sumerian or oldest Babylonian period (*circa* 3000 B.C.) to the collections which are now exhibited in the Babylonian room upstairs. Yearly temporary exhibitions of the objects found during the preceding season's work are shown in the Assyrian Basement downstairs. But the great feature, that in which the British Museum stands pre-eminent in the world, is the magnificent collection of Assyrian art recovered seventy years ago by the great excavations of Sir Austen Henry Layard [2] and Sir Henry Rawlinson; including the giant human-headed bulls and the reliefs from the palaces of Ashur-naṣir-pal [3] (ninth century B.C.) and Ashurbanipal (eighth century) at Nimrūd and Ḳuyūnjiḳ (Nineveh) respectively.[4] Only the Louvre, with its sculptures from Khorsabad, can show anything to equal these monuments. There is also a small collection of Persian reliefs from Persepolis.

The collections of pottery and other small objects are extensive, but it has not yet been found possible to arrange them chronologically (with the exception of the Sumerian objects) with such certainty as those from Egypt. Furthermore, the climate in Mesopotamia does not allow of such wonderful preservation of objects of perishable material as does that of Egypt; so that we can never hope to recover such remarkable relics of ancient culture in Mesopotamia as we possess from Egypt. Specially to be mentioned, however, are the carved ivories of Assyrian and Phœnician origin (ninth to eighth century B.C.) found by Layard at Nimrūd.

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[1] Shortly to be published by Hall, Woolley, and Gadd as *al-'Ubaid*.

[2] Layard: *Nineveh and its Remains*, 2 vols., London, 1849; *The Monuments of Nineveh*, London, 1853.

[3] A series of excellent reproductions of Assyrian bas-reliefs and other sculptures discovered by Layard at Nimrūd in 1845, in fifty-three plates, will be found in Budge: *Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum*, London, 1914.

[4] See H. R. H. Hall: *Assyrian Art in the British Museum*, Paris van Oest. (In the press.)

Of Palestinian, Syrian and Phœnician objects the British Museum possesses a good collection, notably a fine series of portrait-heads in stone of the Roman period (third century A.D.) from Palmyra, of Carthaginian gravestone reliefs, and of Syro-Hittite reliefs from Tell Khalaf ; while the Hittite antiquities are important, consisting of sculpture, chiefly from Carchemish, and relics of all kinds from the recent excavations of the Trustees at the same place.

The **Students' Room** of the Department is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. to accredited scientific students on application to the Director, accompanied by the usual testimonials, one of which, in the case of a University student, it is recommended, should be from his director of studies. On account of the very restricted accommodation it is requested that none but recognized students of archæology should apply.

Students of the subjects represented by the exhibits in the Egyptian and Assyrian Department should avail themselves of the excellent Guides published by the British Museum.

Other Departments of the British Museum, not however within the scope of this book, are : Prints and Drawings, comprising a fine collection of original drawings of the Old Masters, with etchings and engravings of the different schools from the earliest period to recent times ; Greek and Roman Antiquities ; British and Mediæval Antiquities ; Ceramics and Ethnography ; and Coins and Medals. A **Students' Room,** which is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., is attached to the Department of Prints and Drawings for the use of accredited students. Persons wishing to make special studies in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities are admitted to the use of the Departmental Library between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., by special permission of the Keeper, to whom personal application should be made. The Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities has no regular Students' Room, but special facilities are occasionally given to students conducting serious research. The Department of Ceramics and Ethnography and the Department of Coins and Medals have also no Students' Rooms, but these collections are open daily to inquirers and students.

V. LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

The British Museum Library is accessible to the public, though it is strictly a reference library for the purposes of study and research. The **Regulations** exclude (except under special circumstances) persons under twenty-one years of age, persons preparing for examinations or engaged in writing prize essays and the like, and novel readers. Persons desiring to be admitted must apply in writing to the Director, specifying their profession or business, their place of abode, and the *particular purpose* for which they seek admission. Every such application must be made at least two days before admission is required, and must be accompanied by a written recommendation from a householder (whose address can be identified from the ordinary sources of reference, and who must also be a person of recognized position), with full signature and address, stated to be given *on personal knowledge* of the applicant, and certifying that he or she will make proper use of the Library.

In naming the purpose for which admission is requested it is desirable to give, however briefly, as definite a statement as possible. General or vague terms, such as "study," "research," or "literary work," cannot be accepted, and the use of such terms will inevitably involve delay in granting a ticket of admission, even if it does not lead to a refusal to do so.

Tickets of admission are not transferable and must be produced if required. They are granted for various periods, ranging from a single day to six months. At the end of the period for which they are granted (or earlier if the reader has completed his work) they should be returned to the Director. A reader who wishes to continue to use the Library should send the expiring ticket and ask for its renewal. Unless there be any reason to the contrary the ticket will be re-dated and returned. If immediate renewal is not required, the ticket should be returned, and it can be renewed on simple application when desired. When a ticket has once been granted, its renewal, whether it be applied for immediately after its expiration or at a later period, does not involve the production of a fresh recommendation.

Readers, before leaving the Reading Room, must restore to an Attendant at the centre counter all books, manuscripts, or maps which they have received, and must reclaim and get back the tickets by which they obtained them. Readers are held responsible for such books, manuscripts, or maps until the tickets have been re-delivered to them.

Hours of Admission.—The Reading Rooms are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year. Books are supplied from the General Library up to 5.30 p.m. all through the year; but readers who do not arrive before dusk cannot be supplied with more than three books each. They may, however, apply to the Superintendent, by letter to be delivered some hours in advance, for books (not exceeding five in number) to be held ready for their use; such application, when possible, to be accompanied by tickets duly filled up.

Closed during the first four weekdays of March and September, and on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and any Fast or Thanksgiving Day appointed by authority. Open on Bank Holidays.

CHAPTER III.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

The **Public Record Office**, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, is the storehouse of our National Archives,[1] and was established in 1838 by "an Act for keeping safely the Public Records" (1 & 2 Vict., c. 94). In the penultimate section of this Act the word "records" is taken to mean "all rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers and documents whatsoever of a public nature belonging to Her Majesty," deposited at that time in several record offices and courts, and in other places and custody. It is probable that those who framed the Act contemplated only the judicial records as coming within its scope, since no mention is made in it of the records in the State Paper Office or of the books and papers belonging to the public departments. But under the very wide powers given to the Crown in section 2 an Order in Council was made on March 5th, 1852, directing that "all records belonging to Her Majesty deposited in any office, court, place or custody other than those before mentioned in the said recited Act shall from thenceforth be under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, subject and according to the provisions of the said Act." The records which were thus brought together under a single custody, and eventually under a single roof, had previously been scattered in many repositories in London and elsewhere, in buildings generally unsafe and unsuitable for the purpose. A detailed description of the nature and scope of these documents will be found

[1] The subject of Archives is discussed in outline in Chapter I. See pages 56–61.

in the revised edition of the official *Guide to the Public Records*, published in 1923–24.[1]

The distinctive feature of this vast collection of records is that they are of a more or less official character. They extend over a period of more than eight hundred years, and probably surpass those of any other country in age and completeness. They may be summarized thus :—

(1) Records of the Chancery and Exchequer and Courts of Law (King's Bench, Common Pleas, High Court of Admiralty, etc., including those of the Justices Itinerant and the Clerks of Assize) down to the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

(2) Records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, namely of the Chancery, King's Bench and Admiralty Divisions, and of the Clerks of Assize.

(3) Records of special, local and abolished jurisdictions, such as the Courts of Requests, Star Chamber and Wards, and of the Palatinates of Chester, Durham and Lancaster, and of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Principality of Wales.

(4) Records of the Copyright Office, Stationers' Hall.

(5) Records of the State Paper Office, comprising the Domestic, Colonial and Foreign series of the Secretaries of State.

(6) Records of Public Departments.

Before the year 1200 there are comparatively few records preserved. From the beginning of the thirteenth century, however, many large and complete series of Chancery Rolls and other documents have survived, and one of these series, the Patent Rolls, continues in the form of rolls to the present day. The principal mediæval records are those of the various branches of the Chancery and the Exchequer, together with those of the King's Bench, Common Pleas and other Courts of Law. These are both legal and administrative, since the early Chancery and Exchequer were the principal organs of government, and their legal side developed later. In the sixteenth century, however, we find the Secretary of State becoming the most important part of the machinery of

[1] M. S. Giuseppi: *A Guide to the Manuscripts preserved in the Public Record Office;* Vol. I. *Legal Records;* Vol. II. *State Papers and Records of Public Departments.* London, 1923–24.

Government, and from this time onward an increasing mass of State Papers has accumulated. These are divided into Domestic and Foreign, while further sub-divisions of the Foreign according to countries and of the Domestic into Naval, Military, Colonial, etc., were made later.

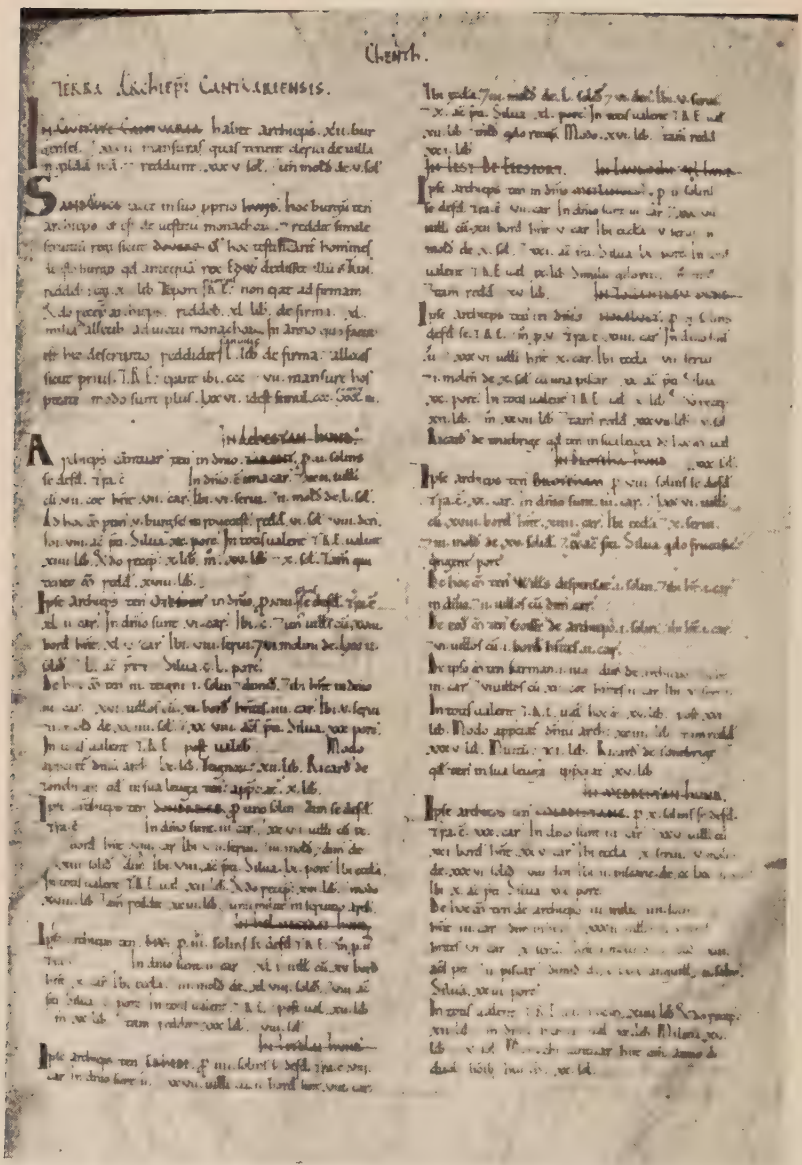
From 1780 onwards, the State Papers were merged into the archives of the Home Office, Foreign Office, Admiralty, Colonial Office, War Office and other departments; and this arrangement goes on to the present day. The principal Departments of State transmit to the Public Record Office all their official papers when no longer required for current reference, except such as can be destroyed.[1] It also receives the various official files and registers of the Courts of Law, merged since 1875 in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

This vast and constantly increasing mass of books, rolls and papers has for some years exceeded the storage capacity of the present building, even though it contains twenty-six miles of shelving. It is estimated that there are probably forty million documents in the Public Record Office.

There are three **Search Rooms**, one for historical workers, one for legal searchers, and one for representatives of Government Departments or students holding a special permit from a Department to work on records of a later date than those available for public inspection. Any person wishing to inspect records of an earlier date than 1801 free of charge may obtain a student's ticket on making written application to the Secretary of the Public Record Office on the form provided for that purpose. In the case of foreign students an introduction is required from their respective Embassies or Legations. Printed copies of the rules and regulations made by the Master of the Rolls respecting the public use of the records, which include a table of fees payable for the inspection and copying of documents, etc., may be obtained at the Public Record Office.

The Search Rooms are open daily from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays to 2 p.m.; closed on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Eve, Bank Holidays, His Majesty's Birthday, and days appointed for public holidays.

[1] See also pages 58 and 59.



CHENTH.

TERRA ARCHIEPI CANTUARIENSIS.

DOMESDAY BOOK.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

The **Museum of the Public Record Office** occupies the site of a building known originally as the Chapel of the House of the Converts, which was founded by Henry III. in 1232 for the reception of Jews who had embraced the Christian faith ; and afterwards as the Chapel of the Rolls. The office of Keeper of the House of the Converts became almost a sinecure after the expulsion of the Jews by Edward I., and in 1377 Edward III. definitely assigned it to the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery and his successors, and it remained in their possession until 1837, when it was surrendered to the Crown. The present building was erected in 1895, and incorporates all such remains of the old Chapel as have any historical or artistic value. In the account which follows, only documents, or objects bearing on them, are described. They have been selected for exhibition in the Museum because of their historical or artistic interest, and range in time from Domesday Book to a Diamond Jubilee address to Queen Victoria. A full description, on which this account is based, will be found in the illustrated *Catalogue of Manuscripts and other objects in the Museum of the Public Record Office* by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, which also contains a notice of the monuments, heraldic glass and miscellaneous objects.[1]

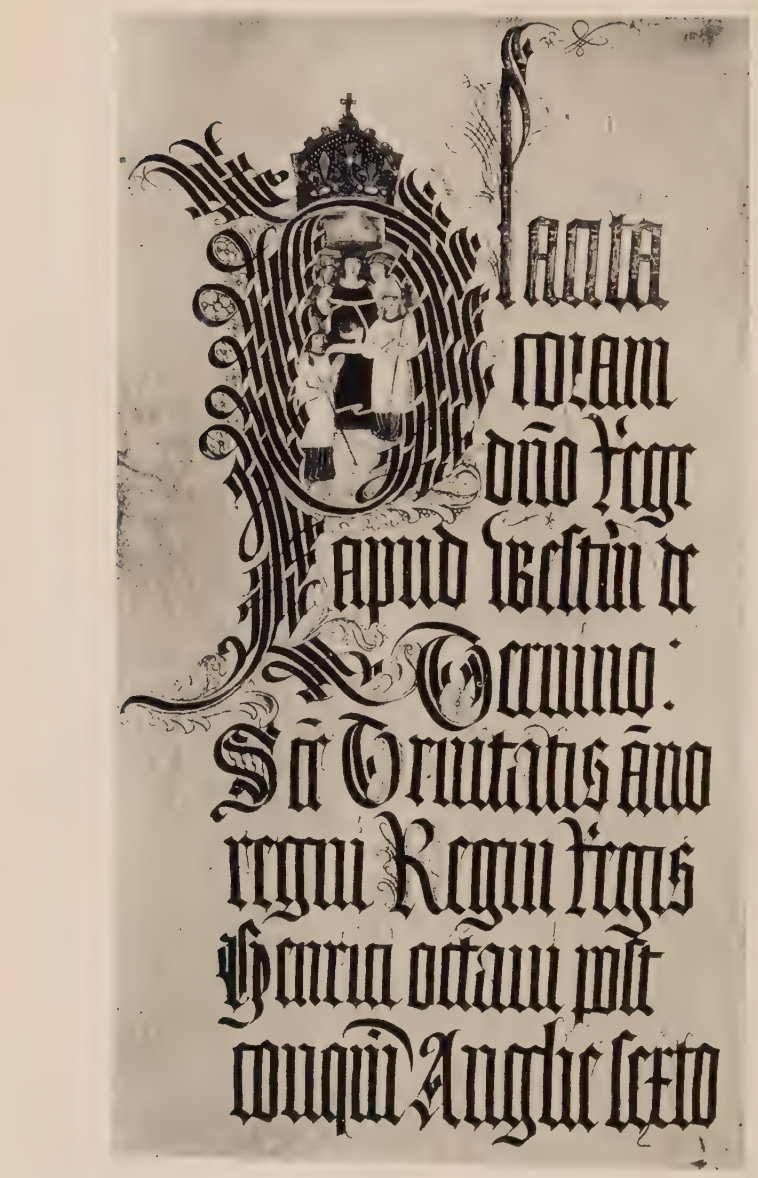
In Case A are shown writs and charters from A.D. 1094 to 1311, among which is an agreement embodying the guarantees for the execution of Magna Carta (No. 12). The barons were to hold the City of London, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was to hold the Tower of London until the feast of the Assumption in the seventeenth year of the reign [August 15th, 1215]. In the meanwhile, oaths were to be taken throughout England to twenty-five barons, as contained in the charter for the liberties and security of the realm, and all things were to be done according to the said charter. The exact date of this agreement is not specified, but it must have been between the issue of the Great Charter at Runnymede and the King's departure from Windsor. Although the terms of the Great Charter were made known by the dispatch of sealed copies to different parts of the country,

[1] Copies can be obtained in the Museum. For a description of the monuments, see also *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London*, published by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, vol. 2, *West London*, London, 1925, pp. 117, 118.

it was not enrolled, as it should normally have been, on the Charter Roll during the reign of John. A number of copies under the Great Seal were made, of which four now survive, two in the British Museum,[1] and one each in the Cathedrals of Lincoln and Salisbury. The letter from Raymond, Duke of Narbonne, to Henry III. (No. 15), praying him to enforce payment of thirty marks and of ninety-one pounds in money of Tours for three ship-loads of salt sold by R. de Carof to David the Linendraper of London, which must be dated between 1216 and 1222, is remarkable as being one of the earliest extant examples of the use of paper in Europe. It is made of flax. The bull of Innocent III. (No. 16), directed to the prelates, nobles and people of Ireland, commands them to continue sincerely faithful to John, King of the English, and his heirs, after he had ceded his realm to the Pope. It is dated at the Lateran, 5. Kal. Nov. in the sixteenth year of his pontificate [1213], and has the leaden *bulla* pendent from hempen cords. Another interesting exhibit is the "Star" of Aaron de la Rye (No. 17) with regard to the transfer of two bonds to Sir Adam de Stratton, January 10th, 1268. It is written in Hebrew; the word "Sir" is not translated into Hebrew, but represented by Hebrew letters which give an approximately similar sound.

In Case B will be found charters and diplomatic documents and seals from A.D. 1281 to 1454. One of the documents here displayed (No. 24) illustrates the importance of seals in transactions in the Middle Ages. It is the letters patent of nine claimants to the throne of Scotland who all promise to abide by the decision of their right thereto by Edward I., King of England, "the sovereign lord of the land," dated at Norham, Tuesday after Ascension Day [June 5th] 1291. Eight seals are pendent from cords of red and green silk, and an eyelet hole is made for a ninth cord which is not attached, as the Count of Holland, one of the claimants, was not present with the others at Norham. A good specimen of a Great Seal is appended to a charter of Edward III., dated at Westminster, April 7th in the twenty-second year of his reign [1348] (No. 32). A point of interest in this document is that the initial letter of the King's name was never sup-

[1] See page 116.



PLEA ROLL WITH PORTRAIT OF HENRY VIII. IN YOUTH.

Public Record Office.

plied. Leaden *bullæ* of Peter I. [1351–1369] and John II. [1406–1454], kings of Castile and Leon, are also exhibited in this case (Nos. 33A and B).

Case C is devoted to illuminations and bindings between the years A.D. 1185 and 1495. The Black Book of the Exchequer (No. 39) is one of the registers or entry books of official memoranda which were compiled at an early period by the officers of the Exchequer and others for the use of their respective departments. It contains, amongst other items, the principal text of the "Dialogus de Scaccario," an important treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer, by Richard FitzNeale, Bishop of London.[1] A considerable portion of this volume dates from the reign of Henry III. It is remarkable that a drawing of St. Thomas of Canterbury was not erased from this volume in pursuance of the royal proclamation of 1538. A volume which concerns the property of the Knights Templars (No. 40), dated 1185, is noteworthy for its original stamped binding.[2] The Account of Robert de Wodehouse, Controller of the Wardrobe, 1315–1316, is bound in doe-skin (No. 41). Another volume (No. 42) in an ancient leather binding, with metal bosses, contains the statutes made in Parliament from the first year of Edward III. to the thirty-ninth year of Henry VI. [1460].

Five Plea Rolls of the Court of King's Bench in the Tudor period are displayed in Case D. The initial letter **P** on the first membrane of each of these rolls has been elaborately illuminated, and contains a representation of the Sovereign. No. 44, the roll for Trinity term, 6 Henry VIII. [1514], shows an interesting portrait of Henry VIII. in youth, enthroned, with two prelates and two courtiers standing near him.[3]

The oldest and most famous document in the national archives is William the Conqueror's great survey embodied in the two volumes known as Domesday Book, which are

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[1] See *De necessariis observantiis Scaccarii dialogus, commonly called Dialogus de Scaccario;* edited by A. Hughes, C. G. Crump and C. Johnson, Oxford, 1902.

[2] This binding is described in W. H. J. Weale: *Bookbindings and Rubbings in the National Art Library*, part 2, London, 1894, pp. 100, 101.

[3] See Plate XXVI.

exhibited in a case on the Central Table.[1] They are the outcome of a general survey of England ordered for the fiscal purposes of the kingdom at the end of 1085. Royal commissioners were sent into different parts of the country to conduct the necessary inquiries in the county or hundred courts. Their returns, arranged topographically, were forwarded to Winchester and there digested, county by county, under the names of the different landowners. The smaller volume, dealing with the three eastern counties, is the earlier of the two. A note at the end of it states that the survey was made in 1086. The compilation was originally called the "Book of Winchester," but as early as the twelfth century it had acquired the name of "Domesday," that is to say, "the day of judgment by metaphor," because there was no appeal from it. Parts of Cumberland and Lancashire are included under Yorkshire and Cheshire, but the northern counties (Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham and Lancashire) are not surveyed as counties; nor is Monmouthshire, which did not become a county till the time of Henry VIII. The ancient covers of Domesday Book are exhibited in a case on the same table. The smaller book is known to have been bound in 1320 from an entry in the Issue Roll of that year of the payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* to William le Bokbyndere of London, "for the binding and repair of the book of Domesday in which are contained the counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk." Domesday Book was for some centuries kept at the palace of Westminster in the custody of the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer; it was removed from the Chapter House to the Public Record Office in 1859. The large chest in which the volumes were traditionally preserved is exhibited among the miscellaneous objects in the Museum (No. XXIII.). It is cased, lined and bound with iron, and there are the remains of three sets of locks, of which it is supposed that three different officials had a key, so that it could be opened only by the consent of all.

Among the early Tudor documents from A.D. 1489 to 1509 exhibited in Case E, the book of receipts of the Treasurer of

[1] A copy of the facsimile of Domesday Book, taken by photozincography at the Ordnance Survey Office and completed in 1863, is available for consultation.

DOMESDAY CHEST.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

the King's Chamber, Sir Thomas Lovell, from September 30th, 5 Henry VII. [1489] to October 1st, 11 Henry VII. [1495] (No. 49), is of interest as illustrating the careful habits of Henry VII., who is said to have been the first of our kings since the accession of Henry III. to confine his expenses within the limits of his income. Each entry is attested by his sign manual. In the same case is a bull of Julius II. (No. 52) confirming the foundation of Christ's College, Cambridge, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and granting certain ecclesiastical privileges thereto, dated at St. Peter's, Rome, 4 Kal. Mar. 1508. A number of seals, in silver cases enamelled with shields of arms, are appended to the series of foundation indentures of Henry VII.'s Chapel in St. Peter's Westminster dated 1504 (Nos. 53–55). The indentures are in their original bindings and beautifully illuminated.

In Case F are arranged specimens of treaties and other illuminated manuscripts from A.D. 1500 to 1535. A copy made in 1527 of the Statutes of the Order of St. Michael, issued by Louis XI., King of France, on December 22nd, 1476 (No. 64), contains a fine illumination representing Louis XI. seated on a throne surrounded by members of the order.

A collection of drawings, illuminations and seals from A.D. 1559 to 1625 is exhibited in Case G. The first item (No. 67) is a pictorial representation of the circumstances connected with the murder of Henry, Lord Darnley, in 1567, which includes a view of the Kirk o' Field, near Edinburgh. It shows the effects of the explosion upon the building where he slept, the positions in which his body and that of Taylor, his servant, were found in a neighbouring garden, with their clothes scattered, the burial of Taylor near the church, and the removal of Darnley's corpse. Near the left-hand corner is an emblematical representation of the infant prince, afterwards James VI., uttering the prayer "Judge and revenge my caus, O Lord," the words which were afterwards inscribed on the banner of the lords opposed to Bothwell. Attention should be drawn to a map of Ireland (No. 73), called "Hirlandia," by John Goghe, in 1567, with additions by Lord Burghley. This map not only shows towns, mountains, loughs, rivers and the like, but also gives the names of the principal local chieftains, and the arms of the Earls of Kildare,

Ormonde, Clancarty, Desmond, Thomond, and Clanricarde, and some curious drawings of figures.

In Case H will be found an exhibition of small seals, indentures, tallies and curiosities ranging from A.D. 1229 to 1617. An interesting exhibit is a roll showing the distinctive marks upon the bills of swans belonging to various persons in parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, from 1497 to 1504, with additions dated 1515 (No. 75). A curious item is a recipe, written about 1483, for making ink (No. 86); the ingredients specified are gall, copperas or vitriol, and gum. A list of persons nominated for the office of sheriff in different counties, dated the morrow of All Souls, 22 Henry VI. [November 3rd, 1443], is also exhibited in this case (No. 87). The persons whose names are marked with a small dot in ink were appointed sheriffs in their respective counties on November 4th, 1443. In later times, the names of the persons selected have been pricked with a bodkin. The fifth entry on a fragment of a Plea Roll of 33 Henry III. [1249] (No. 93) relates to a case in which Walter Bloweberme charged Hamo le Stare with having been concerned with him in stealing some clothes at Winchester, and the court resolved that the matter should be decided by judicial combat. The approver (Bloweberme) having vanquished his former associate, the latter was found guilty of larceny and hanged. The scribe has amused himself by representing the fight and the gallows. The three playing cards (Nos. 94 A, B and C) which are shown in this case seem at first sight incongruous among the national archives. But they are exhibited here because on the backs of two of them are orders written by Thomas, Lord Darcy, on January 16th, 1518, to his herdsman for the delivery of kids and heifers to certain persons named, and these cards were included with the rest of his family papers when they came into the possession of the Crown at his attainder. The third, and later, card was apparently used as a label for a parcel of deeds about 1617. No. 96 is a reconstruction of a tripartite indenture. It shows a foot of fine and two indentures of fine between Reynold, abbot of Battle, of the one part, and Walter le Messager and Alice his wife, of the other part, touching a messuage and lands at Hawkhurst, dated on the morrow of Ascension Day 56 Henry III. [1272]. When, after a suit, real or fictitious, the parties came to

a final agreement in court for the transfer or settlement of freehold property, the transaction was termed a "fine." Three copies of the agreement were written out by an officer of the court on a single piece of parchment, in such a way that one copy was at a right angle to the other two. The document was then cut into three parts by two indented lines, and one of the two corresponding sections was given to each party, the transverse section, known as the "foot of fine," being retained by the court. The Public Records contain a very large series of Feet of Fines, but it is only occasionally that one of the other parts of the original indenture has happened to return into official custody, and it is particularly rare for this to be the case with both parts A collection of six foils and three stocks of private tallies is here displayed (No. 98). Tallies were narrow shafts of hard wood on which notches were cut to denote particular sums of money, the larger notches denoting the larger sums. They were inscribed with the name of the accountant and sometimes with the sum involved. The tally was split longitudinally to within a short distance of the end, and divided into two portions by a cut made in it sideways at the end of the split, one section being retained by each of the parties to an account. The shorter section was known as the foil and the longer as the stock, resembling the modern cheque and its counterfoil.

Naval and military papers from A.D. 1782 to 1815 are displayed in Case I. No. 102 is a letter from Admiral Viscount Howe to the Admiralty, informing them that the *Royal George* had "suddenly overset, filled and sunk," and referring to the loss of the Rear-Admiral [Kempenfelt] as "the most interesting circumstance in the detriment to the King's naval service." It is dated on board the *Victory* at Spithead, August 29th, 1782. Letter No. 103, dated July 4th, 1797, was one of the last letters written by Nelson before the loss of his right arm. No. 104 was one of the first written after its loss and shows his signature with the left hand; it is dated on board the *Seahorse* at Spithead, September 1st, 1797. No. 105, dated on board the *Victory* at sea, January 4th, 1804, and signed "Nelson and Bronte," shows the development of his left-hand script. No. 106 is the Master's log of the *Victory*, from October 21st, 1805, to

January 11th, 1806.[1] Under date of October 21st and 22nd it briefly describes the battle of Trafalgar. "At 11.30 the enemy commenced firing on the *Royal Sovereign*. At 11.40 the *Royal Sovereign* commenced firing on the enemy. At 11.50 the enemy began firing on us." Lord Nelson was wounded in the shoulder about 1.15 p.m., and a victory having been reported to him at 4.30 p.m. "he then died of his wound." The battle of Trafalgar was fought on October 21st, according to the modern system of reckoning. As, however, the day at sea was considered to begin at noon, the main part of the action is entered in the log under date of October 22nd.

In Case JJ (Drawers under Case I) will be found a document stamped with two specimens of the first issue of New South Wales stamps, the twopenny "Sydney View" issue of 1850 (No. 1), and some cloth samples from the papers of a Dutch ship captured in 1780 (Nos. 2–4).

Oriental letters, ranging in date from A.D. 1583 to 1766, are exhibited in Case K.

In Case KK (Drawer under Case K) are arranged some specimens of decayed documents showing the results of neglect and the extent to which it is possible for them to be restored by skilled repairers.

Diplomatic documents from A.D. 1621 to 1814 are shown in Case L, and in Case LL (Drawer under Case L) will be found correspondence relating to Colonial postal issues of 1859, with specimens of defective printing.

Some very interesting American and Colonial papers, from A.D. 1621 to 1820, occupy Case M. The first of these (No. 120) is the promise, in the form of a round robin, by certain Walloons and French to go and inhabit Virginia, then under the obedience of the King of Great Britain [July 1621], with the signature of Jesse de Forest, who was in the later Dutch expedition which founded New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1623. No. 121 is a petition, relating to the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, from William Penn to James II. It is inscribed "Recd. from the Earl of Middleton, 18 Aug. 1685; read same day." A decision in favour of Penn was given by the King in Council

[1] The log exhibited in the British Museum is the unofficial draft from which this was compiled. See page 104.

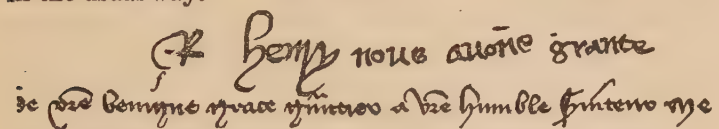
on November 13th, 1685. Another interesting American item in this case is No. 122, "A new mappe of a part of Hudson's or the North River [and] Rareton River, which have thieir outlett into ye sea by Sandy Hoocke . . . survoyed in the jare 1700 by Coll. W. W. Romer." Wolfgang William Romer was a native of The Hague, who went to New York in 1697 with Lord Bellamont, the Governor, in the capacity of chief engineer. No. 126 is the famous document generally known as the Olive Branch Petition of 1775. This petition was made to George III. by representatives of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in Congress assembled. They state that the union between the mother country and these colonies "under mild and just government" was "the wonder and envy of other nations." After the conclusion of the late war, "the most glorious and advantageous ever carried on by British arms," they were alarmed by "a new system of statutes and regulations," and the King's ministers proceeded to open hostilities for enforcing them. The colonists were compelled to arm in their own defence, but they deprecate the further effusion of blood. They ardently desire a restoration of the former harmony between Great Britain and her colonies in a manner not inconsistent with her dignity and welfare. They therefore pray that such statutes as more immediately distress any of the colonies may be repealed, and that opportunities may be restored to them of showing the "devotion becoming the most dutiful and the most affectionate colonists." The petition, which was signed on July 8th, 1775, and delivered to Lord Dartmouth on September 1st, 1775, represents the final effort of the moderate party, led by John Dickinson, before the War of Independence. Among the signatories were John Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and others, who, on July 4th, 1776, signed the Declaration of Independence. The last document (No. 127) in this case is a letter from George Washington, President of the United States, to his "great and good friend" King George III., concerning the exchange of ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in November 1794. It is dated at Philadelphia, August 25th,

1795, signed "G. Washington," and countersigned by the Secretary of State, "Timothy Pickering." In Case MM (Drawers under Case M) are arranged some Australian postal returns of 1855.

A collection of autographs ranging from A.D. 1366 to 1790 will be found displayed on the Pedestal. No. 1 is a letter from William of Wykeham to the Chancellor and the Treasurer relating to the death of Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, written at Windsor Castle, and dated April 28th [1366]. The writ of Privy Seal of Edward the Black Prince dated at Angoulême, April 25th, 1370, and signed "De par Homout, Ich dene," contains the only extant example of the Prince's handwriting[1] (No. 2). Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, is the writer of No. 3. He was clerk of the King's Works, and this document is a bill of his to the Chancellor for the issue of a commission under the Great Seal to Hugh Swayn to purvey stone, timber, tiles, shingles, etc., and to take masons, carpenters and others, for the works at Westminster, Sheen, Kennington, Charing Mews, Byfleet, Coldkennington, Clarendon and Hathebergh Lodge; and of similar commissions to three others for the works at the Tower of London, Berkhampstead, Childerne Langley and Eltham [1389]. It is probably holographic and is signed "Par Geffray Chaucer, clerc des oevereines du roy nostre seignur." The letter from Richard II. to the Earl of Suffolk, Chancellor (No. 4), contains the earliest extant signature of an English king, as distinguished from mere marks put against their names in early charters. It is dated under the signet at Bristol Castle, July 26th [1386], and signed "Richard." The letter from Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to Henry V. (No. 11) is remarkable in that the writer calls his brother John, Duke of Bedford, "my souerain lord and fader." It is dated at Hampton (Southampton) May 14th [1420], and signed "Your trew and humble liegeman and sone H. G." A petition to Henry VI. (No. 14) bears an impression of the King's name in printer's ink, applied by a wooden stamp. The date is only thirteen years later than that of the earliest existing

[1] The form "Ich dene" is also found in a late fourteenth century manuscript poem commemorating the life and feats of arms of the Black Prince, which is now in the University Library. See also pages 168 and 187.

print from an engraved wooden block, the St. Christopher of 1423.[1] All other warrants issued by Henry VI. were signed in the usual way.



PETITION MINUTED BY HENRY VI., WITH THE NAME "HENRY" IMPRESSED IN PRINTER'S INK BY A WOODEN STAMP.

The royal sign manual was occasionally affixed to documents by means of a stamp in the reigns of Henry VIII., James I., and George IV. No. 21 is a letter from Edward V., then in the custody of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, to Thomas Bourchier, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, desiring him to see to the sure keeping of the Great Seal until the King's coming to the city of London, and to call together the lords there to provide for the safeguard of the Tower of London and the treasure therein. It is dated under the signet at Northampton, May 2nd [1483] and signed "R. E." No. 25 is a letter from Richard III. to the Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor, thanking him for his presents and ordering him to send the Great Seal and some of the office of the Chancery, as he cannot come in person by reason of his "infirmitees and diseases." The letter, which is dated under the signet at Lincoln, October 12th [1483], contains an interesting postscript in which the King writes in his own hand: "We wolde most gladly ye came yorself yf that ye may. . . . Here, loved be God, ys all well and trewly determyned, and for to resyste the malysse of hym that has best cawse to be trewe, the Duc of Bokynham, the most untrewe creature lyvyng, whom with Gode's grace we shall not be long tyll that we wyll be in that partys and subdewe hys malys. We assure you that was never falss traytor better purvayde for, as this berrer, Gloucestre, shall shewe you." The Duke of Buckingham, who took up arms on October 18th, 1483, was beheaded on November 2nd. The person mentioned as Gloucester was the herald of that name, Richard Champney.

An incident in the history of Henry VIII.'s intrigues and

[1] This print, discovered in 1769 by Heinecken, is now in the John Rylands Library at Manchester.

stratagems in connection with his divorce of Queen Catherine of Aragon and marriage with Anne Boleyn is found in No. 27, which is a draft of "A devise how the Frenshe King shuld approve the divorce and the marriage upon the same" [March 1535], written in the hand of Thomas Wriothesley. This declaration, which was to be made by Francis I., contains interlineations in the hand of Henry VIII. In contrast with the King's faithlessness to Queen Catherine, the next letter, which is from his much injured wife, breathes her loving solicitude for his welfare. Writing to Thomas, afterwards Cardinal Wolsey, on September 2nd [1513], seven days before the memorable battle of "Flodden Field," she says (No. 28): "Oon of the grettest comfortes that I have now is to here by your lettres of the Kinges helthe and of al your newes. . . . From hens I have noo thing to write to you more than I am seur the counsaille enfourmethe the King, prayeng God to sende us as good lukke against the Scottes as the King hathe there" [in France].

The method of identifying the different boxes in the Treasury at Westminster by distinguishing marks is illustrated by certain memoranda, dated January 28th [1525], in the handwriting of Sir Thomas More, at that time sub-treasurer of the household, recording that he had taken out of a particular box a confirmation of a treaty made by the French at Arde, and an obligation for payment of money (No. 32). With these are further memoranda as to the receipt of boxes with the same and another mark, from the Treasury of the Receipt at Westminster, dated July 29th, 17 Henry VIII. [1525]. The mark in the upper margin represents that inscribed on the box from which the documents were removed. These marks were generally heraldic or otherwise emblematical of the respective contents of the boxes on which they are found. Another exhibit is the warrant from Edward VI. to Lord Rich, Chancellor, for the execution of Lord Seymour of Sudeley, late High Admiral of England, who had been attainted for high treason (No. 36). Sudeley was the King's uncle and the brother of the Duke of Somerset, both of whom countersigned the document with Cranmer, Lord Rich and thirteen other members of the Council. It is dated under the sign manual and signet, at Westminster, March 18th, 3 Edward VI. [1549].

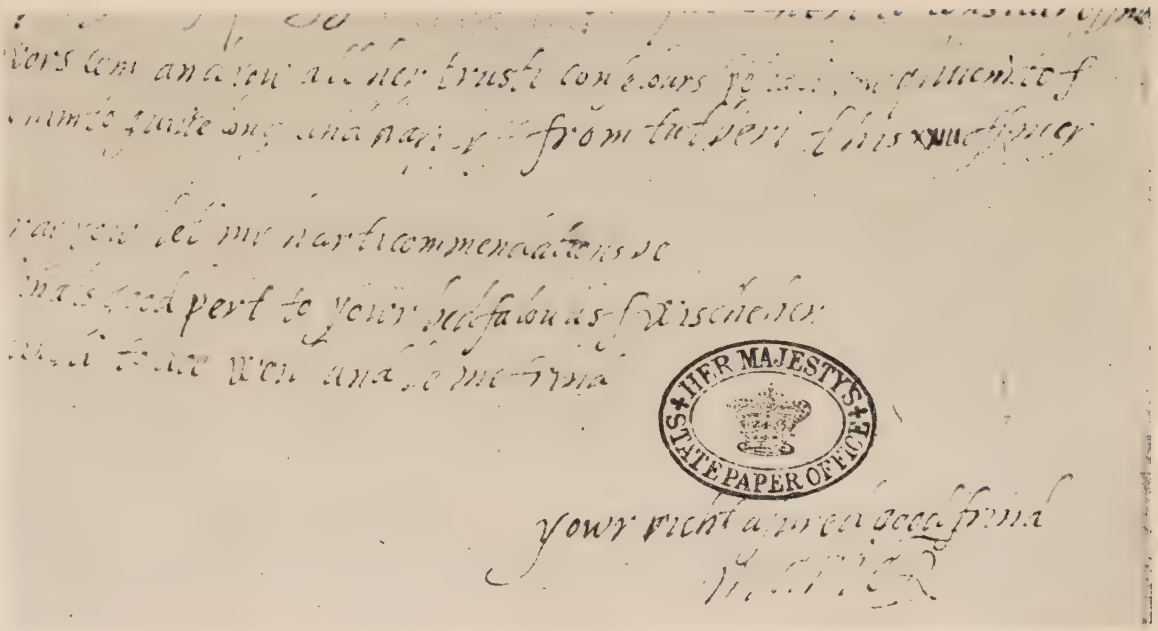
The voyages of discovery in the days of Queen Elizabeth are curiously illustrated by a warrant from the Queen to Christopher Wray, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, for the delivery to Martin Frobisher of eleven specified prisoners, condemned or likely to be condemned to death, "to make a viage by the seas for the discovery of new countryes" (No. 37). It is dated at Westminster, February 28th, 19 Elizabeth [1577], and signed "Elizabeth R." The voyage referred to is Frobisher's second voyage described in *A True Reporte of such things as hapned in the Second Voyage of Captayne Frobysher.*[1] In this report it is stated that before the voyage Frobisher "dismissed all hys condemned men, whyche he thoughte for some purposes verie needefull for the voyage."

One of the very few documents signed by Lady Jane Grey during her short nominal reign is the bill (No. 38) for the issue of letters patent appointing Edward "Benarde" to be sheriff of Wiltshire, which is dated July 14th [1553] and signed "Jane the Quene." The next item (No. 39) is another bill for the issue of the same letters patent but signed "Marye the Quene." A memorandum is added of the delivery of this bill at Framlingham, July 6th, 1 Mary [1553]. As Edward VI. died at Greenwich on the evening of July 6th this bill cannot have been delivered in Suffolk on that day. Inasmuch, moreover, as Sir William Sharington, whom the new sheriff was to succeed, did not die until July 9th, the document cannot have been written before that day. The letter (No. 42) from Queen Mary to Francis Venier, Doge of Venice, informing him that she has given birth to a son, is written and countersigned by Roger Ascham. It is dated at Hampton Court [May] 1555 and signed "Maria." The Queen, being under the delusion that she was pregnant, caused letters to be addressed to several foreign princes announcing her confinement. In another series of letters of about the same date the sex of the child is left uncertain. The next item (No. 43) is a letter from John Knox to Sir William Cecil, principal secretary to Queen Elizabeth, contending that if he "strik not att the roote, the branches that appear to be brocken will budd againe," and declaring that he himself was never

[1] See *The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher* (Hakluyt Society's Publications, First Series, No. 38), London, 1867.

" enemey to the quietnes of England." This letter, although guardedly worded, seems to point clearly to the desirability of shortening the life of Mary Queen of Scots. It is dated at Edinburgh, January 2nd, 1569[–70], and signed "Johne Knox with his one foote in the grave." No. 44 is a letter from Mary Queen of Scots to Sir William Cecil, written in Scottish-English during her imprisonment in England, and dated at Tutbury on May 23rd [1570]. It refers to John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, who had been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the rebellion in the north of England, and who was engaged in negotiations for the restoration of Mary to the throne of Scotland. She prays God "to moue the quin's hert to consider off me or wors com."

Sir Philip Sidney's tragic last letter is the next exhibit (No. 45). It is written in Latin to Jaen Wyer, surgeon to the Duke of Cleves, and reads: "Come, my Weier, come. I am in danger of my life, and I want you. Neither living nor dead shall I be ungrateful. I can write no more, but I earnestly pray you to make haste. Farewell. At Arnem. Yours Ph. Sidney." Sidney was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Zutphen on September 22nd, 1586, and this message is written at the head of a letter (not visible in the frame) to Jaen Wyer, from his nephew Sihbert Enerwit, dated 16/26 October 1586, urging him to come. Sidney died the following day. A letter from Sir Francis Drake to Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to Elizabeth, is also shown (No. 46). "God hath given us," he writes, "so good a daye in forcyng the enemey so far to leeward as I hope in God the Prince of Parma and the Duke of Sedonya shall not shake handes this fewe dayes. . . . This dayes servis hath much apald the enemey and no doubt but incoraged our armey." It is dated on board the *Revenge* [near Calais], July 29th, 1588, and signed "Fra. Drake." The postscript, which is also signed, reads: "There must be great care taken to send us monycyon and vittuall whether so ever the enemey goeth." This letter was written while the Spanish Armada was still formidable. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, died at Cornbury six days after writing the letter to Queen Elizabeth here exhibited (No. 49). He writes: "I most humbly besech your Majestie to pardon your poore old servant to be thus bold in sending to know how my gratious ladie doth and what ease of her



AUTOGRAPH OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, MAY 23RD [1570].

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

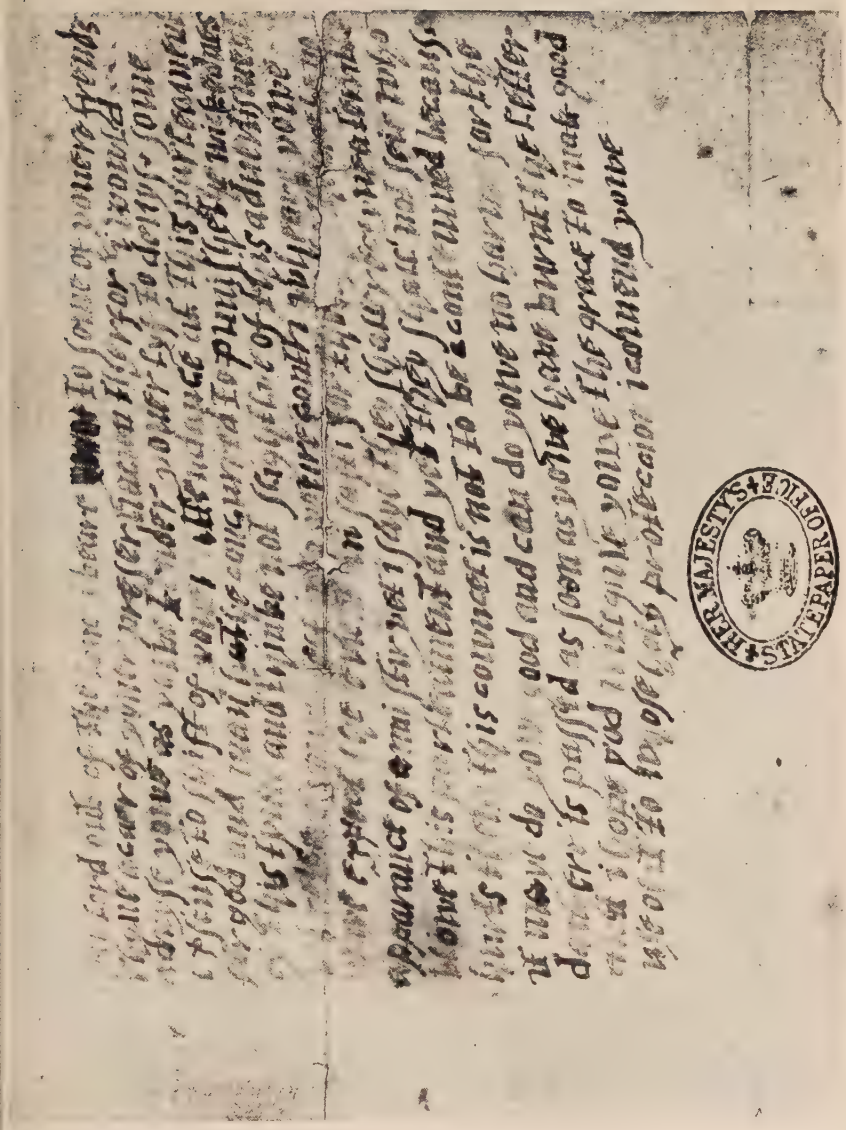
late paine she findes, being the chifest thing in this world I doe pray for, for hir to have good health and longe life. For my none poore case, I contynew styll your medycyn. . . . Thus hoping to finde perfect cure at the Bath. . . . I humbly kyss your foote." The letter is dated at Rycott on Thursday morning [August 29th, 1588], and signed "Your Majestie's most faythfull and obedyent servant, R. Leycester." It is endorsed, probably by the Queen, "His last letter." Queen Elizabeth was also the recipient of the next letter (No. 50), from Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, which reads: "Hast, paper, to thatt happy presence whence only unhappy I am banished. Kiss thatt fayre correcting hand which layes new plasters to my lighter hurtes, butt to my greatest woond applyeth nothing. Say thou cummest from shaming, languishing, despayring, S. X." [September 6th, 1600.] The initials used as a signature are a phonetic rendering of the writer's title. No. 55 is a letter in Irish [1561] from Shane O'Neill to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the rest of the Council, complaining of hostile measures taken against him, and protesting his desire to approach the Queen in person, and to bring the wild country that he has to civility and goodness. It is signed "Misi Onell" [I the O'Neill].

An interesting item (No. 57) concerns early play actors. It is a warrant from James I. to Lord Cecil, Keeper of the Privy Seal, for the issue of letters to the Keeper of the Great Seal, ordering the issue of letters patent authorizing the King's servants, Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Philippes, John Hemminges, Henry Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowlye and the rest of their associates to play "comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes, moralles, pastoralles, stage plaies" and the like, for the recreation of the King's loving subjects, and for his own solace and pleasure when he shall think good to see them; the said comedies, &c. to be shown publicly when the infection of the plague shall decrease, in the usual house called "the Globe" in Surrey and in any town-halls or other convenient places within the realm, the King's servants receiving "such former courtesies as hath bene given to men of their place and quality." The warrant is dated at Greenwich May 17th in the first year of his reign [1603] and endorsed

"The Players' Privilege." A document written by the poet Edmund Spenser relates to lands assigned to him which had belonged to the Earls of Desmond (No. 58).

The next five items refer to the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. The first (No. 59) is an obscurely worded letter written by Ben Jonson on November 8th, 1605, which seems to show that he had been instructed by the Government to try to obtain from the Catholic clergy in England some sort of declaration condemning the recently discovered Gunpowder Plot. It is addressed to the Earl of Salisbury and is signed "Your honour's most perfect servant and lover, Ben Jonson." The second of the series (No. 60) is the famous anonymous letter to Lord Monteagle, advising him, as he tenders his life, "to devyse some exscuse to shift of" his "attendance at this parleament, for God and man hathe concurred to punishe the wickedness of this tyme." He is recommended to retire into the country and there expect the event. "They shall receyve a terrible blowe this parleament, and yet they shall not seie who hurts them." The danger will be passed, it is stated, as soon as he has burned this letter. This warning, received on October 26th, 1605, is believed to have been sent by Francis Tresham, one of the conspirators, but the actual writing is thought to be that of his servant William Vavasour.[1] The next exhibit (No. 61) is the declaration before the Lords Commissioners containing the full confession to which the notorious Guy Fawkes was induced to put his name. As to the means employed to compel him to sign this declaration there can be no doubt, his signature bearing evidence of the torture that had been applied, though he had to some extent recovered from it as may be seen by comparison with the still more shaky signature appended to No. 63. It is dated November 17th, 1605, signed "Guido Faukes," and subscribed also by Sir Edward Coke, Attorney-General, and Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower. In point of time this document is subsequent to the two which follow. No. 62 contains the sixteen interrogatories prepared by James I. on November 6th, 1605, for the guidance of the commissioners appointed to examine the prisoner, who declared himself to be John Johnson, but whose real name was revealed by a letter

[1] See [G. B. Morgan :] *The Identification of the Writer of the Anonymous Letter to Lord Monteagle in 1605*, London, 1916.



ANONYMOUS LETTER WARNING LORD MONTEAGLE OF THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

found on him to be Guy Fawkes. The examination was to obtain information as to his name, age, origin, religion and personal history; the answers received are also preserved in the Public Record Office. The document, which is in the handwriting of the King, and signed "James R.," declares that the "crewallie villanouse pasquil that rayled upon" the King and prophesied his destruction about the time of harvest "is lyke to be the laboure of suche a desperate fellow as this is. If he will not other wayes confesse, the gentler tortours are to be first usid unto him, *et sic per gradus ad ima tenditur*. And so God speede youre goode worke." Fawkes's signature of November 10th (No. 63) is sufficient evidence that it was none of the "gentler tortours" which he had endured. In the declaration subscribed by him on that day he states, *inter alia*, that he, Winter, Percy, Catesby and Wright "tooke a solemn oath and vowe" to execute their plot; "that they did receave the Sacrament of Gerrard the Jesuite to performe their vowe," but "that Gerrard was not acquainted with their purpose"; that "the plotte was to blowe up the Kinge with all the nobility about him in Parlament"; and "that there was speech emongst them to drawe Sir Walter Rawley to take part with them."

In a letter to Queen Anne, wife of James I. (No. 64), Sir Walter Ralegh writes that he never sought employment in Guiana "for all the gold in the earth could not invite me to travell after miserie and death." He only desired to do the King "such a service as hath seildome bine performed for any King." He continues, "extreeme shortnes of breath doth grow so fast on me, with the dispayre of obtayning so mich grace to walke with my keeper up the hill within the Tower." After eight years' imprisonment he complains "I . . . am as strayghtly lockt up as I was the first day . . . I . . . suffer for other mens offences" and would rather "desire to dye once for all, and thereby to give end to the miseries of this life, than to strive agaynst the ordinance of God, who is a trew judge of my innocencie." The letter is written in 1611 or 1612, at the Tower of London, to which Ralegh was committed in 1603. He was not released until 1616. No. 65 is a letter from Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, to James I., in which he appeals to the King "for a cell to retire into." It appears that the "cell" which he desired was the Provost-

ship of Eton, which, however, he did not obtain. He prays for the " goode return " of the King's " treasure abrode which passeth all Indian fleetes." The allusion is to Charles, Prince of Wales, who was at the time absent with Buckingham on their romantic expedition to Spain. The letter is dated [at Gray's Inn] March 25th, 1623, and is signed " Fs. St. Albanes."

The impetuous temperament of Prince Rupert is well illustrated in the blots and flourishes which characterize No. 68, in which he writes to General Goring " I shall not troble you with ony greate buisenes, supposing that Secretary Nicklas hath orders to acquaint you with alle particulars." After some words written in cipher he continues, " We are in mutch better condition sence you have brought of soe many gallant men and among them your self." The letter, which was probably intercepted by the Parliamentary party, is dated at Cirencester October 31st [1644], and signed " Your faithfull frend to serve you, Rupert."

The famous painter Peter Paul Rubens is represented by one of his letters (No. 69) in which he writes to Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador at The Hague, offering to exchange a selection from the pictures in his house, up to the value of 6,000 florins, for a collection of antiques. He adds a list of twenty-five pictures, mainly by his own hand, with their respective dimensions and prices, and various particulars. Eight of these pictures were bought by Sir Dudley Carleton, and one of them, representing Daniel in the lions' den, was given by him to Charles I., and subsequently became the property of the Duke of Hamilton. None of the pictures by Rubens in the National Gallery is included in this list. The letter, which is written in Italian, is dated at Antwerp, $\frac{18}{28}$ April 1618, and signed " Pietro Pauolo Rubens."

A prayer in English in the handwriting of Charles I., probably written about 1632 (No. 71), was incorporated in part in the *Eikon Basilike* and has consequently been cited in support of the King's authorship of that book. The prayer appears to have been written upon the blank half-sheet of a list of Lent preachers at Court in 1631–32. The petition of John Milton (No. 77) to the Commissioners for Sequestration of Royalist estates claims that he put in a petition last August about the composition due from him on Mr. Richard Powell's estate at Wheatley in Oxfordshire, on which he has certain

rights, but that he has been delayed by official business from attending to the matter, and now finds that his tenants have been forbidden to pay him rent. He desires that this order may be revoked, and that the composition may be moderated, in view of Mrs. Powell's claims for damages which have not yet received the satisfaction adjudged to them. Moreover the payment of her jointure out of this estate was not allowed for in reckoning the composition, "and lastly, the taxes, freequartering and finding of armes were not then considered, which have bin since very great, and are likely to be greater." He proclaims himself ready to pay what shall be thought reasonable. The petition is signed "John Milton" and contains a holograph postscript: "I do swear that this debt for which I am to compound according to my petition is a true and real debt as will appear upon record. John Milton." The petition was sworn on February 25, 1650–51, and is minuted "25 Febr. 1650. Mr. Brereton is desired by the Commissioners to perfect his report in Mr. Milton's case by Tuesday next. H. S[mith]. E. W[inslow]." Richard Powell was the father of Milton's first wife Anne. Milton had a charge of £80 a year on this estate, out of which he had to pay Mrs. Powell's jointure of £26 13*s.* 4*d.* a year and his late father-in-law's fine of £30. The rather laboured writing of the postscript is indicative of Milton's increasing blindness, which was apparently complete by September 1652.

The activities of Sir Christopher Wren in his official capacity as Surveyor-General are illustrated by his memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (No. 87), praying for various allowances for buildings at Hampton Court and Kensington and the repair of the King's houses. The document is dated September 19th, 1689, and signed "Chr. Wren." The famous antiquarian Sir William Dugdale is represented here by a letter (No. 88), written by him to Joseph Williamson, recommending the bearer as a transcriber of records. It is dated March 8th, 1668[–69], and signed "Your most humble servant Willm. Dugdale." No. 94 is a letter from William Henry, Prince of Orange, who was at this time little more than ten years old, to his uncle, Charles II., thanking him for his protection and for undertaking to be his guardian, and begging him to obtain for him the position enjoyed by his ancestors in the Provinces of Holland. It is dated at

Leyden, February 2nd, 1661, and signed "De vostre Majeste, le tres humble et tres obeissent neveu et serviteur, Guillaume H. Pr[ince] d'Orange." The young Prince's mother, Mary, daughter of Charles I., had died on December 24th, 1660, leaving him an orphan. An intimate scene in English history is contained in the next item (No. 95), which is a letter from James II. to his son-in-law, the Prince of Orange, describing how the Duke of Monmouth after his defeat at the battle of Sedgemoor had thrown himself on the mercy of the King. He writes: "Now the Duke of Monmouth is brought up hither with Lord Gray and the Brandenburger [Anthony Buyse]. The two first desired very ernestly to speak with me, as having things of importance to say to me, which they did, but did not answer my expectation in what they sayd to me. The Duke of Monmouth seemed more concerned and desirous to live, and did behave himself not so well as I expected, nor so as one ought to have expected from one who had taken upon him to be King. I have signed the warrant for his execution to-morrow. For Lord Gray, he apeared more resolut and engenius, and never so much as once asked for his life. His execution cannot be so soone by reason of some forms which are requisite to be complyd with." The letter is dated at Whitehall, July 14th, 1685. The next letter (No. 96) is also written to the Prince of Orange, in this instance by the Queen (Mary of Modena), who exults, two days after the execution of the Duke of Monmouth, "God be thanked, hear is an end of all troubles, and in succh a maner as that wee may hope never to see the like again as long as wee live." It is dated at Whitehall July 17th, [1685], and signed "Truly and sincerily yours M. R." No. 97 is a letter from Samuel Pepys to the Commissioners of the Navy, dated at Newmarket, October 7th, 1671, more than two years after he had, on account of his failing eyesight, discontinued the keeping of his Diary in cipher. No. 98, written to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by the Master of the Mint in 1702, is a reminder that this office was once held by Sir Isaac Newton.

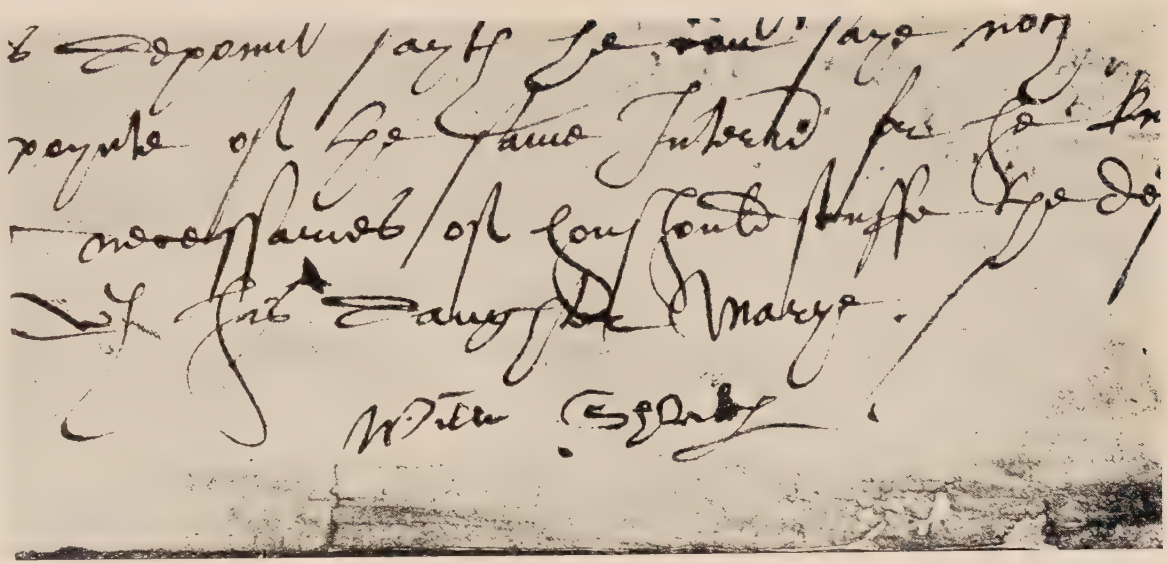
In 1702 Daniel Defoe wrote his satiric pamphlet *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters*, which was designed to teach high-churchmen the logical result of suppressing the privilege of "occasional conformity." It aroused the resentment of

the authorities, and the author went into hiding. No. 100 is a letter from Defoe to the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, dated January 9th, 1702[–03], apologizing for his concealment, praying for the Queen's mercy, and offering to serve as a volunteer in the Netherlands or to raise a troop of horse at his own charge, under a sentence a little more tolerable to him as a gentleman than "prisons, pillorys and such like," which are worse to him than death. He signs himself "Your most obedient, distressed, humble peticioner and servant, De Foe." It was, however, only answered by the offer of a reward for his apprehension, and he was put in the pillory six months later. A letter from Sir Richard Steele to the Secretary of State (No. 102) recommends John Rollos, an excellent engraver and an officer in the Stamp Office, who "has had a very pretty thought for the more commodious dresse of women, and is willing to go to the charge of a patent to ensure it to himself." No such Patent appears to have been obtained, but the device is described by Steele in *The Theatre*, No. 11, as "an engine for Hoop-petticoats, which makes them more easy and commodious to the wearer, closes about the limbs in going in a coach or any other narrow place, and expands itself when at liberty, without the trouble or care of the lady to adjust herself."

The first announcement by the Duke of Marlborough of his victory at the battle of Blenheim is exhibited here (No. 105); it is contained in a letter from the Duke to Robert Harley, Secretary of State, dated at Hochstadt, August 14th [N.S.] 1704. He reports the capture of M. de Tallard, nearly twelve hundred other officers, over eight thousand common soldiers, and about a hundred standards. The holograph postscript reads, "I am soe very much out of order for want of rest that you will excuse my making use of Mr. Cardonnel's hand." Adam Cardonnel was Marlborough's secretary. The varied nature of the correspondence in the Colonial Office archives is illustrated by the occurrence of an autograph of Louis XVI., on a printed Proclamation (No. 108) confirming a Decree of the National Assembly, dated at Paris, March 8th, 1790, relating to the French Colonies. The Proclamation is dated March 10th, 1790, signed "Louis" and countersigned "La Luzerne." It is one of several enclosures to a letter, dated December 15th, 1818, from Sir Robert Farquhar,

Governor of Mauritius, illustrating the constitution and history of the Commune of Port Louis, and the Militia establishment of Mauritius. Provision is made for the election of a Colonial Assembly, and the Assembly so elected governed the colony till 1803, when it was suspended by Napoleon. The island was captured by the British in 1810, the constitution and laws of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the terms of the surrender; it was finally ceded by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

In a supplementary Case are displayed some items of interest added since 1918 to the Museum collection. The first of these (No. 1) is the Treaty (protocol) of April 19th, 1839, maintaining the neutrality of Belgium. No. 2 is a draft letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henri III. of France, in answer to the French Ambassador's efforts to intercede for Mary Queen of Scots. The letter is in the Queen's natural handwriting, of which specimens are comparatively rare, and shows signs of having been written in a furious temper. It is unsigned and undated, but was probably written during the first ten days of the year 1587. No. 3 is the Black Book of the Admiralty, a celebrated compilation of maritime laws made in the fifteenth century. It was lost sight of for more than half a century, and did not come to light until shortly after 1871 when the edition of it in the Rolls Series had been begun from secondary sources. The volume was found accidentally at the bottom of a chest in the cellars in the Registry of the Admiralty Court and was eventually transferred to the Public Record Office in 1919. The next item in this Case (No. 4) is the Enumerator's return for the Royal Family for the Census of 1851. The Census returns of 1831, 1841 and 1851 are among the Home Office Records in the Public Record Office. Subsequent decennial returns are retained in the Registrar-General's Department. The document in this Case possessing the widest appeal is probably No. 6, which contains the depositions in the Court of Requests in the case of Bellot *v.* Mountjoy, May 11th, 10 James I. [1612], the fourth membrane of which contains the evidence of William Shakespeare, with his signature (in an abbreviated form) at the foot. Literature again supplies the interest of No. 8, which is a file of correspondence from the archives of the British Legation in Tuscany, relating to a fracas at Pisa on March 24th, 1822, in which Byron, Shelley



DOCUMENT BEARING THE SIGNATURE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

and others were involved. The file includes a holograph letter in English from Lord Byron, enclosing a copy in Italian, signed by Byron, Trelawny and Shelley, of a statement made before the governor of Pisa. Byron's signature "Noel Byron" is due to his having taken the additional name of Noel on his marriage in 1816. A fourth signature, that of Capt. J. Hay, who was wounded in the fracas, is added in Byron's writing, as a note overleaf by him explains. A portion of Byron's letter disparaging the trustworthiness of Italian evidence (an allusion to Queen Caroline's trial) is crossed through in pencil, evidently to forbid its publication; but the passage appears in full, and unmarked, in the copy of this correspondence which was transmitted to the Foreign Office.

Other important documents will be found hung in frames on the walls of the Museum. Frame N contains a charter, or privilege, of Alfonso X., King of Castile, Toledo, Leon, etc., ceding to his brother-in-law, Edward, eldest son of Henry III., King of England, whom he had knighted, all his rights in Gascony, whether derived from Henry III. and Eleanor his wife, or from King Richard or King John. It is dated at Burgos, November 1st, 1254, and granted by King Alfonso, Queen Yolant, his wife, and the Infanta Berengaria, his daughter. It is confirmed by seven Infants of Spain, the Archbishop of Compostella, the three vassal Moorish Kings of Granada, Murcia and Niebla, twenty-three bishops, and thirty-eight officers of state, notaries and others. A solid golden *bulla* is appended with cords of green and gold silk. The original cylindrical case for this charter, hanging beneath it, consists of two pieces of hollowed wood connected by a leathern hinge. According to a tradition at the Chapter House, Westminster, the will of Henry VIII., now preserved in the Public Record Office, was for a time concealed in it. In Frame Q will be found the original letters patent of Edward III. conferring on his eldest son, Edward Prince of Wales, the title of Prince of Aquitaine, and granting to him the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, with certain possessions and high prerogatives, dated at Westminster, July 19th, 1362. It is richly illuminated and has the Great Seal appended. The quartered shield in the initial letter bears the normal arms of Edward, Prince of Wales.

Another shield in the upper right-hand corner shows three white ostrich feathers, detached and upright, each charged with a scroll inscribed with the Prince's motto.[1] This is the earliest representation of the shield "for peace" of this Prince. The three ostrich feathers were afterwards brought together, united by a single scroll, and adopted as the badge of successive Princes of Wales. An angel below this second shield on the document carries a scroll bearing the motto of the Order of the Garter, which had been instituted about thirteen years previously. The next Frame (R) contains the diploma of Charles II., dated at Whitehall, April 20th, 1663, creating his natural son James, Duke of Monmouth, and the heirs male of his body to be begotten of Anne, Countess of Buccleugh, Dukes of Buccleugh, Earls of Dalkeith, Lords Scot of Whitchester and Eskdale, with remainder to the heirs of his body, who shall succeed to the estates and earldom of Buccleugh. This diploma was issued on the day of the marriage of the Duke of Monmouth to the Countess of Buccleugh, when they were respectively fourteen and twelve years of age. The Duke's English honours were forfeited by his attainder in July 1685. His wife, however, retained the Scottish dignities. A remarkably fine golden *bulla* belongs to the bull of Clement VII. (Frame S), dated at St. Peter's, Rome, 3 Non. Mart. 1523[–24], confirming to King Henry VIII. the title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred on him by Leo X. The earlier bull, having been appropriated by Sir Robert Cotton, was almost entirely destroyed in the fire which caused extensive damage to his library in 1731. Neither that document nor this bull of confirmation makes the title hereditary, and the use of it by subsequent Kings and Queens of England derives its warranty from an Act of Parliament passed in 1544. The dispensation by Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour for their marriage, although within the "third and third degrees of affinity," is exhibited in Frame U. It exempts them also from the normal banns and gives them a wide choice of time, place and officiating clergy. The dispensation is dated at Lambeth, May 19th, 1536, on which day a more effective

[1] Compare with item No. 2 on the Pedestal. See also pages 154 and 187.

obstacle to the marriage, not mentioned therein, was removed by the execution of Henry's existing wife, Anne Boleyn. Henry was formally betrothed to Jane Seymour on May 20th and married on May 30th. They were fourth cousins once removed, being both descended from Philippa of Clarence, Countess of March, granddaughter of Edward III.

The Museum is open to the public from 2 to 4 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays, and to organized parties at other times on application to the Secretary.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL LIBRARIES.

I. THE LARGE GENERAL LIBRARIES.

An important group of large general libraries follows the British Museum in order of size and value. Chief among them are the general libraries belonging to the University of London, which together aggregate a total of about 556,000 volumes and pamphlets, distributed in three chief centres so as to provide for the varying needs of all classes of students. The Guildhall Library is open for purposes of reference to an even wider public, everyone over the age of sixteen years being admitted, and Sion College Library is generous in the facilities which it offers. The London Library confines its benefits to subscribers, as also does the Royal Institution Library which is the sole survivor of the large proprietary libraries founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The valuable libraries of the Athenæum Club and the Reform Club take their natural place in this group, though they also are restricted and available to none but members. Lambeth Palace Library is smaller, but possesses unique treasures and contains most valuable historical material; moreover it is open to the public. The descriptions of these libraries which follow are arranged in alphabetical order.

The **Athenæum Club**, Pall Mall, S.W.1, possesses a library of about 75,000 volumes, consisting of books of reference and general literature. It has a good selection of works on theology, biography, English history, topography, the fine arts and archæology, as well as an extensive collection of pamphlets, including a remarkable series of seventeenth and eighteenth century tracts formed by Edward Gibbon, and another made by Sir James Mackintosh. A collection of

Plate XXXI.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

books and pamphlets by, and relating to, Dante, and of Italian literature and lexicography, was presented by the Hon. William Warren Vernon in 1908. There is also an extensive collection of caricatures and books in all languages relating to the South African War and the Great European War. The library is exclusively for the use of members and is open during Club hours.

The **Guildhall Library,** King Street, E.C.2 (192,342 printed books and pamphlets, and 14,677 MSS.) as a public reference library ranks second in London. The earliest association of a library with the Guildhall dates from some period anterior to the year 1425. The original library suffered severely at the sacrilegious hands of Protector Somerset, who, as Stow relates, carried away the books " with promise to be restored shortly . . . but they were neuer returned." [1] It was not until 1824 that the interest of the Corporation in the library was revived, and an attempt was made to repair the loss. The new library was opened in 1828, when it contained 1,700 volumes, mostly relating to the City of London. From this small beginning it has steadily grown partly by donations and partly by purchases. The library is especially rich in books relating to the history and antiquities of London, genealogy, heraldry, archæology, history, biography, travel and topography. It includes an extensive series of proclamations, London topographical views, portraits of City celebrities, accounts of the Plague and the Great Fire, City Pageants, Royal Progresses, a complete set of *The London Gazette* from its commencement in 1665 to date, the Ordnance Survey maps of London on the scale of five feet to the mile, and a collection of Papers of the House of Commons complete from 1835 to date.

Forty-nine City parishes,[2] twelve wards and six Livery Companies [3] have placed their manuscript records in the keeping of the library, and the Parish Clerks' Company has deposited there a valuable series of London Mortality Bills extending

[1] Stow: *A Survey of London,* edited by C. L. Kingsford, Oxford, 1908, vol. i., p. 275. See also page 22.

[2] The Parish Records and Churchwardens' Accounts date from the fifteenth century. See also page 61.

[3] See also page 29.

from 1664 to 1829 (131 volumes). The Guildhall Library also contains the libraries of the Clockmakers' Company, the Gardeners' Company, the Playing Card Makers' Company and the Cooks' Company. There is a special section of Hebraica and Judaica (about 1,500 vols.), of which the gift of 400 volumes made by Philip Salomons in 1847 forms the basis, and a collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century poets and dramatic writers. In 1859 a valuable gift was received from John Robert Daniel Tyssen of his collection of the writings of Hackney Nonconformist Ministers, mostly Unitarian. It numbers over 1,000 volumes, and includes works by Belsham, Burder, Lindsey, Price, Priestley, Wakefield and others.

In 1863 the library of the Dutch Church in Austin Friars was deposited in the Guildhall Library. The printed books number nearly 2,000 volumes, and include the first printed Dutch Bible (1477), and the *editio princeps* of Froissart's *Croniques* (1495). Among the manuscripts are a Dutch Bible in two volumes, dated 1360, and a fine copy of the Ḳur'ān, from which Sale made his English translation.

The sections of dramatic literature and works on fencing were augmented by the Chapman bequest in 1895. In 1898 the collection of works by, or relating to, Sir Thomas More, formed by Alfred Cock, Q.C., was purchased by public subscription and presented to the Guildhall Library. It includes the *editio princeps* of the *Utopia* in Latin, printed at Louvain in 1516, and the first editions of the German, Italian, French and English translations, as well as a large mass of critical and controversial literature dealing with the works and principles of More and Erasmus. There are also forty-two engraved portraits of More, the members of his family and Erasmus, and a contemporary pedigree of the Roper family. In 1899 the bequests of Walter Hamilton, Robert Miller and William Hughes Willshire enriched the library with three valuable accessions. The Hamilton collection contains seventy-two volumes written or illustrated by Cruikshank, biographical and other notices of that artist, one hundred and eighteen volumes relating to drama, and a large number of plays and play bills. The Miller bequest supplemented the Staples collection of books on cookery, which had been presented two years previously, and added

a number of volumes on London. The Willshire bequest consists of a valuable collection of prints and books relating to, or illustrative of, the art of engraving; it also contains specimens of Books of Hours and some fifteenth century and early sixteenth century illustrated books. A collection of one thousand five hundred Elzevirs was bought in 1900, and fifty-four volumes from Dr. J. J. Howard's genealogical and heraldic library were purchased in 1902.

Among other notable possessions of the Guildhall Library may be mentioned the purchase-deed of a house at Blackfriars bearing Shakespeare's signature,[1] which was bought in 1843 for £145; the Ralph Agas map of London, of which only one other copy is known to exist; and copies of the first, third and fourth folios of Shakespeare. It also possesses the *Chronica Francie* which dates from the first years of the reign of Henry IV. and was considered by Jules Delpit to be the best and most complete manuscript of the Great Chronicles of France.[2] Another famous manuscript in the library is the *Liber Fleetwood*, which was written by Thomas Weston, clerk to William Fleetwood, City Recorder, who presented it to the Corporation in 1576. A large portion of this volume is devoted to transcripts of charters and other documents relating to the liberties of the royal free chapel of St. Martin-le-Grand, and more especially the right of sanctuary.[3]

The present library building, which was designed by Sir Horace Jones, was completed in 1872. It has been open to the public since 1873; no ticket of admission is required. The Libraries Acts were adopted in 1922.

In addition to the library there is a NEWSPAPER ROOM where a large collection of trade papers, directories and handbooks may be found.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed from November 6th to 12th, and on Fast and Thanksgiving Days by proclamation.

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[1] The mortgage-deed of the same property, also bearing Shakespeare's signature, was purchased by the British Museum in 1858 for £315. See page 107.

[2] Jules Delpit: *Collection générale des documents français qui se trouvent en Angleterre*, vol. i., Paris, 1847, p. ccvi.

[3] For the Archives of the City of London at the Guildhall, see pages 329–334.

Lambeth Palace Library, S.E.1 (about 41,000 printed books and 1,300 volumes of MSS.) has been for more than three centuries the " public library " of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The oldest stratum of the collection belonged to Archbishop Cranmer; the second and far larger one to Archbishop Whitgift. To those which he acquired by succession and in some, probably in many, cases by purchase, Archbishop Bancroft added his own collection of hundreds of books and an extraordinarily varied series of pamphlets, many of them of extreme rarity. The whole library thus formed was bequeathed in the terms of Bancroft's will in 1610 " to ye service of God and his church, of the kings and commonwealth of the Realme and particularly of the Archbishops of Canterbury." Archbishop Abbot, who followed, enlarged it still further, and handed it on to be held by succeeding Archbishops in trust " as they will answere to me and to my predecessor [Richard Bancroft] in that fearfull day of God." The generous gifts of Archbishops Parker and Laud to other libraries, and the dispersal of Laud's remaining books and papers, following the similar fate which had previously befallen those of Cranmer, left little to Lambeth. The opening of the library to public use, if it exposed it to the risk of loss, such as that of the valuable books borrowed by James I. and not returned, also saved it in the time of the Commonwealth, when through the influence of John Selden, who had been accustomed to use it, the whole collection instead of being broken up was given by Parliament to the University of Cambridge. In the Cambridge University Library it was catalogued separately and preserved intact until it was reclaimed by Archbishop Juxon at the Restoration. At the same time it received a further addition of great importance, for Parliament, in view of the evident inconvenience likely to arise from the wholesale destruction that was going on of the records of the dealings with benefices and ecclesiastical property during the Interregnum, ordered such books and papers as could be recovered to be preserved in the Archbishop's library. This is the explanation of the inclusion in it of the great series of Augmentation Books and office copies of the Parliamentary Survey.

In the second stage of its history the library received considerable additions from Archbishop Sheldon in 1677. Arch-

bishop Sancroft catalogued with his own hand the collection of manuscripts existing in his time, and with the aid of Henry Wharton, his accomplished librarian, rearranged the whole library. Wharton's own volumes of manuscript notes from many other collections were after his premature death placed in the series by Archbishop Tenison, but Sancroft's papers are to be looked for in the Tanner manuscripts at the Bodleian and his books at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.[1] In the eighteenth century the library was fortunate in receiving the addition of many thousands of books and a considerable number of manuscripts from Archbishop Tenison, and some thousands of books also from Archbishop Secker. Both were omnivorous collectors, and to the former is due the great series of Bacon and Shrewsbury papers, while his librarian, Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, later bequeathed to Lambeth *inter alia* the collection of papers, filling many volumes, that Tenison had left to him. To Secker the library owes the well-known series of papers relating to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and to American affairs,[2] which amplify those belonging to Tenison, as well as many others. Archbishop Cornwallis made large additions to the collections of pamphlets, a department in which the library is exceptionally rich, and Archbishop Manners-Sutton procured for it through Professor Joseph Dacre Carlyle some valuable manuscripts from Syria and Constantinople, while Archbishop Howley added the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* so far as it had appeared in the original folio edition edited by Pertz. Later accessions have been a large portion of Archbishop Tait's library ; the Swedish collection made by John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury ; some hundreds of volumes of theological works contributed by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn ; many hundreds

[1] Archbishop Sancroft had intended to bequeath his printed books and manuscripts to the archiepiscopal library, where indeed he had housed them for that purpose ; but on his deprivation in 1690, he removed his library from Lambeth, and some time afterwards presented it to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

[2] Most of these papers, so far as they were then known to exist, were catalogued by C. M. Andrews and F. G. Davenport in their *Guide to the manuscript materials for the history of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, in minor London Archives and in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge*, Washington, 1908.

more by the present Archbishop; as well as smaller collections, such as part of the libraries of Canon Selwyn and of the late Bishop Collins of Gibraltar, the latter being the gift of Lord Northbourne, and a certain number of rare and expensive books added by readers for the benefit of their fellow-students using the library. As might be expected from the circumstances of its growth the library is unusually good in some sections and exhibits amazing gaps in others: for supplying these gaps it is entirely dependent upon benefactions.

The collection of manuscripts,[1] considered with regard to their contents rather than their provenance, may be roughly divided into three parts. The first of these ranges in date from the eighth to the end of the fifteenth century, and amounts to nearly one-third of the whole. It includes manuscripts of the Bible or parts of it, some of which, such as manuscripts 3 and 4, the Lambeth Apocalypse (209) and the Gospels of MacDurnan, are of great merit and historical interest, and of patristic commentaries and works of the schoolmen; also psalters, missals, papal bulls, some fine historical chronicles and a few texts of classical authors. The second class (A.D. 1500–1700), apart from the enormous music book compiled by Robert Fayrfax, organist of St. Albans Abbey in 1520, is chiefly historical and genealogical. It includes the great collection of Carew manuscripts,[2] which afford an invaluable storehouse of materials for Irish history acquired perhaps by Archbishop Laud, the contents of which occupy when calendared six volumes of the series of State Papers;[3] the volumes of Lord Burghley's genealogical and heraldic collections; the Bacon correspondence (letters of

[1] An account of the historical manuscripts at Lambeth, by the Rev. Claude Jenkins, Lambeth Librarian, will be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, third series, vol. xi., 1917. The principal illuminated manuscripts are described, with plates, by E. G. Millar in the *Bulletin de la Société française de Reproductions de manuscrits à peintures*, 8e année, 1924. A list of the older section, by Dr. Montague Rhodes James, is among the publications (octavo series, no. 33, 1900) of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. See also *A Catalogue* [by H. J. Todd] *of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts in the Library of Lambeth Palace, with an account of the Archiepiscopal Registers and other records there preserved*, London, 1812.

[2] So called after George Carew, Baron of Clopton, Earl of Totness.

[3] *Carew Papers preserved in the Lambeth Library*, edited by J. S. Brewer and W. Bullen, London, 1867–73.

Ann, Francis and Anthony Bacon) in twenty-five volumes, with some further additions among the Gibson papers; the Shrewsbury collection; the Commonwealth manuscripts[1] already mentioned; and a large number of single volumes, among which are some of the post-Reformation which throw considerable light upon religious questions, while others, like the royal letters (Charles II., etc.), have a good deal of human interest. The third section (A.D. 1700 to the present day) is very miscellaneous in character. There are volumes relating to the early history of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and to American affairs, memoranda of Archbishops Tenison and Secker as to the ecclesiastical and civil history of their times, projects of prayer-book revision, some visitation and parochial returns, as well as copies of minutes of Convocation made for Archbishop Tenison. Some few of the classes of papers in this third section are only available for use by special leave.[2]

There are also deposited in the muniment room a very large number of official records of the see of Canterbury. These do not form part of the library, but are made available to students there by the Archbishop's permission free of charge. They include the Archiepiscopal Registers[3] from 1279 to 1901, and Act Books from 1660 to 1860, a collection of *Chartæ Miscellaneæ* in fourteen large volumes, and nearly 3,500 court rolls and account rolls, as well as many volumes of visitation books.

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[1] The Commonwealth manuscripts have been described in the *General Report from the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records*, 1837, Appendix R.3.b., pp. 392–413; and by Dr. William A. Shaw in *A History of the English Church during the Civil Wars and under the Commonwealth*, London, 1900, vol. ii., Appendix iv., pp. 467–476.

[2] A memorandum, by the Rev. Claude Jenkins, Lambeth Librarian, on the documents preserved at Lambeth will be found in the *Third Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. iii., 1919, part 3, pp. 82, 83, Appendix, No. 3.

[3] The wills and testaments recorded in the Archiepiscopal Registers at Lambeth from 1312 to 1636 are published in *Testamenta Lambethana*, privately printed at Middle Hill, 1854. The Lambeth wills are calendared in *The Genealogist*, vol. v., 1881, pp. 211–217, 324–329, and vol. vi., 1882, pp. 23–32, 127–135, 217–228; and the Lambeth administrations in vol. vii., 1883, pp. 204–212, 271–284, and the new series, vol. i., 1884, pp. 80–82. An account of the Registers will be found in H. J. Todd: *op. cit.*, pp. 266–270.

The library of printed books is strongest in the sections devoted to Bibles, history, civil and canon law, and liturgical books. It offers few attractions to the general reader, but many to the specialist student of certain aspects of the history and literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are some fine specimens of printing, including a copy on vellum of the 42-line Bible, commonly known as the "Gutenberg Bible" or the "Mazarin Bible"; several books and parts of books from the presses of Caxton [1] and Wynkyn de Worde; and a large number of rare books and pamphlets which were catalogued by Dr. Samuel Roffey Maitland, Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Keeper of the manuscripts at Lambeth from 1838 to 1848.[2]

The main part of the library of printed books has been placed since 1829 in Juxon's great dining hall of the Palace, which was built during the years 1660 to 1663. It is ninety-three feet long by thirty-eight feet wide, and has a central timber lantern. The roof is supported by elaborate hammer-beam trusses of Gothic form ornamented with Renaissance designs. The windows are filled with seventeenth-century glass, and there are also two massive oak tables dated 1664. The whole of the manuscript collections other than those on exhibition are contained in the muniment room.

The wish of the Archbishop is to make the library as widely available as possible for students, and it is open free to all properly accredited readers. They will consult their convenience by visiting it early in the day during the winter months as there is no artificial light. In the case of readers furnished with introductions, or known to the Librarian, no previous application is necessary. Others desiring to visit the library must apply for permission by letter to the Secretary, Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.

Hours of admission.—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (May and June, 4.30 p.m.), and in the forenoon of Tuesday; closed for seven library days

[1] See S. De Ricci: *A Census of Caxtons* (Illustrated Monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, No. 15), London, 1909.

[2] Dr. S. R. Maitland: *A List of some of the early Printed Books in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth*, London, 1843; and *An Index of such English books, printed before the year MDC., as are now in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth*, London, 1845.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.

from Christmas and Easter, and from the beginning of September to the middle of October.

The **London Library**, St. James's Square, S.W.1 (400,000 vols.). London owes the great library which bears its name to Carlyle, who, experiencing the disadvantage of not having books of reference at hand, set on foot an agitation which resulted in the foundation of the London Library. Dean Milman, Cornewall Lewis, Gladstone, Hallam and John Forster also took part in its foundation, and the library was opened in 1841 at 49, Pall Mall, with a collection of about 3,000 volumes. Since then it has had a prosperous and distinguished history, and has been associated with many writers of eminence, including Lytton, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson and Macaulay. In 1843 a reading-room was opened for the use of members, and the library grew so considerably that it was removed in 1845 to its present address in St. James's Square (formerly known as Beauchamp House), the freehold of which, with the adjacent premises in Duke Street, was purchased in 1879. Owing to this rapid growth the accommodation became so inadequate that in 1895 it was decided to rebuild the premises. The new building, begun in 1896, was finished and opened in 1898. In 1913 further extension was necessary, and the freehold of a house at the back of the library was purchased for the construction of an additional book-store, designed to hold 180,000 volumes. The new store of seven floors was completed in 1920.

The range of subjects represented in the library is very wide, its object being to supply good books in all departments of knowledge and in all languages. It includes several important sets such as Migne, Bouquet, the *Acta Sanctorum* and *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, besides rare county histories and numerous original authorities in English history. In 1914 the library acquired a remarkable collection of caricatures dealing with the Franco-German War of 1870, issued chiefly in Paris during 1870 and 1871. Many of these appeared one day and were suppressed the next, and owe their preservation to the fact that they were collected on the spot and at the moment. This collection includes sets of now forgotten satirical journals. The Allan Library of

works on Protestant theology, philosophy and history, which includes several valuable books and some incunabula from the libraries of the Rev. Paul Orchard and the Rev. Richard Brown, was bought by the London Library in 1920. In 1921 a collection of books on Napoleon I. was presented by Colonel R. W. Phipps, and several scarce Russian books on Siberia and Central Asia, by J. F. Baddeley. A large number of works relating to the Royal Artillery were given to the library in the same year by Lieutenant J. H. Leslie, and a collection of eighteenth century prints by Austin Dobson. Other recent acquisitions include the collection of criminal literature made by H. B. Irving, which consists of about 400 volumes, and fifty volumes from the collection of early Italian poets made by the late Sir Sidney Lee. The London Library is especially strong in foreign works and in books dealing with art, these sections being maintained in a high state of efficiency by purchases of the newest works as published. About 10,000 volumes are reserved for reference, but the remainder can be borrowed for home reading.[1] It is open to members, who are required to pay an annual subscription of four guineas and an entrance fee of three guineas. Members may commute their future subscriptions by payment of a composition fee which varies according to age.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed for three days at Easter and Christmas.

The **Reform Club**, Pall Mall, S.W.1, has a library of about 60,000 volumes, chiefly in belles-lettres, and pays special attention to the collection and arrangement of parliamentary papers,[2] a nucleus of 206 volumes having been presented by Charles Romilly. It includes sections of political science, history, biography, topography and geography. The selection of standard books in English, French, German and Italian is comprehensive, and the collection of pamphlets

[1] Author and subject catalogues have been published which are of wide value as books of reference.

[2] The Parliamentary papers before 1900 have been presented to the University Library; they are available for consultation by members of the Club in the University Library, or can be obtained on loan and seen at the Reform Club Library. See pages 188 and 189.

LIBRARY OF SION COLLEGE.

is large and valuable. The latter comprises one hundred volumes of rare and curious tracts presented in 1842 by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. Twenty-four volumes of tracts on Italian politics, biography, literature and art, several with the autographs of their authors, which were collected by Sir Anthony Panizzi, were presented by Louis Fagan in 1880. In 1924, under the bequest of James Britten the botanist, the library received one hundred volumes consisting of some fine works on art and general literature, and also about thirty volumes on Ireland. The Reform Club possesses a fragmentary copy of the first folio of Shakespeare.

Hours of admission.—The library is open to members of the Club during Club hours, and to visitors between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on personal introduction.

The Library of The **Royal Institution of Great Britain,** 21, Albemarle Street, W.1 (65,000 vols.), which was founded in 1803 on the library of Thomas Astle, includes works on theology, science, mathematics, history (especially English), geography, topography, art and archæology, as well as Greek and Latin classics and the literary productions of many countries. It possesses an extensive collection of tracts, commencing with the sixteenth century, which is of particular interest to students of history and economics, and an important series of fifty-eight volumes and four cases of manuscript correspondence relating to the American War of Independence, known as the Carleton or Dorchester papers. Four volumes of the calendar of these manuscripts have been issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. There is also a large number of scientific journals and transactions of learned societies. The library is for reference purposes only. It is reserved for the use of members, who pay an admission fee of ten guineas on election (which includes the first annual contribution), and in each subsequent year an annual subscription of five guineas, or sixty guineas in lieu of all payments.

Hours of admission.—Library, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Newsroom, 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. (including Bank Holidays).

The Library of **Sion College,** Victoria Embankment, E.C.4 (about 200,000 vols.), dates from 1635, five years after the

foundation of the College by Dr. Thomas White. The College and Almshouse originally stood in London Wall on the ground formerly occupied by the hospital of Elsyng, or Elsyng Spital. Its particular pride was the valuable library of books, housed in a long room which John Simpson, rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, had added at his own expense. Considerable damage was done to the original collection by the Great Fire of London, though many of the books were saved by their removal to the Charterhouse.[1] The College hall, library, offices, almshouses and students' chambers were all destroyed. Munificent gifts were made to repair the loss, and among the subscribers who answered the appeal for funds for rebuilding the Library and College was Samuel Pepys. In 1682 George, first Earl of Berkeley, presented several thousand volumes, comprising, it is said, one half of the library of his uncle, Sir Robert Cooke. In 1705 Dr. John Lawson willed to the College his fine collection of upwards of 1,000 volumes, and in 1713 Henry Compton, Bishop of London, bequeathed his important collection of theological works. The right to receive every book entered at Stationers' Hall was granted to the library by the statutes 8 Anne c. 19, and 54 George III. c. 156; but this privilege was commuted by the statute 6 & 7 William IV. c. 110, for an annual sum of £363 15*s*. 2*d*. to be expended on the purchase of books.

The fact that the library is designed principally to facilitate the studies of clergymen gives a certain pre-eminence to the section of theology. An endeavour is made, however, to secure the best works in every department of literature. History is well represented, and the library has an important collection of the controversial literature of Puritan days. Mention may be made of a number of books which were seized in a house of the Jesuits at Clerkenwell during the "Popish Plot," and a collection of theological pamphlets and sermons (bound in 357 vols.) formed by Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The College is fortunate in its possession of a number of valuable manuscripts, among which may be mentioned: a fragment of a copy of the Gospels in Greek dating from about 1050; the Meopham Psalter, an exceedingly fine English

[1] See also page 27.

THE YORK BREVIARY.

ENGLISH MS., CIRC. 1330. LIBRARY OF SION COLLEGE.

manuscript probably written about 1270, which formerly belonged to Simon of Meopham, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1328 to 1333 ; the York Breviary, generally considered to be the greatest treasure in the library, which was written by English hands about 1330 and presented by Simeon Ashe in 1655 ; the Processional executed about 1480 and used by the Brigittine nuns of Syon, near Isleworth ; a copy of Suetonius written during the latter part of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century, which appears to have formerly belonged to the famous library of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds ; a copy of the Wycliffite version of the Old Testament dating from about 1420 ; " The Original Minutes of the London Provincial Assembly of the Presbyterian Divines, 1647–1660, with Draft of the Exhortation to Catechising sanctioned and ordered to be printed by the Divines sitting in session at Sion College, August 30th, 1655 " ; a volume containing a number of records relating to Maryland, bequeathed to the library in 1730 by Dr. Thomas Bray who held the position there of commissary to the Bishop of London ; and a fifteenth-century copy of four of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. An interesting manuscript recently discovered in the library by Miss Ethel Seaton contains some poems of Phineas Fletcher, the longest of which, " Venus and Anchises," is the same poem as the pseudo-Spenserian *Brittain's Ida*, which had already been ascribed on internal evidence alone to Fletcher. The text of the manuscript contains additional stanzas at the beginning, which make the attribution to Fletcher a practical certainty. There is also in the same volume a hitherto unpublished " Epithalamium " by the same poet.[1]

A copy (wanting 16 folios) of the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye* produced at Bruges about 1475 by Caxton, with the assistance of Colard Mansion, is perhaps the greatest treasure in the collection of printed books. The library also possesses copies of the following books from Caxton's press at Westminster : *The Chastysing of Goddes chyldern*, printed about 1491 (wanting 2 folios) ; *Boecius De consolacione philosophie*, translated by Chaucer, printed in 1479

[1] See *Venus and Anchises* (*Brittain's Ida*), *and some other poems by Phineas Fletcher*, edited by E. Seaton, Oxford, 1926.

(wanting half the first printed folio); *The Boke of Tulle of olde age*, printed in 1481; John Lydgate's translation of Guillaume de Deguilleville's *Pylgremage of the sowle*, printed in 1483 (wanting 4 folios); and Christine de Pisan's *The Faytes of armes and of Chyualrie*, printed in 1489 (wanting 5 folios). Wynkyn de Worde, the partner and subsequent successor to Caxton, is represented principally by the *De Proprietatibus rerum* of Bartholomaeus, printed at Westminster about 1495; and among other incunabula is *Antonii Andreæ Quaestiones super duodecim libros metaphysicæ Aristotelis*, printed in 1480 by John Lettou, which is reputed to be the only perfect copy of the first book to be printed in the City of London.[1] There is in the library a fine and valuable collection of Bibles, in which are to be found copies of the four Polyglot versions—the "Complutensian Polyglot," printed at Alcalá in the years 1514 to 1517; the "Antwerp" or "Royal Polyglot," which came from the press of Christopher Plantin between the years 1569 and 1572; the "Paris Polyglot," also known as "Le Jay's," or "Vitré's Polyglot," edited by Guy Michel Le Jay, a Paris advocate, and printed at Paris by Antoine Vitré in 1645; and the "Walton" or "London Polyglot," printed in London in 1657 by Thomas Roycroft, which derived its name from its editor, Bishop Brian Walton. The "Walton Polyglot," though less sumptuously printed than the Antwerp and Paris Bibles, is the most accurate and best edited of the great Polyglots; it was at first dedicated to Protector Cromwell, who lent his patronage to the undertaking, but immediately after the Restoration the two leaves containing the reference to Cromwell were cancelled and others complimentary to Charles II. substituted. The Sion College copy has what is known as the "loyal" preface, to distinguish it from the original "republican" preface in which the Protector's assistance is acknowledged. Among the other notable Bibles in the library are the following: Coverdale's Bible, printed, probably by Christopher Froschauer at Zurich, in 1535, the first complete Bible printed in the English language; Tyndale's Pentateuch, printed by Hans Luft at "Malborow" [Mar-

[1] E. Gordon Duff: *Early Printed Books* (Books about Books), London, 1893, p. 160.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. THE READING ROOM OF THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

burg] in 1530, the *editio princeps* of the Pentateuch, and the first portion of the Old Testament printed in English; the "Great Bible," begun at Paris, but completed in London in 1539, and ordered to be set up in the churches; the "Bishops' Bible," printed in London in 1568; a "He" copy of the Authorized Version, known as "King James's Bible," printed at London in 1611; and the first complete Bible in Greek, apart from the "Complutensian Polyglot," printed at the Aldine press at Venice in 1518. There is also a valuable collection of primers, prayer books, breviaries, etc. Shakespeare is represented by two treasures: a copy (imperfect) of the second folio, printed at London in 1632, and a copy of the first edition of *The Rape of Lucrece*, in quarto, printed at London in 1594.

The College with its library was moved to its present home, designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, in 1886. Fellows and members of the College are allowed full use of the library, and may borrow books for home reading; it is also open for purposes of research to all *bona fide* students who provide themselves with recommendations from a Fellow or a beneficed member.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, from Good Friday to the following Wednesday inclusive, on Ascension Day and for two days at Whitsuntide, and for two weeks beginning with the first Monday in August.

University of London. The University Library at the Central Building of the University of London at South Kensington, S.W.7, contains about 200,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is constituted to provide a general library from which students can borrow the necessary works which they require for their studies, and well-equipped specialized libraries to promote research work, of which the Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature is an example.

The nucleus of the GENERAL LIBRARY, which at present numbers about 140,000 volumes and pamphlets, was the library of the old University of London, which dates from about 1838. It now consists of a lending library of standard

books on various subjects, largely chosen on account of their general indispensability to students, and of certain special collections. The first of the special collections is the library of mathematical and astronomical books formerly belonging to Augustus De Morgan, the mathematician, which was purchased in its entirety by Samuel Jones Loyd, first Baron Overstone, and presented by him to the University in 1871 "as a testimony of his appreciation of the service which that body has rendered to the extension and improvement of education in all its branches throughout the United Kingdom and in the hope that it may prove the first fruits of a library which shall ere long become in all respects such as the University of London ought to possess." It consists of about 4,000 volumes and pamphlets, and includes a considerable number of rare and valuable books. The second special collection is the library of George Grote, the historian, who played so large a part in the early history and politics of the University of London. It was bequeathed to the University by a codicil to his will dated May 9th, 1871. The bequest was subject to any selection or disposition of the books which might be made by Mrs. Grote during her life, but the greater number of them were at once transferred by her to the University. They consist mainly of Greek and Latin classics and books on history, and number in all about 5,000 volumes and pamphlets. The classical side of the library was augmented about the same time by the donation from Sir Julian Goldsmid of a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing Greek and Latin books. A third special collection, associated with the name of another Vice-Chancellor, Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, was acquired through the generosity of Lady Lefevre, who presented it to the University in 1880. It consists of Russian books, some of which are of considerable rarity. The Lady Welby Library (1,500 vols. and about 1,000 pamphlets), consisting chiefly of works on theology, philosophy, economics, education, science and philology, which were collected and annotated by the late Hon. Victoria, Lady Welby, was presented by Sir Charles Welby in 1912. In the same year a gift of about 300 Italian books was made by Mrs. R. V. Eram.

On May 5th, 1921, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously decided to place on permanent loan in the University

POEM ON THE BLACK PRINCE.
English MS., late XIVth Cent.
University Library.

Library the manuscript poem on the life of the Black Prince[1] which was presented to him by members of the University of London on the occasion of the conferment on him of the honorary degrees of Master of Commerce and Doctor of Science of the University of London. This manuscript was written at the end of the fourteenth century, and contains a chronicle in French verse by Chandos, the domestic Herald of Sir John Chandos, commemorating the life and feats of arms of Edward the Black Prince, which was composed about 1385, some nine years after the Black Prince's death. The poem is one of the most valuable authorities on certain episodes in the Hundred Years' War, and is in all probability the source of almost all our information respecting the years 1366 and 1367. It begins by a brief description of Edward III.'s French campaign of 1346, culminating in the battle of Crécy, and followed by the capture of Calais. It gives some details of the plot for the recovery of that town at the end of 1349, and then passes on to the years 1355 and 1356, giving a detailed and valuable account of the victory of Poitiers. Then follows the most important part of the poem, which records the events of which the author was himself an eye-witness : the Spanish Campaign made by the Black Prince on behalf of Don Pedro of Castile, and the battle of Najera. A brief account is given of the disastrous end of Prince Edward's government of Gascony, and of the war which led to the loss of almost all the possessions acquired at Brétigny. Lastly, the close of the Prince's career and his dying moments are related with considerable detail. After the poem there follows a versified list of those who were the chief officers of the Prince in Aquitaine, and a copy of the epitaph on his tomb in Trinity Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral. In this manuscript the Prince of Wales's time-honoured motto is written " Ich dene," instead of in its more usual form, " Ich dien."[2] It contains a full-

[1] A description of this interesting manuscript will be found in R. A. Rye: *Catalogue of Manuscripts and Autograph Letters in the University Library at the Central Building of the University of London*, London, 1921, pp. 3–8.

[2] Sir Israel Gollancz in his pamphlet entitled *Ich Dene : some observations on a Manuscript of the Life and Feats of Arms of Edward Prince of Wales, the Black Prince*, London [1921], propounds the theory that this is the only correct form of the motto. See also pages 154 and 168.

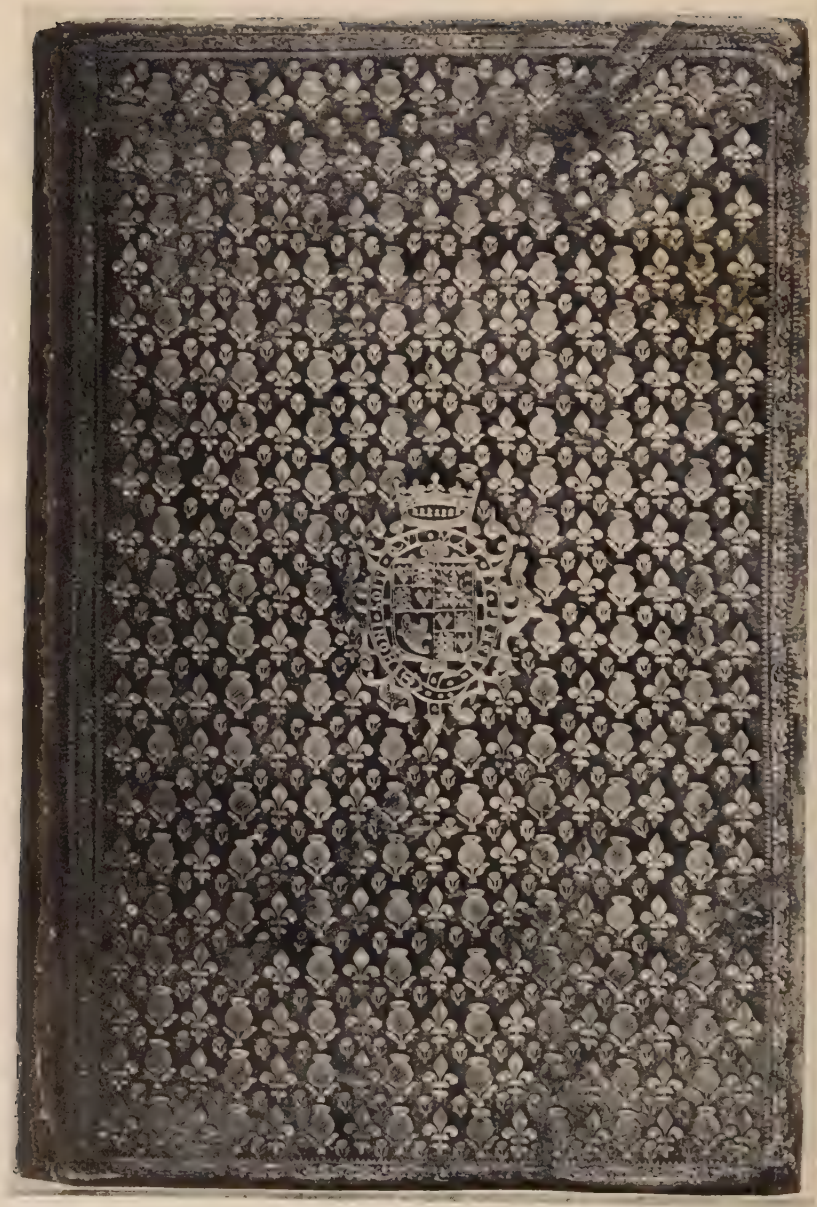
page miniature illuminated in gold and colours.[1] Another important historical document in the library is the original of the agreement made at Calais in 1413 between the envoys of Henry V. and the Duke of Burgundy, redressing infringements of the truce with Flanders.[2]

The Preedy Memorial Library was founded by Mrs. Preedy in 1922 in memory of her son, Lieutenant John Benjamin Knowlton Preedy, M.A., who lost his life in 1917 in the Great War. A trust fund provides a sum of money annually, which is expended on books on archæology and art. The Dr. Waller Memorial Library was established in 1923 to commemorate the late Dr. Augustus Désiré Waller, formerly Senator and Director of the Physiological Laboratory of the University of London. It contains about 2,000 books and periodicals on physiology and psychology. In 1926 the library of the Rev. George Stewart Hitchcock, D.D., S.S.D. (about 1,500 vols.), consisting mostly of books on theology and philosophy, was presented in his memory by Mrs. Hitchcock.

By order of the Senate, theses presented by successful candidates for the higher degrees of the University are deposited in the University Library, and are available there for public reference. It also contains about 10,000 theses of other Universities. In addition the library includes a collection of bibliographies and bibliographical works, and another section is devoted to works on education. Copies of books prescribed for the preparation of special subjects for the examinations of the University of London are provided, and besides the subjects already mentioned, the library is especially strong in works on history, including important sets such as Bouquet, Grævius, Muratori, Rymer, the Calendars of State Papers, the Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, the publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the Victoria County Histories, *Recueil des Historiens des Croisades, Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ*, and the series of *Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France*. In 1923 and 1925 the Reform Club presented a collection of parliamentary

[1] See Plate XXXVI.

[2] See J. H. Wylie : *The Reign of Henry the Fifth*, vol. i., Cambridge, 1914, p. 150.



BINDING FOR CHARLES I. WHEN PRINCE OF WALES.
University Library.

papers (" Blue-Books "), which are bound up in volumes arranged by subject from 1816 to 1835, and in sequence of publication from 1835 to 1900. Before 1816 and after 1900 a selection only of the more important parliamentary publications will be found in the library. In addition, and about the same time, large collections of valuable books on various subjects were taken over from the London Institution Library [1] and the Educational Library formerly at South Kensington.

The library contains small collections of incunabula and choice bindings, the latter including a book from the old royal library, which was bound, probably by John and Adam Bateman, for Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., who used the arms of his elder brother, Prince Henry Frederick. Among the autograph letters is one written by Nelson on board H.M.S. *Victory*, on September 12th, 1804, to Lady Hamilton, whom he addresses as " My own dearest Emma." There are also a large number of valuable sets of serials, and the library receives regularly over 500 periodical publications, journals and proceedings and transactions of learned societies.

The General Library is open gratuitously to members of the Senate and of the Library Committee, and to the administrative officers, Professors, Readers, Recognized Teachers, Examiners, Assistant Examiners, members of Convocation, Graduates and Undergraduates of the University ; also to all accredited students and other persons specially recommended. A large number of the books may be borrowed for home use on making application in person or by letter addressed to the Librarian.

The Music Library.—In 1925 the Senate, on the recommendation of a special Music Committee charged with the duty of making suggestions as to the place of music in the curriculum and social life of the University, decided to establish a Music Library in connection with the University Library. In addition to the usual functions of a library, the provision of a complete mechanical outfit enables students to make first-hand acquaintance with great music. Besides books on the art of music there are orchestral and chamber music scores, a gramophone (" His Master's Voice ") of the latest type, presented by the Gramophone Company, Limited,

[1] See also pages 46 and 399.

a Steck " Pianola " Piano lent by the Aeolian Company, and collections of records and pianola rolls. Valuable donations of books and scores have been made by the Royal College of Music and Mrs. L. H. Bennett; and the Rev. G. F. Handel Elvey has placed on permanent loan in the library the collection of music formed by his father, the late Sir George Elvey. The Music Library is open to all accredited students of music.

The Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, which is an integral part of the University Library and under the same administration, contains about 60,000 volumes and pamphlets. It ranks foremost among economic libraries in this country, and is intended to serve as a basis for the study of the industrial, commercial, monetary and financial history of the United Kingdom, as well as the gradual development of economic science generally. The history of economic thought is represented by a collection of books which is very complete in so far as England is concerned, and fairly comprehensive in respect of the French economists before and during the Revolution. There is also a good collection of works by American economists, and a fair representation of economic thought in Italy, Spain, Germany and Holland.

The following subjects, among others, will be found fully illustrated: the early history of English trade, Companies and Colonies; mercantilism and colonial policy; the navigation laws; guilds and the towns; fairs and markets; the history of agriculture, enclosures, commons, allotments; the rise of foreign trade, especially of the East Indian and the French and American trades; the agrarian revolution of the eighteenth century; the growth of English industries; machine industry; the industrial revolution; the large towns and their problems; municipal and political reform; factory legislation; trade unionism; friendly societies and savings banks; the co-operative movement; education; the condition of the people generally; socialism in all its forms —Owenism, Chartism, the English socialistic movement, indigenous or imported, French, German and American socialism; emigration and population movements; the history of the poor law, and especially of the New Poor Law of 1834; the question of land tenure in England, Scotland

and Ireland; tariff policy in various countries, especially the anti-corn law agitation, the German Zollverein, and the protectionist reaction in Europe and America after the Peace of 1815; financial policy and tax systems; the development of communication, roads, posts, canals, railways and telegraphs; the growth and changes of foreign trade; competition, its modern developments, abuses and regulation; the rise of great industrial and commercial combinations; interest and usury; early banking; the modern developments of banking; the history of currency and various currency systems; the history of prices and wages; index numbers; international monetary policy; the great markets for securities and for produce; the history and theory of statistics; the mathematical theory of economics; public control and the economic functions of the State generally; economic criticism and social philosophy. The library also contains some valuable sets of economic periodicals.

The Goldsmiths' Library includes Richard Oastler's own collection of tracts on factories, and a valuable set of Factory Commission and similar reports which are now very scarce. It also contains several manuscripts of considerable interest, portraits and autograph letters of economists and statesmen, views of institutions, bank notes, original Acts of Parliament of special economic interest, a collection of broadsides, and about 1,500 political publications. The Sabatier Collection, which contains about 1,000 items on French monetary history, particularly upon the revolutionary period, was acquired in 1906.

As far as possible all sides in a controversy find due representation in the Goldsmiths' Library, and the object of the University has been to make the collection truly representative and historical. It includes a large amount of obscure literature, which is important in that it gives a clue to the opinions of the almost unrepresented masses of the people—literature which will probably have for future ages a very special and pathetic interest. The object has been to mirror opinions, not to judge them. In numerous instances the library possesses the author's own copy of his publication, and in some cases his corrected proofs for a second edition.

The Goldsmiths' Library also possesses an important railway section, which covers the most interesting period in the

history of English railways. It comprises a collection which formerly belonged to John Urpeth Rastrick, who played a prominent part in introducing railways in England, and includes Rastrick's manuscript notebooks, plans and estimates embracing the period from 1829 to 1854, as well as a large number of early pamphlets on English, American and other railways. One of the notebooks contains the only known illustration of Stephenson's engine of 1827–28, afterwards called the "Experiment," which is the first recorded rail locomotive with two horizontal cylinders, and the first which we know to have had the drives from the two cylinders combined on one axle. Originally it ran on four wheels, but being too heavy for the rails it was taken off and placed upon six wheels and springs. It was inspected in 1827 by the two Prussian engineers who visited Robert Stephenson & Co.'s works at Newcastle. This drawing and the description which accompanies it have made it possible to reconstruct with certainty an extremely interesting locomotive which otherwise would have been known only by the incomplete reference to it in the report of the Prussian engineers.[1] There are also sketches in the notebooks of the "Royal George" and of the stationary engines for the Brusselton incline.[2] Other interesting items include the manuscript specifications by Rastrick for the Kenyon and Leigh Junction Railway,[3] 1829, and for the Leeds and Selby Railway,[4] 1830. The collection of early railway maps is small but interesting, and includes several working plans and sections of the London and Brighton Railway.

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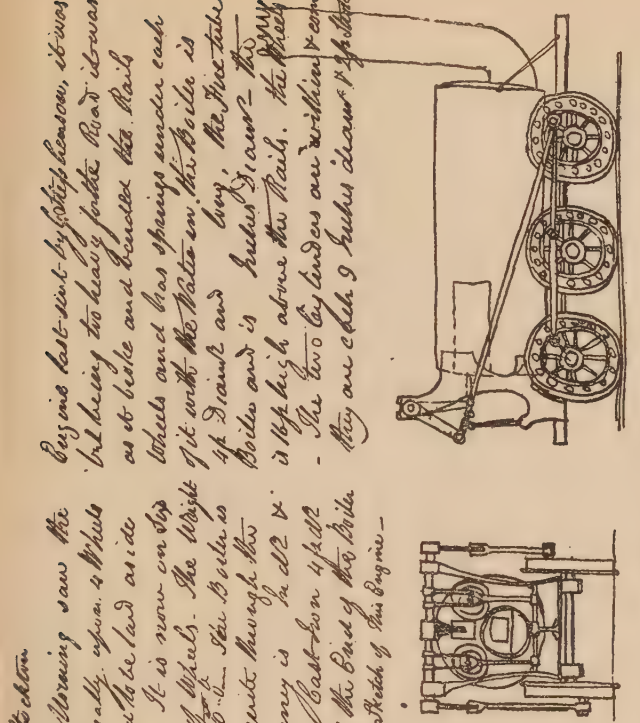
[1] J. G. H. Warren: *A Century of Locomotive Building by Robert Stephenson & Co.*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1923, pp. 121–125.

[2] Warren: *op. cit.*, pp. 126–132.

[3] The Kenyon and Leigh Junction Railway, authorized in 1829, was a short line connecting the Bolton and Leigh Railway with the Liverpool and Manchester Railway at Kenyon. It was a single line with passing places. A note on the fly-leaf by Rastrick's son, Henry, states that this manuscript is "the first specification for a railway that was ever made."

[4] The Leeds and Selby Railway, a double line nearly twenty miles long, was authorized in May 1830, and opened on September 22nd, 1834. This specification is for the construction of the western part of the line, for the tunnel through Richmond Hill, and for the ironwork for the line.



THE ONLY KNOWN DRAWING OF STEPHENSON'S LOCOMOTIVE "EXPERIMENT."

FROM AN ORIGINAL NOTE-BOOK OF JOHN URPETH RASTRICK, THE CIVIL ENGINEER, 1829, NOW IN THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY'S LIBRARY OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

This engine was completed by Robert Stephenson & Co. early in 1827; supplied to the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1828 on four wheels; and afterwards fitted with a new frame, springs and an additional pair of wheels.

The nucleus of the Goldsmiths' Library was purchased by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths from Professor H. S. Foxwell in 1901 and presented by them to the University of London in 1903. Since that date the books have been bound, classified and catalogued, and considerable additions have been made to the collection by the University and the Goldsmiths' Company. It is restricted to purposes of research and reference, and is open gratuitously to students whose applications and recommendations are considered satisfactory by the Librarian. In most other respects the Goldsmiths' Library is controlled by the same rules and regulations as apply to the rest of the University Library.

Hours of admission.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; open until 1 p.m. on Christmas Eve, Maundy Thursday, and the Saturday preceding Whitsuntide and August Bank Holiday; closed on the six days next following Good Friday and Christmas Day.

University of London.—University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. University College Library was first opened on January 19th, 1829, with a collection of about 6,000 volumes. It now contains about 286,000 volumes and pamphlets, and consists of (1) the General Library, (2) a series of separate "seminar" libraries, known as the Arts Libraries, (3) the Science Library, (4) the Medical Sciences Library, and (5) the book stores.

The General Library is in the main reading-room which provides seating accommodation for 126 readers. It comprises a number of valuable bequests and donations, the earliest of which is the Ricardo Library of political economy. This was established in 1830 in memory of David Ricardo, the economist, and now contains over 2,500 volumes. It was augmented in 1855 by the parliamentary library of Joseph Hume, which includes an interesting collection of some 5,000 political and economic tracts ranging in date from 1810 to 1850. In 1832 the library, papers[1] and correspondence of Jeremy Bentham were added to the College Library, and in

[1] These consist largely of unpublished works.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
THE GENERAL LIBRARY AND MAIN READING ROOM.

1847 the law library of William Blackburne, of Lincoln's Inn, was presented by his sister ; the latter library contains 2,486 volumes, and includes several early printed books. In 1848 and 1849 the library of Edward Holme, M.D., of Manchester (9,776 vols. and 5,029 pamphlets), was received and distributed according to subject in the different sections of the College Library, and in 1862 the library of James Bentham Mill was presented by his sister in compliance with his desire. In 1869 University College received by bequest the library of Professor James Morris (8,500 vols.), and in the following year, the fine mathematical library of Professor John Thomas Graves, the jurist and mathematician (14,500 vols. and pamphlets), which he had bequeathed in remembrance of his former connection with the College. The Graves collection contains a large number of rare and early printed scientific books and a few manuscripts. In 1870 the Littler theological collection was given to the College by Sir Ralph Littler, and in 1876 the law library of Sir John Richard Quain was presented by his brother, Professor Richard Quain. In 1887 the library of the Philological Society was incorporated in the College Library, which has benefited ever since as the result of the exchange-list maintained by the Society.

The library of Professor Sandford Arthur Strong (1,000 vols.), consisting chiefly of oriental texts and grammars, was presented by his wife in 1905, and in the same year the library collected by Frederic David Mocatta (5,000 vols.) was given in his memory by the Jewish Historical Society to whom it had been bequeathed. Whilst containing a large number of general books of reference, it is particularly strong in historical, liturgical and social works which throw light upon Jewish life, past and present. It includes a number of manuscript liturgies and some early printed books of considerable rarity, and to it have now been added the Gollancz and Abrahams collections. The former was presented in 1924 by Sir Hermann Gollancz, and contains many rare items of Anglo-Judaica and early books and pamphlets bearing on the history of the Jews in England ; also Hebrew and Syriac books of much value to students. Members of the Jewish Historical Society and of constituent societies of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies enjoy the right of using and borrowing from these Jewish collections. Another

important gift is the Whitley Stokes Library, consisting of some 2,500 volumes and pamphlets, mainly on Celtic subjects, collected by Dr. Whitley Stokes in the course of his Celtic researches, and presented to the College by his daughters in 1909 as a tribute to his memory. In 1917 a collection of over 2,000 books and pamphlets, dealing chiefly with education, European and Colonial politics, and Asiatic history, was given to the library by Lord Reay.

A large number of important books on history, topography, antiquities and travel, as well as extensive and valuable collections of tracts, mostly of the eighteenth century, were transferred to the College from the London Institution Library[1] in the years 1918 to 1922. Among these is the series of Lansdowne Tracts (2,450 items), which were purchased at the sale of the library of William Petty, first Marquis of Lansdowne and second Earl of Shelburne, in 1806. They contain, besides a large number of economic, political, legal, historical, theological and miscellaneous pamphlets, dating from 1589 to 1780, special collections illustrative of the Revolution in Belgium, from 1778 to 1791, and the affairs of France between 1761 and 1799 (chiefly concerning the proceedings of the National Assembly and the Revolution), which were made for the Marquis of Lansdowne by his librarian, the Abbé Étienne Dumont. The Halifax Tracts (3,582 items), ranging in date from 1600 to 1749, were bought at the sale of the library of George Montagu Dunk, last Earl of Halifax, in 1806. The Reed Tracts (721 items), dating from 1699 to 1796, which were collected by Isaac Reed and bought by the London Institution at the sale of his library in 1807, are largely political.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace presented in 1920 a collection of books dealing with the history, government and institutions of the United States of America and with American literature, including a complete set, in continuation, of the Endowment's own publications. To this collection additions have been made from time to time, and it now numbers some 2,500 books and pamphlets. In the years 1923 to 1925 a valuable working library comprising over 1,600 volumes was given by the Misses Ker in memory

[1] See also pages 46 and 399.

of their brother, William Paton Ker, who had been Quain Professor of English Language and Literature in the College from 1889 to 1922. This collection includes the literature of most of the European languages, but is especially strong in English and Danish. The library of Sir John Francis Rotton, K.C., who had been a generous donor to the library for many years, was received by bequest in 1926. This library, numbering 11,602 volumes and 2,265 pamphlets, is especially rich in Italian literature and works on Italian art, and in French literature and memoirs, particularly of the eighteenth century. In addition, it includes English literature and works on English and European history, economics, law and classics, as well as a Dante collection which is mentioned below under the College Arts Libraries. The majority of the volumes are handsomely bound.

The College Library is strong in periodical publications, of which it contains no fewer than 2,850 sets; of these, 1,300 are current. It possesses 120 incunabula, 612 early English books and 96 manuscripts earlier than the year 1500, including 27 manuscripts dated from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, which are of special value from the point of view of the German language. Fifty-four of the manuscripts deal with mathematics, astronomy or allied subjects, and two manuscripts, one of the fourteenth century and the other of the fifteenth century, contain collections of writings on mediæval medicine. Another volume is a Franciscan martyrology of the thirteenth century. Twenty-seven of these manuscripts were formerly in the Phillipps collection.

The Arts Libraries comprise a series of rooms each devoted to a special subject. Their object is to provide the student with a reading-room in which there is complete freedom of access to the shelves and a minimum of formality, coupled with the privilege of borrowing books for home reading. Facilities are at the same time accorded to the Professor or Lecturer to hold advanced classes in the library and to teach the methods and principles of research. The Philosophy and Psychology Library (about 2,500 vols.) contains a number of works presented in 1903 by the children of Dr. Frederic Septimus Leighton; this gift includes also Dr. Leighton's classical library. The Classics Library (about 2,750 vols.) contains, besides works of Greek and Latin

writers, a selection of books dealing with ancient history; it is used in conjunction with the Yates Library of classical archæology, referred to below. The Romance Library (over 5,000 vols.) is devoted primarily to the needs of the student of French language and literature, and contains also the bulk of the Dante collection. This collection was begun by Dr. Henry Clark Barlow, who bequeathed his valuable Dante library to the College in 1876; it was augmented from time to time by gifts from Sir John Rotton, Sir Herbert Thompson and Huxley St. John Brooks, and now numbers nearly 3,500 volumes and pamphlets. Many rare early editions of Dante's works are included, as well as a large number of translations. Sir Herbert Thompson's gift in 1921 of early Italian books comprises one of the most complete collections extant of editions of Castiglione's *Il Libro del Cortegiano*, ranging from the Aldine edition of 1528 to L. E. Opdycke's translation of 1902. The History Library (nearly 13,000 vols.) is housed in two rooms assigned respectively to British and foreign history, with a small annexe containing a collection of books dealing with the history of London (about 2,000 vols.). This section includes the Ward collection. The Scandinavian Library (some 2,000 vols.), which is devoted to the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish languages and literatures, comprises also a collection of books dealing with the study of Icelandic and the early literature of Iceland. It possesses many books from the personal collection of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, presented in 1926, and a large number of volumes from the library of Professor William Paton Ker. This library is supplemented by the Icelandic collection formed by John Daulby and given to the College in 1861 by the widow of William Caldwell Roscoe. The German Library (about 6,500 vols.) is comprehensive and embraces a small section of Dutch books and a useful collection of works dealing with palæography. The English Library contains over 6,000 volumes, and the Yates Library of classical archæology about 3,000 volumes. The Edwards Library (about 2,300 vols.) is a working Egyptological library in connection with the Egyptological Department under Professor Sir Flinders Petrie.[1] The Architecture Library (about 1,000

[1] See also pages 258 and 259.

vols.) is situated in the Bartlett School of Architecture, and includes books transferred to the College from King's College and from the library of the Carpenters' Company. The Phonetics Library contains about 400 volumes. The library of the School of Librarianship (about 1,500 vols.) consists of bibliographical works of reference and books on library history, economy and organization, and on other subjects necessary for training students in librarianship. It includes a number of volumes belonging to the Library Association, members of which have the privilege of using all the books in the library of this School.

The Science Library, which now contains about 13,000 volumes, includes the library of works on zoology and zootomy of Professor Robert Edmond Grant, which he bequeathed, together with an endowment, in 1874, and the library transferred to the College by the Geologists' Association, whose members have the privilege of borrowing books from the Science Library of the College. The subjects covered are botany, chemistry, engineering, geology, geography, mathematics, physics, zoology and the history of science. The chemical section of the library is supplemented by the Ramsay Reading Room, which commemorates Sir William Ramsay who held the chair of chemistry in the College from 1887 to 1913. There is a further collection of geographical books housed in the Department of Geography. About 350 scientific periodicals are received regularly, and there are many sets of periodicals which are no longer published.

The Medical Sciences Library (13,000 vols. and 20,000 pamphlets) contains a large number of periodicals and a rapidly increasing collection of modern books dealing with anatomy, physiology and the allied sciences. In addition, there is a valuable section of old medical works, the most important feature of which is the library of books illustrating the development of physiology, selected by Professor William Sharpey and presented by him. The Medical Sciences Library includes also a large collection of pamphlets, minutely classified, among which are those of Professor Gustav Schwalbe.

In addition, a number of small specialized collections of books are deposited in the College Library, but remain the property of the Societies named; these are the libraries of the Bibliographical Society (about 1,200 vols. and 200 pamphlets),

of the Folklore Society,[1] and of the Society for Franciscan Studies (about 180 books and pamphlets). The Johnston-Lavis library, which is housed at University College but does not form part of the College library, comprises an exceptionally complete historical collection of literature relating to South Italian volcanology, for reference only.

Present and past students of the College, and students of other colleges attending inter-collegiate lectures within the College, and members of Convocation, may borrow books upon payment of a deposit of two guineas, of which £2 is returnable. Members of the Senate, the College Committee, Fellows, University Professors, Readers and Examiners, and the academic and administrative staffs of the College, as well as other persons connected officially with the University and its Colleges and Schools, have the privilege of borrowing books without deposit. The General Library is open as a reading room to all present Students of the College, and to persons entitled to borrow books.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (in vacation, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., except at such time as the College is closed.

University of London.—King's College, Strand, W.C.2. King's College Library (70,000 vols.), which was founded in 1829, consists of a general library and a number of special and departmental collections. The Marsden Library (4,000 vols.), which was presented in 1835 by William Marsden, contains many rare printed books and manuscripts; the oriental portion, with the exception of the Hebrew and Syriac books, has been transferred to the School of Oriental Studies.[2] The Wheatstone Library was bequeathed to the College by Sir Charles Wheatstone, who died in 1875; it consists of about 3,000 volumes of works on electricity and kindred subjects. In 1911 Dr. Percy Furnivall presented the library of his father, Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, to form part of the departmental library of English language and literature, which now contains about 4,000 volumes. Dr. Furnivall had evinced special interest in this department by contributing to it before his death the nucleus of a library of old and middle

[1] See page 323.

[2] See page 399.

English literature. To this collection was added later the library of Professor Walter William Skeat which was presented to the College by Mrs. Skeat at his death in 1912. The Mediæval and Modern Greek Library (1,000 volumes) contains books dealing with Byzantine history and the language and literature of modern Greece ; it includes some books left to the College by Dr. Ronald Montagu Burrows, the late Principal, who died in 1920. The Frida Mond Collection, received by the College in 1923, consists of pictures, engravings, busts, autograph letters, books and other interesting and valuable objects, chiefly relating to Goethe and Schiller. This collection is lodged in the German Departmental Library. Departmental libraries are attached to most of the scientific departments, and a good historical library has been formed in connection with the History Department. The Theological Library is part of the General Library and contains about 10,000 volumes. There is also a small theological library at King's College Hostel. A number of valuable works on natural science, English mediæval history, colonial and naval history, and books relating to Shakespeare were transferred from the London Institution,[1] and now form part of the College Library. It is open free to matriculated students of the College, and to non-matriculated students on payment of a small fee. Certain books may be borrowed for short periods.

The library of the School of Slavonic Studies [2] is at present housed at the Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, W.C.1.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 8.15 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; in vacation, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) ; closed during August, for a week at Easter, and for a few days at Christmas.

II. SMALLER GENERAL LIBRARIES.

London possesses many small general libraries, the greater number of which are in connection with educational institutions and devoted to teaching purposes. They are arranged in alphabetical order in this section, which, though perhaps not exhaustive, contains a description of all those likely to be useful to students.

[1] See also pages 46 and 399.

[2] See page 414.

The library building at **Battersea Polytechnic,**[1] Battersea Park Road, S.W.11, was presented by Edwin Tate to commemorate his long connection with this institution as chairman of the governing body. It contains upwards of 7,000 volumes dealing mainly with the subjects included in the curriculum, such as mechanical, civil and electrical engineering, mathematics, physics, chemistry, photography, hygiene and physiology, art, music, domestic science, education and psychology. All students of the Polytechnic have free access to the library and may borrow books for home use under certain restrictions. In addition to the books in the library a number of scientific and technical works are placed in the various departments for reference.

Hours of admission.—During term-time, 9 a.m. to 8.45 p.m. (8.15 p.m. from Whitsun to the end of the summer term), Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; during vacation, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed for a week at Easter and Christmas, and on the Tuesday after Whitsun.

Bedford College for Women,[2] Regent's Park, N.W.1, possesses a library of over 38,000 volumes which has been built up since 1849 to meet the requirements of the College, and includes a number of departmental collections. The Herringham Loan Collection is housed in the library and consists of Indian paintings, principally of the Mogul period, and other works of art, together with a valuable collection of books on the history of art, made by Lady Herringham and lent by Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. A small section has been formed of books on the status and work of women. All students of the College are entitled to use the library for reference and to borrow books; members of Bedford College Old Students' Association may use it for reference purposes only.

The library of the Committee for the Promotion of Dutch Studies (with the exception of the historical section which has been transferred to the Institute of Historical Research) is housed in the College. This departmental library contains a representative collection of Dutch literature and a small

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[1] Institution of the University of London.

[2] A School of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

but useful bibliographical section. It is available to registered students of the University reading Dutch, on payment of a deposit of five shillings for a key, and to other students of Dutch recommended by the Professor of Dutch, the Reader in Dutch, or a member of the Committee for the Promotion of Dutch Studies, on payment of a library fee of one guinea and a deposit of five shillings for a key.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed from the fourth week in July to mid-September, for the Christmas vacation, and for a fortnight at Easter.

Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, E.2 (40,000 vols.), is a general library which was founded in 1876 and is supported by voluntary contributions. In April 1878 King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, sent several books from his own library at Marlborough House to help in its formation.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Thursdays and during the first fourteen days in August. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 6 to 10 p.m.

Birkbeck College,[1] Breams Buildings, E.C.4, has a general library with 16,000 volumes, which is open for purposes of reference to Governors, lecturers, members and students of the College. It was organized on its present basis in 1914, when it was decided to amalgamate the various departmental libraries then in existence, with the exception of those devoted to chemistry, geology and zoology which still retain their departmental character and possess together 2,700 volumes. The general library thus formed is divided into a reference and a lending department. The former is mainly intended for the purpose of study at the College, but books may be borrowed from it during vacation and in exceptional circumstances during term-time; the latter contains text-books and duplicate copies of books in the reference library.

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[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (in vacation, 2 to 8 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Bishopsgate Institute Library,** Bishopsgate, E.C.2, contains about 50,000 volumes representative of all branches of literature. A notable feature is the collection of standard legal works, books on accountancy, book-keeping and business manuals. The art, science and technical sections are also very complete, and there is a good selection of dictionaries and other works of reference. The library has a valuable collection of books on the history and topography of London, and a permanent exhibition of London prints. County histories and other topographical works are well represented. It also possesses the George Howell collection of works on economics and sociology, and a complete collection of the writings of George Jacob Holyoake, including all the journals published and edited by him. The reference department is open to the general public, and the loan of books for home reading, though generally restricted to persons resident or employed in the City, is granted to others on the production of a satisfactory guarantee, or on payment of a deposit.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Magazine room, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Borough Road Training College, Isleworth, possesses a main and a sectional library. The main library (4,000 vols.) contains works on pedagogy, general English literature, French language and literature, science, geography, biography, history, sociology, the Greek and Latin classics, etc. The sectional library (450 vols.) contains books for use in the practising schools. The libraries are open during term-time throughout the day to tutors and students of the College.

The **Central Library for Students,** Galen Place, Bury Street, W.C.1 (33,000 vols.), was founded in 1916 by Dr. Albert Mansbridge, largely with a view to supplying books to the University Tutorial and Workers' Education Association classes. The advantage of having a central service for the supply of books required by students of all kinds rapidly led

to the development of the Central Library on much broader lines, and it now acts as a reservoir library to nearly all the municipal and county libraries in the country, as well as to many other libraries. It does not issue books direct to individuals, but only through the local library to which the individual has access. This restriction is necessary not merely to avoid the wasteful duplication of books which the reader could equally well obtain from the local library, but also in order that the local librarian may know the needs of his readers and as far as possible meet them. In other words, the Central Library for Students steps in only when the local library fails. No book is bought for the library until it is actually asked for: the result is that, although the stock is at present small, it is a very live one. Should the local library apply for a book which in the opinion of the librarian of the Central Library for Students it could reasonably be expected to provide itself, this is only supplied if there happens to be a copy already in stock. No book costing less than six shillings is included, nor is modern fiction issued. Text-books required in connection with examinations are also excluded, but with these exceptions the Central Library for Students will as far as possible supply any book on any subject.

In addition to the loan of books from its own stock, the Central Library for Students acts as a clearing-house for the loan of books from certain special libraries, known as "outlier" libraries, which will lend books through the Central Library for Students to any other library in Great Britain or Ireland. The following is a list of the libraries at present co-operating in this scheme :—

Animal Diseases Research Association, Edinburgh
British Drama League
British Institute of Adult Education
British Optical Association
College of Nursing
Co-operative Reference Library of the Horace Plunkett Foundation (*Agricultural economics*)
Geographical Association, Aberystwyth
King's College for Women: Household & Social Science Department

League of Nations Union
London School of Economics
Manchester Library for Deaf Education
Manchester Literary & Philosophical Society
Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden (*Agriculture*)
Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen (*Animal and human nutrition*)
Royal Aeronautical Society
Royal Anthropological Institute
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Royal Colonial Institute
Royal Institute of International Affairs
Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Edinburgh
Scottish Marine Biological Association, Millport, Bute
Society of Antiquaries
Solon Ceramic Library, Stoke-on-Trent.

It is probable that this list will be considerably extended in the near future.

Anyone wishing to borrow a book from the Central Library for Students or from an "outlier" library should ask the librarian of his local library (whether municipal, county, university, or institutional) to apply to the librarian of the Central Library for Students, who will make the necessary arrangements. In no case must application be made direct to the "outlier" library, nor will books be issued to borrowers except through their own library,[1] which must take full responsibility for the loss or damage of the book. No fee is charged for this service, but the borrowing library is required to pay postage both ways.

A union catalogue on cards of the books in the "outlier" libraries was commenced in January 1927, and it is hoped that in time it will be extended to include a great many of the more important libraries and special collections throughout the country. This union catalogue, in conjunction with the enquiry bureau which it is intended to establish in the near future, will be of great assistance in tracing many

[1] Should no local library be available, application may be made direct to the Central Library for Students.

books, the whereabouts of which might otherwise be unknown.[1]

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Officers' Library, **Charterhouse,** Charterhouse Square, E.C.1, consists of about 3,000 volumes and tracts, which were presented by the widow of Daniel Wray in 1785. The books are mostly classics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and are for the use of the Officers of the Foundation. Requests from others who might desire to use the library for reference purposes are considered on their merits by the librarian.

There is also a library for the use of Pensioners of the Foundation, known as the BROTHERS' LIBRARY (about 2,500 vols.), which has been collected during the last hundred years, and contains books of a general character.

The old monastic library of the Charterhouse was swept away in the wanton destruction that took place at the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII.[2]

City of London College,[3] White Street, Moorfields, E.C.2, possesses a library of about 6,000 volumes, mainly on economics and commercial subjects, which is for the use of students of the College.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4, possesses a library of about 2,300 volumes, in which classical, historical and English literary works predominate. It is open only to the masters and boys of the School.

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[1] As the outcome of a Conference of University teachers and librarians which was held in January 1925, an Enquiry Office was established in connection with the Joint Standing Committee on Library Co-operation, with the object of tracing scarce publications which may be wanted by investigators in any part of Great Britain. All loans under this scheme are made from library to library. The Enquiry Office is at present located at the University of Birmingham, but will shortly be removed to the Central Library for Students.

[2] See pages 11–15.

[3] Institution of the University of London.

The Library of **College Hall,** Byng Place, Gordon Square, W.C.1 (2,000 vols.), consists of four main sections: arts, science, medicine and fine arts. It is open throughout the day to students in residence at College Hall and to members of the Old Students' Association.

The **College of St. Mark and St. John,** Chelsea, S.W.10, has a general library of about 3,500 volumes, chiefly consisting of English literature and works on history and divinity. It is for the use of members of the College during term-time.

The **Cripplegate and West City Free Library,** Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.1, consists of a lending department with 35,650 volumes, and a reference department with 4,300 volumes. The reference department comprises good sections of scientific, artistic and other works. The collection of books on design is extensive, and includes works, many with coloured plates, which apply to the following of our home manufactures: carpets, rugs, lace, tapestries, embroideries, silks and other textile fabrics. There is also a special collection of books on art design as applied to bookbinding, pottery, furniture, stained glass and most of the industrial arts. Works on architecture, painting, illumination and engraving are well represented. A special collection of books on international relations was presented to the library in the cause of Peace by Joseph Allen Baker, J.P. The reference and lending departments are available to those resident or employed in the western half of the City; the parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, enjoys an equal right of borrowing from the lending departments. The library is also available to holders of borrowers' tickets issued by the joint library at St. Bride Institute which is described below.[1] The news and magazine rooms are open to the general public.

The J. Passmore Edwards Cripplegate Library for Boys contains 1,170 books.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 2.15 p.m., 3.15 to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 2.15 p.m., 3.15 to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. Newsroom, 8 a.m. to

[1] See pages 214 and 215.

7.30 p.m., Saturdays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Magazine rooms, 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The J. Passmore Edwards Cripplegate Library for Boys, 12.30 to 2 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The Library of **Dulwich College,** S.E.21, which dates from 1619, contains about 17,000 volumes. The most important features of the library are the manuscripts and the muniments[1]; these include the Alleyn Papers and the theatrical diary of Philip Henslowe. There are a considerable number of proclamations and broadsides dated from 1595 to 1724, and an interesting collection of seventeenth-century pamphlets, including several which relate to the "Popish Plot." The College possesses a fragmentary copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, of which the provenance is uncertain, and Barnabe Rich's *Adventures of Brusanus, Prince of Hungaria* (1592), of which only one other perfect copy is known. The Garrick collection of plays, which is now in the British Museum, is said by Daniel Lysons to have once been the property of Dulwich College.[2] It seems to have been given by the College to Garrick when he was making his theatrical library, in exchange for some modern publications. It is probable that the few books left by Edward Alleyn, the Founder, were also parted with in this way. William Cartwright, the actor, made a considerable bequest of books to the College in 1687, but no authentic list of them exists, and it is difficult to decide whether his books are still in the library or were part of the exchange made with Garrick. The manuscripts have particularly suffered from the carelessness and neglect of past years, and some have even found their way into the auction rooms; there is little doubt but that a large number of papers have perished altogether. The library is open to the governors and masters of the College, and occasionally to others by arrangement with the Head Master, preferably during term-time.

The SCHOOL LIBRARY was founded in memory of the Old Alleynians who fell in the Boer War. There are at present about 3,000 volumes on the shelves. Among donors

[1] The muniments date back to 1323.

[2] Lysons: *The Environs of London*, London, 1792–96, vol. i., p. 112.

of books may be mentioned Lord Davey, Canon Alfred James Carver and Henry Yates Thompson.

The Library of **East London College,**[1] Mile End Road, E.1 (about 13,000 vols.), possesses works on science, engineering, mathematics, geography, history and other subjects included in the curriculum of the College. It has recently acquired by purchase the library of Sir Sidney Lee, which contains about 3,000 volumes dealing chiefly with Elizabethan and Shakespearean literature. In the English section of the library there is also a good selection of representative English literature from the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century. Other sections are devoted to French and German literature and philology, and to Greek and Latin classics. In addition the library contains several sets of English and foreign scientific journals. The library building, which is on the pattern of the British Museum reading-room, is the finest possessed by any of the London colleges. It affords seating accommodation for one hundred and forty students, who have direct access to the volumes on the shelves, and there is ample room for future accessions of books. It is primarily intended for the use of the academic staff and registered students of the College, but permission is sometimes given to other accredited students to consult books there if they cannot readily be obtained elsewhere.

By special arrangement with the librarian of the Stepney Public Libraries, a limited number of standard works of reference in arts, science and literature may be obtained on temporary loan from the Central Reference Library for the use of students in the College library.

Hours of admission.—During term-time, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon; during vacation for a stated period, 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (except Saturdays).

Furzedown Training College,[2] Welham Road, Mitcham Lane, S.W.17, contains a library of about 10,000 volumes for the use of the teaching staff and students of the College. It

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Engineering.

[2] Institution of the University of London.

LIBRARY OF EAST LONDON COLLEGE.

LIBRARY OF FURZEDOWN TRAINING COLLEGE.

is divided into sections relating to the following subjects: school practice, music, science, art and handiwork.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Goldsmiths' College (University of London), New Cross, S.E.14, possesses a library (12,000 vols.) adequate to the demands made by a college curriculum which includes courses in both arts and science. It is available to students of the College and to the teaching and administrative staff.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during term-time; closed on Saturdays.

The Library of **Gresham College,** Basinghall Street, E.C.2 (1,280 vols.), comprises the private library of Mrs. Lætitia Hollier and a small collection of music. It is for the use of members of the College only.

Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution, 11, South Grove, Highgate, N.6, which was founded in 1839, possesses a library consisting of a reading room in which are placed the current numbers of the leading newspapers and literary, art and scientific periodicals, and a lending library (about 11,000 vols.) of general works, including fiction, history, biography, travel, bound volumes of periodicals and the Talbot Baines Reed memorial collection of books for juveniles. There is also a collection (about 500 vols.) of standard works of reference. On the walls of the reading room are portraits of many old inhabitants of the district, and pictures of local interest. The library is for the use of subscribers to the Institution, who are also entitled to borrow books.

Hours of admission.—Reading room, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Lending library, 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 6 to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August.

The **Mary Ward Settlement,** Tavistock Place, W.C.1 (4,000 vols.), possesses a library of a general character which is open free to members and students of the Settlement; others may use it on payment of a fee of one shilling a quarter.

Hours of admission.—Books can be borrowed every evening, except Saturday, from 7.30 to 10 p.m.; closed during August and for a week at Christmas and Easter.

Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1, possesses a library which contains representative collections of English literature and Greek and Latin classics, as well as works on theology, history and modern languages. It was apparently established in 1661 by a gift of £50 from William Turner, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The records show that in 1662 " This library was built att the costs and charges of the Wor[ll] Company of the Merchant Tailors . . . w[ch] is hoped will continue for ever to the glory of God, to the honour and welfare of this Kingdom, the Citty of London and more particularly to the said venerable Company, whome God long pserve." All Assistants of the Company had to subscribe not less than forty shillings for providing the library with books, and the Masters of the School and the Scholars of the Table were likewise bound to contribute towards the same purpose by an order of Court dated June 21st, 1674. The School was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, though part of the library was saved by the energy of the Rev. John Goad, B.D., the Head Master.[1] The records contain entries of gifts made to replace books lost in the Fire. On May 11th, 1681 it is stated that " the Wardens are desired to take a duplicate of all the Companies bookes belonging to their Schoole in London; and once a year, on examination day, the Wardens are desired to examine the same, and see if any of the said bookes are wanting." This order appears either to have lapsed or been neglected. The manuscript Probation Books from 1607 to 1842, which contain records of every scholar entering the School between these years, still survive and are of considerable interest. The purpose of the library is to assist and develop the teaching in the School, and its use is accordingly confined to members of the staff and, under certain restrictions, to some of the older boys.

The Library of **Morley College for Working Men and Women,** 61, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1 (5,000 vols.), is of a general character and includes sections dealing with literature, history, economics, science, languages, music and works of reference. It has been built up by donations, by expenditure from members' subscriptions, and by grants

[1] See also page 27.

from the London County Council. The library is open only to students of the College on payment of a nominal fee each session.

Hours of admission.—6 to 10 p.m.

The **Northern Polytechnic,**[1] Holloway Road, N.7, possesses a general library of about 1,500 volumes, including books of biography, fiction, voyages and travels, intended primarily for the use of the Day Schools; and also special departmental libraries which contain together about 5,000 volumes of works on chemistry, physics, botany, engineering, building construction, mathematics, music trades and other subjects. A new building is in course of erection and will include provision for a central library, to which the books from the various departments will be transferred. The use of the libraries is confined to students of the Polytechnic, to whom they are open throughout the day during term-time. Books in the departmental libraries are not allowed out of the building except occasionally with the special permission of the Heads of Departments.

The Principal of the Northern Polytechnic, Dr. Reginald S. Clay, has a private collection of over 1,000 optical books, including some early works dating from about 1500 and many rare editions. He is willing to allow scholars to consult, and occasionally, under suitable conditions, to borrow books in this collection. Some of these books are included in the *Catalogue of the Joint Libraries of the British Optical Association and the Optical Society*, which was published in 1926. Dr. Clay's books are distinguished in the catalogue by the letters CY.

Queen's College, 43, Harley Street, W.1, possesses a general library containing about 5,000 volumes. Special attention is given to works on ancient and modern history and to English literature. The library is for the use of the staff and students of the College, but other students are allowed to consult and borrow books on application to the Librarian and payment of a small fee.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during term-time; closed on Saturdays and during vacation.

[1] Institution of the University of London.

Royal Holloway College,[1] Englefield Green, Surrey, possesses a general working library of about 19,000 volumes, which dates from 1887, the year in which the College was first opened. The books have been selected with a view to meeting the requirements of students of the College in the faculties of arts and science. A small collection of music scores has also been formed, which is chiefly used in connection with the social life of the College. There are in addition six departmental libraries which are controlled by the staff and students of the departments concerned, and a fiction library (800 vols.) which is managed by a committee elected annually by the staff and students. The library is open throughout the day during term-time to members of the College; with the exception of certain works of reference, books may be borrowed in term-time and during vacation.

The Library of the **Royal Society of Arts,** 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2 (11,000 vols.), has been formed largely by donations of books received from members and by mutual exchange of publications with other societies. The collection is consequently very miscellaneous, but is especially strong in the transactions of English societies and in matters relating to exhibitions, international and other. The library and reading room are open throughout the day to members, who are also entitled to borrow books. Students are admitted to the library on sufficient introduction.

St. Bride Institute Library, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4, was formed by a joint scheme between St. Bride Foundation and the Cripplegate Foundation for the establishment of lending and reference libraries to meet the requirements of the neighbourhood, and was first opened to the public in 1895. It is managed by the governing body of St. Bride Foundation, and is partly supported by funds received from the Cripplegate Foundation. The library contains about 15,000 volumes, 3,000 of which are books of reference especially provided for journalists. It is well supplied with dictionaries of languages, indexes, concordances,

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

books of quotations and similar works. There is also an interesting collection of books and pamphlets relating to the district. The library is open free to those resident or employed in the western half of the City and to members of the Institute; borrowers' tickets are interchangeable between St. Bride Institute Library and the Cripplegate Library.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m to 1 p.m.; closed during the week beginning with the third Monday in August.

St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.14, possesses a library of about 12,000 volumes, the nucleus of the collection consisting of Hebrew, Greek and Latin literature, to which English works have been added during the last century. Dean Colet endowed St. Paul's School with his library of philological works in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, but these were destroyed in the Great Fire of London, together with the choice classical collection of Samuel Cromleholme, High Master from 1657 to 1671.[1] The present library was founded towards the end of the seventeenth century. In 1743 the number of books was 830, but in 1809 it fell to 789. With the appointment of Dr. Sleath there was a revival and the two catalogues made in his time, in 1828 and 1836, give totals of 1,358 and 1,607 respectively. Under Dr. Kynaston the increase was maintained, and a supplementary list which was published in 1859 shows that the number of books had then reached 2,233. At the removal of St. Paul's School to its new home in 1884 the number of books in the library was about 3,300. It includes Dr. Blaydes' collection of classical books (1,300 vols.), in which the Greek dramatists are especially well represented, and the collection of Paul Blouët (Max O'Rell), which consists mainly of modern French literature (600 vols.). The use of the library is confined to masters and senior boys.

Hours of admission.—1.50 to 3 p.m. on school days.

Stockwell Training College, Stockwell Road, S.W.9, possesses a reference library with about 5,550 volumes, and

[1] See also pages 27 and 35.

a lending library with about 1,000 volumes. Only the staff and students of the Training College are permitted to use the libraries.

The Students' Free Library, **Toynbee Hall,** 28, Commercial Street, E.1 (7,500 vols.), is open to all students attending lectures or classes at Toynbee Hall. Books may be borrowed for home reading on a voucher guarantee signed by a resident. The strongest section is that of sociology and economics ; history and science are also represented. There is a good supply of reference books, and several magazines and reviews are regularly received.

Hours of admission.—7.30 to 8 p.m. during term-time ; closed on Saturdays.

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.3, possesses a School Library with over 3,000 volumes of a general character, including 1,300 works of fiction. The School also possesses a Masters' Library containing chiefly works of reference and school books ; a separate collection (1,000 vols.), called the Paulatim Library, of books written by old boys of the School or relating to them ; the Lee-Thomas Library, bequeathed by an old boy, which is rich in works of a topographical and historical character, including some grangerized editions of works on London ; and several small departmental libraries containing altogether about 400 volumes.

Hours of admission.—1 to 2 p.m. (except on Saturdays) and after school on Tuesdays and Fridays, during term-time.

The **Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain,** 1, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, has a small library, containing about 950 volumes, for the use of members only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Library of **Westfield College,**[1] Hampstead, N.W.3 (13,300 vols.), has been formed since 1900 to meet the require-

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Arts.

ments of the College, and includes a fairly strong collection of books on Icelandic subjects and, in the botanical section, on algæ. It is open free during term-time to students taking regular courses at the College, who have direct access to the books and are allowed also to borrow them.

The Library of **Westminster School** (St. Peter's College), Little Dean's Yard, S.W.1 (12,000 vols.), which is open only to members of the School, consists of two main divisions: the Busby or Old Library, and the Scott or New Library. The Old Library consists principally of books collected by Dr. Richard Busby, when Head Master from 1638 to 1695, and is chiefly of antiquarian interest. There is a collection of Bibles in many languages, including a copy of the first edition of the Bible translated into the language of the Massachusetts Indians by John Eliot (1661–62), which is the first Bible printed in America. The New Library, founded in memory of Dr. Charles Brodrick Scott, Head Master from 1855 to 1883, is a good all-round library, especially strong in classics and history.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., during the summer term; 9.30 a.m. to 6.15 p.m., during the winter term; closed on Saturday afternoons and during School holidays (except to holders of keys).

Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W.1, possesses a library with about 16,000 volumes, which has grown with the College from its foundation in 1854. It is designed to supply not only books required for class studies, but also those which are necessary for the acquirement of a broad culture. Literature, economics and history are well represented and there is a useful collection of standard works of reference. The library has received valuable donations from the original founders and teachers of the College, including F. D. Maurice, J. M. F. Ludlow and F. J. Furnivall, as well as from A. V. Dicey, Lord Avebury, Sir Charles P. Lucas, W. P. Ker, Lowes Dickinson, the Carnegie Trust and others. It is open to members of the College, who may also borrow books for home reading.

III. PUBLIC LIBRARIES UNDER THE ACTS.

The **Public Libraries under the Acts** are intended to meet the wants of the general public in all branches of literature, the lighter departments as a rule being well represented, and are not formed on any definite plan of catering for the requirements of students in particular. Nevertheless every help and encouragement is given by them to students, who are often granted extra facilities in respect of the number of books which may be borrowed and in many other ways. Suggestions made for the purchase of new books are as a rule carefully considered, and if suitable they are added to the library stock. Most public libraries augment their resources by co-operation with the Central Library for Students,[1] from which is obtained the loan of works not sufficiently in demand to justify their purchase. In several cases facilities are afforded for supplying blind readers with books in Braille and Moon types by arrangement with the National Library for the Blind.[2] Readers' unions are in some cases associated with public libraries, and many libraries publish quarterly or monthly readers' guides consisting mainly of annotated lists of new additions, with occasional reading lists on special subjects. Popular lantern lectures are given during winter months, even though expense in this direction cannot be met out of the library rate without risk of surcharge when the accounts are subject to Government audit. Some public libraries also co-operate with the University of London in arranging University Extension courses of lectures. All public libraries maintain a special section of the lending department for the use of children, and most of them have attractive reading rooms for juveniles.[3] In many cases the senior classes from the local schools attend weekly for systematic training in the use of a reference library as a means of obtaining information and for study, and lantern lectures and talks to children are also arranged. On account of the wide popular influence which they exercise, public libraries play a very important part in the intellectual life of the metropolis and are of increasing educational value. Those mentioned in this section lie mostly within the London

[1] See pages 204–207. [2] See pages 241 and 242. [3] See Plate XLI.

JUVENILE LIBRARY AT BETHNAL GREEN.

postal district,[1] but a few others (marked with an asterisk) have been added, which, though outside, can easily be reached from London and are likely to be useful to London students. They are arranged in alphabetical order. The reference departments are required by statute to be open to the public in general, but free borrowing facilities are restricted to persons rated, resident, employed or attending an educational institution within the respective districts. However, many of the libraries in the area covered by this section allow others to become borrowers on payment of an annual subscription varying in amount between five shillings and twelve shillings and sixpence.[2]

Acton Public Library, High Street, W.3, contains 18,500 volumes ; 16,300 in the lending department and 2,200 in the reference department. The library has a good collection of works on technology.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department and reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

***Barking Town Public Library,** Ripple Road (20,480 vols.), opened in 1889, was the first library to be established in Essex under the Public Libraries Acts, which were adopted in 1888. The lending department contains about 14,200 volumes and the reference department about 2,500 volumes. The library includes a section of educational books (211 vols.), and a special collection of books dealing with the history and topography of Essex (400 vols.), as well as a large number of prints and drawings depicting the county in days gone by.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference depart-

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[1] For the Guildhall Library, see pages 171–173.

[2] The exceptions are : Acton, Bethnal Green, Ealing, East Ham, Edmonton, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hampstead, Holborn, Kensington, the Minet Library, Paddington, St. Marylebone, Stepney and Westminster. In the case of Barking Town this special privilege is granted only to residents in Dagenham where no other library service exists. Wimbledon Public Library extends its borrowing facilities only to residents of Merton and Morden on payment of an annual subscription of six shillings.

ment, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Newsroom and magazine room, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m., Bank Holidays 3 to 9.30 p.m.

Battersea Public Libraries (76,790 vols.). The Central Library, 265, Lavender Hill, S.W.11, contains 56,048 volumes. The Reference Library in Altenburg Gardens, Lavender Hill, has special collections of works on William Blake, London, and local history. Architecture, decoration and allied subjects are well represented, and free access to about 5,000 books is permitted. There are two branch libraries : Lammas Hall, Bridge Road West, Battersea, S.W.11 (9,408 vols.), and Lurline Gardens, Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.11 (11,334 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Thursdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; closed during the first seven days in July. Reference department (Central Library), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (including Bank Holidays and Good Friday), Sundays 3 to 9 p.m. ; closed during the first seven days in July. Reading rooms, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. (including Bank Holidays and Good Friday), Sundays 3 to 9 p.m.

Bermondsey Public Libraries (55,103 vols.). At the Central Library, Spa Road, S.E.16 (28,330 vols.), are good collections of works on architecture, the fine arts, the leather tanning industry, shipping and London topography, as well as a collection of Bermondsey literature, prints and drawings. The library has also a circulating collection of about 4,000 reproductions (chiefly in colour) of pictures by well-known artists. There are two branch libraries : Rotherhithe, Lower Road, S.E.16 (13,765 vols.), and St. Olave's, Tooley Street, S.E.1 (13,008 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference departments, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Newsrooms and magazine rooms, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Bethnal Green Public Library, E.2 (60,900 vols.), was opened in 1922. It contains a lending department of about 54,000 volumes, including music, Greek and Latin classics, and books in modern foreign languages and Esperanto.

In the reference department (6,000 vols.) all subjects are represented, but particular attention is paid to books on tailoring, boot and shoe manufacture, decoration and furniture, and on cabinet-making which is the staple industry of the district. A special local and London collection has also been made. The library building contains a lecture hall with seating accommodation for 160 persons, which is provided with a cinematograph and slide lantern for lecturing purposes.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Newspaper and magazine room, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Camberwell Public Libraries (101,680 vols.). The Central Library, Peckham Road, S.E.15 (34,280 vols.), possesses, besides a good general library, special collections on Shakespeare (400 vols.) and London (600 vols.), and a music library of about 1,500 volumes, including music scores and works on the history and theory of music. Students of French and German are also catered for. A special collection of about 1,000 pictures, prints and drawings, and historic objects relating to the Borough is placed on permanent exhibition. The Ruskin collection includes several drawings by Ruskin, many of his personal books with autographs of either John Ruskin or his father, as well as other relics of Ruskin's early years. One of the treasures of the library is a collection of paintings, photographs, curios and personal relics relating to Sir Richard Burton, together with a complete set of his works, many of which contain his manuscript notes. There are five district libraries in the Borough: Dulwich, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.22 (18,400 vols.); the Livesey Library, Old Kent Road, S.E.15 (10,800 vols.); the Minet Library[1] (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Road, S.E.5 (22,000 vols.); North Camberwell, 27, Wells Street, S.E.5 (7,200 vols.); and Nunhead, Gordon Road, Peckham, S.E.15 (9,000 vols.). All the libraries are administered on the open access system.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to

[1] See page 232 under MINET.

8.30 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference departments, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Newsrooms and magazine rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Chelsea Public Library, Manresa Road, S.W.3 (80,000 vols.), is a good general library which is kept well supplied with the most recent books. It includes collections of local prints, drawings and portraits, many of which are arranged in the galleries. There is also a collection of 50,000 classified general illustrations for the use of artists, teachers and others. As so many artists, literary workers and students reside in Chelsea, the library caters more particularly for their needs; consequently a good supply of works on history, philosophy, economics, science, technology, poetry and the drama is provided, while it is specially strong in books on art. The nucleus of the history section (now comprising over 25,000 volumes) was purchased in 1890 with a sum of £500 given for the purpose by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. The library also possesses a collection of vocal and instrumental music. Chelsea is a small compact Borough and is therefore able to concentrate on a single library.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m.

Chiswick Public Library,[1] Duke's Avenue, W.4 (26,157 vols.), has a lending department containing 18,102 volumes, and a reference department with 5,713 volumes. The library has special collections of books printed by the Chiswick Press from 1810 to 1852, and of books and prints relating to Chiswick. In addition, a collection is being made of Hogarth prints and of literature relating to Hogarth and his times.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Reference department, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsroom and magazine room, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

***Croydon Public Libraries** have a total stock of 138,400

[1] Chiswick has since been united to Brentford, Middlesex, where there is a public library with about 25,000 volumes.

CHELSEA PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY.

books. The Central Library at the Town Hall contains 80,100 volumes. There is a special collection relating to the county of Surrey, which consists of over 3,000 books and pamphlets and nearly 6,000 prints. The collection of the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey, numbering over 7,700 photographs and 1,600 lantern slides, the library of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, which includes many valuable serial publications of learned societies, and the library of the Croydon Philatelic Society, containing 140 volumes, are also available at the Central Library. A section of books on education has been formed for teachers, which includes a school collection of 24,728 illustrations, arranged in order of subjects, for use in giving lessons, the illustrations being lent out for that purpose. There are branch libraries at South Norwood, Lawrence Road, Norwood, S.E.25 (20,468 vols.), and in Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath (22,977 vols.). The public library at Westow Hill, Upper Norwood,[1] S.E.19 (14,718 vols.), is maintained jointly by Croydon and Lambeth.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reading rooms and reference department, 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Deptford Public Libraries contain 40,800 volumes. The Central Library is in Lewisham High Road, S.E.14 (25,000 vols.), and there is a branch library in New Cross Road, S.E.14 (15,000 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Magazine rooms, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Ealing Public Libraries contain 30,149 volumes. The Central Library, Walpole Park, W.5, includes a reference department with 5,500 volumes, and there is a branch library in West Ealing, Melbourne Avenue, W.13.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Newsrooms and magazine rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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[1] See also page 231, under LAMBETH.

East Ham Public Libraries (58,106 vols.). The lending department of the Central Library, High Street South, E.6, contains 25,800 volumes, including a special music collection of 2,100 items. The stock of books in the reference departments numbers 2,200 volumes. There are branch libraries in Plashet Grove, E.6 (14,819 vols.), Romford Road, Manor Park, E.12 (12,687 vols.), and Elizabeth Street, North Woolwich, E.16 (2,600 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays.

Edmonton Public Libraries (36,000 vols.) consist of the Central Library (Lamb and Keats Memorial), Fore Street, Lower Edmonton, N.9 (17,000 vols.), a branch library at Queen Anne's Place, Bush Hill Park (2,000 vols.), and twenty-two school libraries (17,000 vols.). The Central Library contains special collections of books, prints, lantern slides and negatives relating to Charles and Mary Lamb and local topography.

Hours of admission.—Central Library: Lending department, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Fridays 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Branch Library, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.; Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Finsbury Public Library, Skinner Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1 (48,076 vols.), possesses good sections on music (over 3,000 vols.), art metal work, the optical trade, watch and clock making, jewellery, costume and ornament, as well as books on business methods (over 1,500 vols.) and a local collection which contains prints, maps, plans, portraits and newspaper cuttings relating to the history, topography and social life of Finsbury. There are several thousand items, arranged in chronological order, which illustrate in a complete and interesting manner the history of Sadler's Wells Theatre from its earliest days. The branch libraries were closed in 1915.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Reference department, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsroom, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Fulham Public Libraries contain 65,149 volumes. Works

on history, biography and literature predominate, and science and technology are well represented. A good collection of the best vocal and instrumental music is being made, and there is also a collection of local literature and prints. A collection of illustrations for use in schools now numbers over 20,000 items. The Central Library, 598, Fulham Road, S.W.6 (40,918 vols.), contains a good open access reference library, with a stock of 10,688 volumes, besides the usual lending departments. There are two branch libraries : North Library, 292, Lillie Road, S.W.6 (11,858 vols.), and South Library, 132, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.6 (12,373 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Reference department, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Greenwich Public Libraries contain 36,000 volumes, special prominence being given to modern scientific and technical works. The reference department at the Central Library, Woolwich Road, East Greenwich, S.E.10, contains 5,000 volumes and a large collection of local literature, prints, maps and other items. There is a branch library in London Street, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; closed on Wednesdays. Newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sundays 3 to 9 p.m.

Hackney Public Libraries (98,000 vols.) are well provided with standard books on most subjects, and are especially strong in works of a scientific and technical character. It is intended to make the reference department at the Central Library, 240, Mare Street, E.8, a local information bureau and students' room. The Tyssen Library,[1] which consists of some hundreds of manuscripts, printed books, maps and prints connected with Hackney, was presented in 1885 by John Robert Daniel Tyssen, brother of the then Lord of the Manor of Hackney. This collection, which is housed in the reference department, has been added to considerably since its foundation by gifts and the purchase

[1] The Tyssen Collection of the writings of Hackney Nonconformist Ministers is in the Guildhall Library (see page 172).

of local books and maps. The Greenhill Collection of palæolithic and other objects of antiquarian interest comprises over 1,000 specimens found during excavations in the neighbourhood. The Soul Collection contains interesting curios connected with natural history and ethnography. There are branch libraries at Clapton, Northwold Road, E.5; Dalston, Forest Road, E.8; and at Homerton, Brooksby's Walk, E.9.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department and reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Hammersmith Public Libraries (63,044 vols.) are strong in history, biography and music scores. The fine and useful arts, and voyages and travels are well represented. The Central (Carnegie) Library, Brook Green Road, Hammersmith, W.6, possesses 29,215 volumes. There are four branch libraries: Ravenscourt Park, W.6 (14,510 vols.); Passmore Edwards Library, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12 (16,799 vols.); College Park, Letchford Gardens, N.W.10 (1,070 vols.); and North-West Branch, Ducane Road, W.12 (1,450 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Central (Carnegie) Library:—Lending department, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays and during one week commencing June 1st. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

College Park Library:—Lending department, 6 to 9 p.m. Reading room, 9 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

North-West Library:—Lending department, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 5 to 8 p.m.

Passmore Edwards Library:—Lending department, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays and during one week commencing June 15th. Reference department, 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Ravenscourt Park Library:—Lending department, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays and during the first week in July.

Hampstead Public Libraries (88,000 vols.) are well supplied with works on art and history. Prominence is also

HAMPSTEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY. THE LENDING DEPARTMENT.

given to Greek and Latin classics, poetry and the drama, music, theology, science and technology. The publications of many of the scientific and antiquarian societies are available for reference, and there is a large local collection. The Central Library, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (48,000 vols.), contains a reference department (about 20,000 vols.) provided with students' alcoves which afford special facilities for quiet reading. The most notable feature of the reference department is the library of Henry Morley, which contains a good selection of early or contemporary editions of English and foreign standard writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among the first editions may be mentioned Francis Mere's *Palladis Tamia*, 1598 ; Thomas Shelton's translation of *Don Quixote*, 1612–20 ; and Lyly's *Euphues and his England*, 1580, of which no other copy is known. In this department is placed the Dilke Collection of Keats relics, which was bequeathed by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, second Baronet, at his death in 1911. It consists of books once the property of the poet Keats, as well as a number of his letters, papers, portraits and other objects of interest, which were reproduced in facsimile and edited, with full transcriptions and notes, by Dr. George C. Williamson in 1914.[1] In the reading room is preserved the Dalziel collection of wood-engravings executed by the brothers Dalziel between the years 1853 and 1888, comprising 266 framed India proofs, presented for permanent exhibition by Gilbert Dalziel in 1909. In 1926 a lecture hall with seats for 250 persons was opened, as well as a museum for the display of prints, antiquities and other items, chiefly of local interest, and a new lending department on the open access system (30,000 vols.). There are four branch libraries and a separate children's library : Belsize Library, Antrim Street, Hampstead, N.W.3 (11,000 vols.) ;

[1] *The Keats letters, papers and other relics forming the Dilke Bequest in the Hampstead Public Library*, reproduced in 58 collotype facsimiles, edited with full transcriptions and notes, and an account of the portraits of Keats, with 14 reproductions, by George C. Williamson, together with forewords by Theodore Watts-Dunton, and an introduction by H. Buxton Forman, London, 1914. (Edition limited to 320 copies.) Most of the letters were transcribed and printed by H. Buxton Forman in his various editions of the works of Keats.

Heath Library, Worsley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3 (6,000 vols.); Kilburn Library, Cotleigh Road, Kilburn, N.W.6 (12,000 vols.); West End Library, Westbere Road, Mill Lane, N.W.6 (7,000 vols.); and the Children's Library entered from Arkwright Road (4,000 vols.).

The Keats House, Wentworth Place, Keats Grove, N.W.3, was acquired by the Keats Memorial Committee and opened in 1925. Here Keats resided from 1818 to 1820, during the most important part of his poetical career. The house, which remains much as it was in Keats's time, is under the control of the Public Libraries Committee and is to be maintained in perpetuity as a memorial to Keats and his circle. It contains numerous relics of Keats, Charles Armitage Brown (his host), Fanny Brawne and others.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments (Central Library), 10.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., (Branch Libraries) 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference departments and reading rooms (Central Library), 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., (Branch Libraries) 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The Keats House is open to the public without charge on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from April to September; and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. from October to March.

Holborn Public Library, 198, High Holborn, W.C.1 (29,000 vols.), is of a general character, and there is a special collection of local views, prints, maps and books.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, Mondays and Thursdays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Reading room, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Hornsey Public Libraries (39,713 vols.) possess special collections of local books, pamphlets, photographs, prints, etc., and of Middlesex photographs. In the Central Library, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, N.8, is a lending department containing 17,827 volumes, and a reference department with 2,645 volumes. There are branch libraries at Highgate, Shepherd's Hill, N.6 (9,588 vols.), and at Stroud Green, Stapleton Hall Road, N.4 (9,653 vols.).

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Thursdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

***Ilford Public Libraries** (27,400 vols.). The Central Library, recently erected, is in Oakfield Road, and a branch library in the High Road, Seven Kings. Book-delivery stations have been established at Barkingside and Becontree. The reference department contains 2,000 volumes, and there is a small collection of books relating to Essex.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Islington Public Libraries (114,000 vols.). At the Central Library, Holloway Road, N.7 (50,000 vols.), there is a good reference department, with some special facilities for the accommodation of students. It contains a collection of books, pamphlets, prints, drawings and maps relating to Islington, consisting of over 2,000 items. There is a large supply of scientific, technical, art and literary journals, including American, French and German magazines, and the text-book side of the library is kept well up to date. A notable feature of the lending department is the provision of the best popular and classical music in over 4,000 bound volumes. A collection of reproductions from the works of great artists has been formed, which is available for teachers. There are three branch libraries: the North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway, N.7 (24,000 vols.); the South-East Library, Essex Road, N.1 (20,000 vols.); and the West Library, Thornhill Square, N.1 (20,000 vols.). The libraries are organized on the open access system, and contain all kinds of working reference books which can be consulted without the need of application forms or the intervention of an assistant.

A number of local records are preserved in the Central Library. The most important of these are the vestry minutes which are complete from March 1662 to April 1852. The volumes for the years after 1852 are kept in the Town Hall, but will be transferred to the library in due course. Other interesting collections are the minutes of the Trustees of the Islington Turnpike from 1717 to 1774; the minutes of the Trustees of the Hampstead and Highgate Turnpike from 1781

to 1826 ; the rough minute books of the Turnpike Trustees from 1771 to 1826 ; the minutes, cash books and ledger of the Committee of the Highgate and Hampstead Trustees from 1766 to 1826 ; the register of Parish bonds and certifications from 1704 to 1827 ; the Churchwardens' accounts from 1730 to 1864 ; the Guardians' minute book from 1769 to 1799 ; the Trustees' minute book from 1772 to 1866 ; the Trustees of Highways book from 1795 to 1820 ; the Trustees of the Poor book from 1777 to 1819 ; and the Cattle Plague minute book for the years 1866 and 1867.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Kensington Public Libraries (98,500 vols.). At the Central Library, Kensington High Street, W.8 (54,200 vols.), is housed, amongst other collections, the greater part of the library of Sir Richard Burton (2,000 vols.), which mainly consists of travels and philology. The library pays particular attention to British, especially London, topography and to books relating to art and artists ; it contains also about 2,000 prints and drawings and 800 maps. There are branch libraries at North Kensington, 108, Ladbroke Grove, W.11 (28,300 vols.), and in Old Brompton Road, S.W.7 (16,000 vols.). The reading rooms and newsrooms are provided with a large selection of the best English and foreign periodicals and newspapers.

Hours of admission.—Central Library :—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. ; closed on Thursdays. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Thursdays 1.30 to 9 p.m. Reading room and newsroom, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Thursdays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

North Kensington :—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; closed on Wednesdays. Reading room and newsroom, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Wednesdays 1.30 to 9 p.m.

Old Brompton Road :—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. ; closed on Wednesdays. Reading room and newsroom, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 12 noon to 9 p.m.

Lambeth Public Libraries (185,918 vols.). The Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, S.W.2, contains 64,000 volumes

of a general character, 37,000 of which are for reference. It possesses special collections of works on Shakespeare, Bacon and the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and on William Blake; also a good section on pottery and porcelain. There are branch libraries at Herne Hill (Carnegie Library), Herne Hill Road, S.E.24 (18,000 vols.); Kennington (Durning Library), 167, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.11 (16,500 vols.); the Minet Library[1] (jointly with Camberwell), Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.5 (22,000 vols.); North Lambeth, 74, Lambeth Lower Marsh, S.E.1 (14,700 vols.); South Lambeth (Tate Library), South Lambeth Road, S.W.8 (16,000 vols.); Upper Norwood (jointly with Croydon), Westow Hill, Norwood, S.E.19 (14,718 vols.); and West Norwood, 14, Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.27 (20,000 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department (Tate Central Library), 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Upper Norwood Joint Library:—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Lewisham Public Libraries (88,278 vols.). The Central Library, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.13, possesses 25,824 volumes. There are five branch libraries in the Borough: Brockley, Brockley Road, S.E.4 (12,239 vols.); Forest Hill, Dartmouth Road, S.E.23 (13,792 vols.); Hither Green, Torridon Road, Catford, S.E.6 (11,596 vols.); Manor House, Old Road, Lee, S.E.13 (12,177 vols.); and Sydenham, Lower Sydenham Road, S.E.26 (12,650 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Leyton Public Libraries (51,885 vols.) are of a general character, and possess a special collection of books and prints relating to Essex. The Central Library is in the High Road, Leyton, E.10, and there are branch libraries at Lea Bridge (Carnegie Library), Lea Bridge Road, E.10, and at Leytonstone (Carnegie Library), Granleigh Road, E.11.

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[1] See page 232 under MINET.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Minet Public Library, Knatchbull Road, S.E.5, is a joint library between the Boroughs of Lambeth and Camberwell, controlled by a joint executive committee. This library has a stock of 22,000 volumes of works of a general character, and possesses, through the generosity of Mr. William Minet, a fine collection of topographical books, prints, maps and other items relating to Surrey [1] and South London.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Newsrooms, 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Paddington, Queen's Park Public Library, 666, Harrow Road, W.10 (15,000 vols.), is a general library with no special characteristic. There is a branch lending library in Hatherley Grove, W.2, containing 5,000 volumes. The books formerly belonging to the Paddington Free Public Library, Bishop's Road, Bayswater, which is now defunct, were presented to the Paddington Borough Council by the Trustees of that library in 1920, and have been incorporated in the stock of the Paddington Public Library.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Reference department and reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Penge Public Library, Oakfield Road, S.E.20 (18,813 vols.), contains, besides a small general library, a special collection of local literature (377 vols.), including works on the history and topography of London, Kent and Surrey, which was presented by Sidney Hodgson.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Poplar Public Libraries (55,860 vols.) are fairly strong in books on engineering and shipbuilding, and possess a local collection. There are four district libraries in the

[1] A printed catalogue of the Surrey Collection in two volumes (1901 and 1923) may be obtained at the Library.

Borough: Poplar, 126, High Street, Poplar, E.14 (19,890 vols.); Bow, Roman Road, E.3 (14,620 vols.); Bromley-by-Bow, 232, Brunswick Road, E.14 (14,277 vols.); and Cubitt Town, Strattondale Street, E.14 (7,073 vols.).

The following manuscript records are preserved at the Bromley-by-Bow branch:—account books of the Churchwardens and Overseers of Poplar and Blackwall for the years 1723–25 and 1744–1817, and of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish of Bow from 1719 to 1729 and 1744 to 1768; and an early nineteenth century copy of the registers of burials at Poplar Chapel (now St. Matthias's Church) from 1654 to 1812.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference departments, magazine rooms and newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

***Richmond Public Library,** Surrey (54,211 vols.), possesses a special collection relating to Richmond and Surrey, comprising over 4,000 volumes and pamphlets and about 2,000 prints, maps, photographs, portraits and other pictorial matter. The Douglas Sladen Library contains over 10,000 volumes of general literature, and the lending department includes a representative collection of music and musical literature, numbering over 1,800 volumes.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsroom, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

St. Marylebone Public Library, Gloucester Place, W.1 (23,300 vols.). The lending department contains about 20,900 volumes and the reference department about 2,400 volumes. Co-operation with large business firms is being established for multiple borrowing. Art exhibitions are sometimes held at the library.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

St. Pancras Public Libraries contain over 38,000 volumes of a general character. The reference department of the Highgate Library, Chester Road, N.19 (4,000 vols.), includes

the Heal collection (about 20,000 items) of books, cuttings, portraits and manuscript material relating to St. Pancras, and the Rate-books of St. Pancras from July 1779 to 1825,[1] complete except for some gaps in the series between its commencement and the year 1804. There is a branch library with 15,000 volumes, but without a reading-room, in Camden Street, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5.30 to 8 p.m. Reference departments and reading room, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The branch library closes on Tuesdays at 1 p.m. Both libraries extend their hours to 9 p.m. from October to March.

Shoreditch Public Libraries (63,334 vols.). The Central Library, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.1 (37,590 vols.), contains good sections of books on the fine arts, music, London and local topography, and Shakespeare. An effort is being made to provide technical works for those engaged in the boot and shoe making and in the furniture and allied trades. The Haggerston branch library, 236, Kingsland Road, E.2, possesses 25,744 volumes.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference departments, 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Southwark Public Libraries (117,496 vols.). The Central Library, 155–157, Walworth Road, S.E.17 (63,264 vols.), includes special collections of works relating to Southwark, Harvard and Harvard University, Shakespeare, Dante and sociology. A Faraday Memorial technical collection is being formed. There are four branch libraries: 179, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1 (7,179 vols.); Carnegie Library, 32, Old Kent Road, S.E.1 (9,886 vols.); Passmore Edwards Library, 7–12, Borough Road, S.E.1 (18,994 vols.); and 56, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1 (18,173 vols.).

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference departments, 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., Sundays 6 to 9 p.m. Newsrooms, 9 a.m.

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[1] The Rate-books from 1825 to date are at the St. Pancras Town Hall. See pages 341 and 342.

to 9.30 p.m., Sundays 6 to 9 p.m. At the Central Library the reference department and the newsroom are open as usual on Bank Holidays ; at the district libraries, the newsroom only.

Stepney Public Libraries (98,282 vols.). The Borough Reference Library, Bancroft Road, Mile End Road, E.1 (8,085 vols.), which is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of East London College, possesses a commodious and well-equipped reading room. It is provided with the best books of reference, students' aids and standard works, and includes a collection of maps, prints, etc., relating to the history of East London. A number of books were received from the People's Palace Library on its dispersal some years ago. Students' lockers are provided free to persons who use the library regularly for private study. There are four lending libraries : Limehouse, 638, Commercial Road East, E.14 (15,128 vols.) ; Mile End, Bancroft Road, E.1 (22,330 vols.) ; St. George-in-the-East, 236, Cable Street, E.1 (17,760 vols.) ; and Whitechapel, 77, Whitechapel High Street, E.1 (30,362 vols.). A branch of the Borough Reference Library (4,616 vols.), which includes a special collection of Judaica, is attached to the Whitechapel Library. The policy of the libraries is, however, to centralize the reference work by concentrating the more important and costly books at the Borough Reference Library.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 12 noon to 8.30 p.m. Reference departments and reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Whitechapel reference department is open on Sundays from 6 to 9 p.m., and on Bank Holidays from 3 to 8 p.m.

Stoke Newington Public Library, 158, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.16 (50,000 vols.), is a general working library, in which biography, history, topography, the drama and belles-lettres predominate. Science and art are well represented, as are also general works of reference, dictionaries and grammars of foreign languages. There is a special collection of genealogical and topographical matter relating to the Barking and Romford districts of Essex. The reading

room contains valuable prints of Stoke Newington and the neighbourhood, and mezzotint and other portraits of historical interest, forming part of the bequest of E. J. Sage, which includes also collections on Samuel Johnson and Horace Walpole. The former contains an extra-illustrated copy of Croker's edition of Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson* published in 1860, in which is inserted an autograph letter by Croker, and a presentation copy from the author to the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, of the first edition of Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, published in 1775, with an inscription in Johnson's handwriting and another in that of Jeremy Bentham to whom the book was bequeathed. Boswell's autograph will be found in a copy of *A Short Account of His Maiesty's late Journey to Goettingen*, published in 1748. In the Walpole collection are a number of books printed at the Strawberry Hill Press. There are also in the library representative collections of the works by and relating to authors associated with the locality, such as Defoe, Isaac Watts, Mrs. Barbauld and Edgar Allan Poe. The library has two lecture halls with accommodation for 350 and 100 persons respectively.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsroom and magazine room, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Tottenham Public Libraries (61,135 vols.). The Central Library, 395, High Road, N.17, contains 43,853 volumes of a general character, including a reference department of 13,781 volumes. All subjects are well represented, but particular attention is given to music, legal and historical works, and books on art, including notably ceramics, old furniture, etc. The library possesses the original Court and Manor Rolls of Tottenham from 1308 to 1732. There are branch libraries at Coombes Croft, 712, High Road, N.17 (7,774 vols.), and at West Green, Philip Lane, N.15 (9,508 vols.), each of which contains a lending department only.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference departmen (Central Library), 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Reading rooms, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Upper Norwood Joint Public Library, Westow Hill, Norwood, S.E.19 (Croydon and Lambeth), see page 231 under LAMBETH.

Walthamstow Public Libraries. The Central Library, High Street, Walthamstow, E.17, and a branch library at Hale End (The Avenue, Highams Park, E.4) have together a stock of 65,000 volumes. This includes a special section of books on pedagogics, psychology and teaching methods provided for the use of teachers. The headquarters of the Walthamstow Antiquarian Society are in the library, which also takes charge of local manor rolls and other documents, such as parochial books, prior to 1870. A series of monographs based upon these records is in course of publication by the Society.

Hours of admission. — Lending departments (Central Library), 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. (Branch Library) 2 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Newsroom, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Wandsworth Public Libraries (167,000 vols.). Under the powers granted by the London Government Act of 1899, five parishes, Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting and Wandsworth, were formed into the Borough of Wandsworth. In all these parishes except Tooting the Public Library Acts had been adopted, Boards of Commissioners appointed and libraries established. Consequently, on the formation of the borough, no less than six libraries, viz., Clapham, Putney, Streatham, with the Balham Branch, Wandsworth, with the Allfarthing Lane Branch, were handed over to the Council, which then adopted the Acts for the remainder of the borough. At present there are eight libraries in the borough. The Newnes Public Library, Putney, S.W.15 (23,695 vols.), is the chief office and contains a reference department. There are good sections of works on science, technology and art. The Allfarthing Lane Public Library, Wandsworth, S.W.18, possesses 14,934 volumes; Balham Public Library, Ramsden Road, S.W.12, 21,345 volumes; Clapham Public Library, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4, 21,966 volumes; Earlsfield Public Library,

Magdalen Road, S.W.18, 11,375 volumes. The Tate Public Library, High Road, Streatham, S.W.16 (31,688 vols.), includes a good collection of modern historical, technical and scientific works, together with an open access reference department. Tooting Public Library has 18,635 volumes. West Hill Public Library, Wandsworth, S.W.18, with 23,354 volumes, possesses a local collection in addition to its general library, and is provided with recent text-books which help to meet the requirements of students at the Wandsworth Technical Institute and the Putney School of Art. All the libraries in the Borough are well provided with standard works in every branch of literature.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (except on Wednesdays at Balham, Earlsfield, Streatham and Tooting; and on Thursdays at Allfarthing Lane, Clapham, Putney and West Hill). Reference departments, 10 a.m. (except at Putney, 9 a.m.) to 9 p.m.; closed during the first three weekdays in July. Reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed during the first three weekdays in July.

West Ham Public Libraries have a total stock of 111,848 volumes, of which 72,358 are in the lending departments and 39,490 in the reference departments. A special collection, consisting of 1,000 books, pamphlets, newspapers, engravings, leaflets and everything of interest relating to the county of Essex, is housed at the Stratford Library, Water Lane, E.15. This library, which contains 52,308 volumes, possesses also a small collection of books relating to London and the suburbs. There are three branch libraries in the Borough: Canning Town, Barking Road, E.16 (27,448 vols.); Custom House, Prince Regent's Lane, E.16 (12,889 vols.); and Plaistow, North Street, E.13 (19,203 vols.). All the libraries are worked on the open access system.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays. Reference departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sundays 6 to 9 p.m.

Westminster Public Libraries (131,800 vols.). St. George's Library, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1 (56,500

vols.) is strong in works on the fine arts and has a good collection of music. There is also a special collection of maps, prints and drawings illustrating the topographical history of the City of Westminster. The South Audley Street Library, W.1, contains 18,400 volumes of a general character. St. Margaret and St. John's Library, Great Smith Street, S.W.1 (39,000 vols.) possesses a special collection of works on London, and about 3,200 standard works which were added during the years 1881 to 1883 by bequest of Dean Stanley. The St. Martin's Lane Library, W.C.2, is a temporary lending library (17,700 vols.) which will be replaced by the library now under construction in Orange Street, W.C.2.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Buckingham Palace Road Library, Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.) Reference departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Willesden Public Libraries (71,983 vols.) consist of the Central Library, High Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10 (22,252 vols.), and branch libraries at Harlesden, Craven Park Road, N.W.10 (16,329 vols.), Kensal Rise, Bathurst Garden, N.W.10 (17,379 vols.) and Kilburn, Salusbury Road, N.W.10 (16,023 vols.), all of which have reference and lending departments. In addition, five evening branch libraries situated in the Council Schools in various parts of the parish, and having a total stock of 6,921 volumes, are open one evening a week for the distribution of books. A co-operative scheme exists with the adjoining Borough of Paddington. Housed at the Central Library is a special collection of local books, prints, maps and lantern slides.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; closed on Wednesdays. Reference department and newsrooms, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. (during winter months) ; 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (during summer months).

Wimbledon Public Library, Wimbledon Hill Road, S.W.19 (31,000 vols.), is a general library with a lending department containing 19,470 volumes and a reference department of 11,530 volumes. It possesses a local collection and some music.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to

8 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Wood Green Public Library, N.22 (27,642 vols.), includes a music collection, a special local collection, and a teachers' library of works on education.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Thursdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference department, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Newsroom and magazine rooms, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Woolwich Public Libraries (87,000 vols.). The Central Library, William Street, Woolwich, S.E.18 (34,500 vols.), possesses an important collection of literature dealing with Kent and Woolwich, and has strong sections of works on botany, horticulture, agriculture, nature study, literature, the fine arts, philology, engineering and electricity. Plumstead Library, High Street, Plumstead, S.E.18 (30,000 vols.) contains the Joseph Edwards sociological collection and the Skipwith collection of the proceedings of archæological and historical societies, and many works on cognate subjects. There is a valuable and extensive collection of Woolwich and Kent prints, views and pictures, exhibitions of which are arranged in the local museum at the Plumstead Library. Eltham Library, High Street, Eltham, S.E.9, contains a general collection numbering 20,000 volumes, and there is also a small library in Francis Street, North Woolwich, E.16 (1,500 vols.). Special borrowing privileges have been accorded to students of the University of London who are provided with an introduction signed by the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

Hours of admission.—Lending departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reference departments, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Magazine and reading rooms, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

IV. LIBRARIES FOR THE BLIND.

The **Incorporated Association for the General Welfare of the Blind,** 258, Tottenham Court Road, W.1, has a library for the use of the blind persons employed in the

workshops of the Association, which contains about 120 volumes of historical, biographical, theological and scientific works in Moon type, and about 300 volumes in Braille, including 288 volumes of a periodical *The Church Messenger*.

The **Laura Strickland Scheme Music Library for the Blind,** 109, Clova Road, Forest Gate, E.7, contains about 3,500 volumes of embossed music which is available free to blind persons. Special provision is made to supply to blind musicians at a few hours' notice music they require which is not already contained in the library.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **National Institute for the Blind** (formerly the British and Foreign Blind Association), 224, Great Portland Street, W.1, possesses a library of about 4,000 volumes (750 complete works) in Braille for the use of blind readers requiring books for the purposes of study. It contains works on agriculture, zoology, economics, law, commerce, biography, history, classics, modern languages, essays and belles-lettres, but no fiction. All the literature is transcribed into Braille by voluntary writers. The library is open free to approved blind students, and books are sent out on loan for indefinite periods. Students requiring special books for their work can generally be supplied with them on application at the Institute.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The **National Library for the Blind,** 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, was founded in 1882 in a small room at Hampstead, by a blind lady, Miss Martha Arnold, and her friend, Mrs. Dow, assisted by a grant of £25 from Gardner's Trust for the Blind. Miss Arnold acted as librarian and lent out, at a charge of one penny a week, to a little circle of blind readers, the few books that she and her friend were able to produce by hand. To-day this library, which is free to all blind readers, contains 100,000 volumes in embossed type, most of which are in contracted Braille, but some in Moon type. All classes of literature are represented, including the best works of foreign literatures in the original languages,

and there are also about 12,000 volumes of embossed music. The library receives copies of all books produced by the two stereotyping houses, and, in addition, some 30,000 volumes have been produced by hand by voluntary writers. The difficulties of the work are very considerable on account of the bulk of the volumes, some of which measure 14 in. by 11 in. by 2 in. and weigh 5 lbs. apiece. Further, each work extends to several of these volumes on account of the large amount of space occupied by embossed type. The Bible, for instance, is complete in thirty-eight volumes and weighs 190 lbs., and there is a Shakespeare in forty-six volumes. *The Oxford Book of English Verse* requires eleven of these bulky volumes. The cost of producing the books is necessarily very considerable and frequently prohibits their duplication, so that the library often possesses the only copy in existence. It dispatches daily over a ton of literature, for which a special postage rate of 5 lbs. for 1*d.* is charged.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The Library at the **Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind,** Upper Norwood, S.E.19, known as the Armitage Memorial Library after its founder Thomas Rhodes Armitage, M.D., contains several thousand volumes in Braille type. The books are for the use of the students of the College and comprise works of general literature, history, biography and science, and French, Latin and Greek text-books. The stock is augmented by a special arrangement with the National Library for the Blind which lends to the College fifty volumes a month. The greater number of the books in the library are embossed by hand, and many have been transcribed into Braille by voluntary workers and presented to the College. There is also a large library of embossed music containing pianoforte, organ and vocal works by all the leading composers.

Hours of admission.—Throughout the day.

V. COMMERCIAL CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

The function of the commercial circulating libraries is the supply on demand of contemporary books. Their early establishment in London and subsequent development has

already been discussed in the Historical Introduction,[1] and it only remains to draw attention here to some of the larger and more important general collections, leaving those of a special character, such as Lewis's Medical and Scientific Circulating Library, for mention later under the subject in which they specialize.

Boots Booklovers' Library came into existence in 1899 as an adjunct to the business of Boots, the chemists, and was conducted originally from Nottingham. In 1901 the distribution centre was transferred to London and it has in the last twenty-five years become one of the largest of the commercial circulating libraries in the country. The Head Librarian's office and distributing centre are at Stamford Street, S.E.1, where a stock of nearly 500,000 volumes is housed. Distribution to the branches, of which there are over sixty in the London area, is made twice a week, and it is computed that at any given time 350,000 volumes issued by this library are in the possession of subscribers. All works suitable for general reading, other than technical, medical, reference or sumptuously illustrated volumes, are placed in circulation on the day of publication.

Day's Library, Ltd., 96, Mount Street, W.1, which was founded in Berkeley Square by William Dangerfield in 1776,

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[1] See pages 30–33. Previous to the establishment of circulating libraries, booksellers sometimes lent books from their stock on hire. This custom is referred to in Robert Nevile's comedy *The Poor Scholar*, printed at London in 1662, where we read (Act 2, scene 4): "Step to a book-sellers, and give him this angel, puts money out of's pocket, which I'le lend you, for the use of (the many-languag'd Bibles lately publisht) for a week, their price is 12 pound, when you have once got'um in your study, invite your father to your chamber, show him your library, and tell him you are 12*l.* out of purse for those large volumes." In an advertisement at the end of a play attributed to John Webster and William Rowley, entitled *The Thracian Wonder: a comical history*, produced about 1611 and printed at London in 1661, Francis Kirkman, the publisher, "at the sign of John Fletchers Head over against the Angel-Inn on the back-side of St. Clements without Temple-Bar," states that "If any gentlemen please to repair to my house aforesaid, they may be furnished with all manner of English or French histories, romances, or poetry; which are to be sold, or read for reasonable considerations."

now possesses a stock of over 50,000 volumes. Since 1913 it has been incorporated with Cawthorn and Hutt's "British Library," which dates from 1740 and is the oldest existing circulating library.[1] The first home of the "British Library" was at 132, Strand,[2] between Savoy Palace and Somerset House. It was moved to 24, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when its original premises were required for the approach to the Strand (now Waterloo) Bridge.

Messrs. **Harrods, Ltd.,** Knightsbridge, S.W.1, have established in connection with their business a circulating library which supplies new popular literature at moderate rates of subscription.

Mudie's Library, 30, New Oxford Street, W.C.1, was founded in 1842 by Charles Edward Mudie. In addition to the constant stream of new publications which, as soon as they begin to fall out of circulation, are sold at reduced prices, a representative collection of standard works in English and foreign literature has been gradually accumulated. The foreign department includes works in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Dutch, Flemish, Dano-Norwegian and Swedish.

W. H. Smith & Son's Library, which has been in existence for over half a century, contains a large collection of standard works of general interest published during that period, both in miscellaneous literature and fiction. New books are added as published. The foreign section of the library contains an extensive selection of works in the chief European languages. The head office is at Strand House, Portugal Street, W.C.2, and there are over 900 branches at the familiar "W. H. S." bookshops and bookstalls; about sixty of these are in London and the suburbs.

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[1] See also pages 30 and 32.

[2] An engraving, dated 1742, of the old library and the three adjacent houses, will be found in Walter Thornbury: *Haunted London*, illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, London, 1865, p. 111.

The Times Book Club, 42, Wigmore Street, W.1, is one of the more recent establishments of the kind. It aims at supplying on demand the best books of the day of general interest.

VI. PUBLISHING HOUSES.

Some of the large Publishing Houses possess collections of their publications, which in course of years have become very interesting and should be noted in this connection. In certain cases they even constitute valuable libraries, and contain editions which it is now sometimes difficult to procure elsewhere.

Messrs. **G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.,** York House, Portugal Street, W.C.2, have in their showroom a collection of all the books in their current catalogue and a certain number of books published by them which are now out of print.

Most of the principal books published by Messrs. **Adam and Charles Black,** established since 1890 at 4–6, Soho Square, W.1, have been collected, and can be seen at their offices by accredited persons. The chief treasure of the firm is a set of Sir Walter Scott's works, each volume of which is interfoliated with blank leaves on which the author has written with painstaking care many additions, improvements, definite corrections and valuable touches to throw up a character in still higher relief. These important volumes came into the possession of Adam and Charles Black in 1851, when they bought the copyrights and stock of all Scott's works from Robert Cadell, an Edinburgh bookseller, for £31,000. From them have been prepared the many editions that the house has been publishing ever since, editions that bear the authentic and final impressions of the author.

At the London office of the **Cambridge University Press,** Fetter Lane, E.C.4, is a library containing copies of books and periodicals published by that Press, which visitors may examine at leisure.

Messrs. **Cassell and Co., Ltd.,** La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4, have also brought together copies of their publications, and their library illustrates the well-known history of this house

in the propagation of knowledge and the distribution of cheap literature for educative purposes in the days when education was difficult to obtain. It includes hundreds of volumes which have made a distinct impression upon the times in which they were published.

Messrs. **Chatto and Windus**, 97 & 99, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2, have preserved copies of many of their publications which are now out of print.

Messrs. **J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.**, 10–13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, have most of their earlier, and nearly all their recent books, which can be used for reference by appointment.

Messrs. **William Heinemann, Ltd.**, 21, Bedford Street, W.C.2, have kept copies of nearly all their past publications. These may be consulted by students, but application for permission to do so should be made in advance by letter. Among them are various excellent series of reproductions and monographs on some old masters, records of the American archæological expedition to Syria and detailed scientific results of Shackleton's expedition; also a large number of translations of foreign writers: Ibsen, Dostoevski, Turgenev, Tolstoi, Serao, Heijermans, Georg Brandes, Goethe, Heine, Schiller, Björnson, Couperus, Karl Gjellerup, Gontcharoff, Gorki, Felix Gras, D'Annunzio, Romain Rolland, Daudet, Guglielmo Ferrero, Gerhart Hauptmann, Rostand and many others, including particularly translations of the most notable books of memoirs and studies of special historical periods published abroad, such as Battifol's *Duchesse de Chevreuse*, Barthou's *Mirabeau*, and the Versailles series of historical memoirs. Of their English publications, which include works by Baring, Beerbohm, Conrad, Galsworthy, Gosse, Masefield, Maugham, Pinero, Sassoon, Squire and Zangwill, the majority are still easily obtainable, but where limited large-paper editions were issued they can usually be found (apart from the copyright libraries) only at the firm's offices.

Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186, Strand, W.C.2, have an extensive collection of old Directories to which reference

may be made on payment of a small fee. The London Directories date from 1677.

The collection of books published by Messrs. **John Lane, the Bodley Head, Ltd.**, kept at the Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1, numbers upwards of a thousand volumes, and includes many editions which are now very rare. The directors are always pleased to assist collectors by giving them information and access to their shelves. Among the authors whose works have been published at the Bodley Head are :—Grant Allen, Gertrude Atherton, Max Beerbohm, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Arnold Bennett, A. C. Benson, G. K. Chesterton, Frances Coutts, John Davidson, Anatole France, Kenneth Grahame, Henry Harland, Richard Le Gallienne, William J. Locke, Alice Meynell, Owen Seaman, Robert Louis Stevenson, H. G. Wells, William Watson and M. P. Willcocks. The artists who have contributed drawings and designs include : John Austin, Aubrey Beardsley, Jean de Bosschère, Charles Conder, Walter Crane, Charles Dana Gibson, Phil May, Frank C. Papé, Joseph Pennell, W. Graham Robertson, W. Rothenstein, D. G. Rossetti, Frederick Sandys, C. H. Shannon, Walter Sickert and J. McNeill Whistler.

Another notable collection is that of Messrs. **Macmillan and Co., Ltd.**, St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2. The roll-call of literary celebrities who have published with them is a long one, and their library affords a striking record of the firm's extensive activities, which have been further perpetuated by the publication of a commemorative catalogue [1] of the books published by Macmillan and Co. from 1843 to 1889 inclusive, the former date being that in which the business commenced. It is said to have been " founded on Broad Church theology and Cambridge mathematics," and includes among its earliest publications books by Frederick Denison Maurice, the divine ; Richard Chenevix Trench and Edward White Benson, subsequently Archbishops ; Lord Kelvin, then known as W. Thomson, B.A. ; John William Colenso, who afterwards became Bishop of Natal ;

[1] *A Bibliographical Catalogue of Macmillan and Co.'s Publications from 1843 to 1889*, [compiled by James Foster], London, 1891.

Charles John Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff; and Isaac Todhunter and Barnard Smith, the well-known authors of elementary mathematical treatises. The first book published was A. R. Craig's *The Philosophy of Training*, which appeared in 1843. Besides such authors as Lord Tennyson, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, Matthew Arnold, Lord Morley, John Richard Green, Walter Pater, Professor Huxley, and Bishops Lightfoot and Westcott, many other eminent names now figure in Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s list, including Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Sir James Frazer, G. E. B. Saintsbury, Alfred Marshall and A. V. Dicey.

The **Oxford University Press**, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4, has opened a library in which books published by the firm can be inspected and consulted. It contains over 10,000 volumes.

The collection of **Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.**, Pitman House, Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2, contains about 2,500 volumes, and opportunities for consulting it are granted on previous notice being given.

Messrs. **Sampson Low, Marston and Co.**, have formed at their Southwark premises, Overy House, 100, Southwark Street, S.E.1, a collection of their publications which numbers about 3,500 volumes. At certain periods gaps have been allowed to occur, so that it does not contain all the books mentioned in the firm's early catalogues; but works of a long list of well-known authors who have contributed to the success of the house are to be found on the shelves. Among these are: Louisa May Alcott, Tom Bevan, William Black, Richard Doddridge Blackmore, Donn Byrne, Henry St. John Cooper, Jeffery Farnol, George Manville Fenn, Mrs. Gaskell, George Alfred Henty, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Enid Leigh Hunt, Lord Lytton, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Charles Reade, William Clark Russell, Rev. John Paterson Smyth, Sir Henry Morton Stanley, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Jules Verne.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

LONDON possesses a large number of special libraries which are often of considerable importance and supplement the general libraries, especially in the field of research and reference. Special libraries vary greatly not only in size and value, but also in respect of their aim and policy. Some contain the finest and largest collections of works on their subjects in the kingdom ; others are small and overlap more complete libraries in the same domain. There are libraries which are mainly interesting as a link with the past, and libraries which are exclusively modern in contents and outlook. On the one hand we find outstanding libraries replete with original documents, rare books and bibliographical treasures ; on the other hand collections which are utilitarian and severely practical in character. Some make a wide appeal, while others interest only a restricted few. Several are in connection with propaganda associations and societies which exist for the purpose of pressing some particular angle of opinion upon the public. All these various types of special library have been collected together in this chapter and are arranged under their predominant subject. The index should be used in this connection for references to cognate subjects and to other special collections comprised in general libraries.

ACCOUNTANCY.

The **Chartered Accountant Students' Society of London,** Great Swan Alley, E.C.2, has a lending library (about 5,000 vols.) containing books on accountancy, commercial knowledge, auditing, finance, economics and law. Bound volumes of periodicals dealing with accountancy and

books of reference are also kept in the library. It is for the use of members of the Society only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Institute of Book-keepers,** 133, Moorgate, E.C.2, contains about 600 volumes of works on book-keeping and other commercial subjects. It possesses a unique portrait of Paccioli de Burgo, the author of the earliest printed book on book-keeping,[1] reproduced from a painting dated 1498. The library is for the use of members of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Library of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,** Moorgate Place, E.C.2, consists of works on accountancy and law, sets of the law reports, and miscellaneous reference books, as well as a large number of company balance sheets in guard books. The chief feature of the library is the collection of works on book-keeping and accounts, more than 1,000 in number, which includes the earliest printed book on book-keeping,[1] and the first printed English work on the subject at present known,[2] as well as many other early books. It is for purposes of reference and study, and is open only to members of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (during August, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on Christmas Eve and the Saturday before Easter.

The **Institution of Certified Public Accountants,** Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.2, possesses a

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[1] Paccioli de Burgo: *Sũma de arithmetica, geometria proportioni et proportionalita,* printed at Venice by Paganinus de Paganino in 1494.

[2] John Mellis: *A Briefe Instruction and maner how to keepe bookes of Accompts,* printed at London by John Windet in 1588. In the preface Mellis says: "I am but the renuer and reviver of an auncient old copie printed here in London the 14 of August, 1543 . . . set forth by one Hugh Oldcastle, Scholemaster." But no copy of Oldcastle's book is known.

small lending library of works on book-keeping and accountancy. It is for the use of members only.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

There is a similar library belonging to the **London Association of Accountants,** 50, Bedford Square, W.C.1, which is available to members. Facilities are granted to other students by arrangement.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Library of The **Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors,** 50, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.2 (5,000 vols.), consists mainly of treatises on book-keeping, accounts and auditing, and legal works bearing upon the duties of an accountant in relation to auditing, trusteeships, bankruptcy, company law, arbitrations, receiverships and the like. It contains a very complete collection of the latest issues of the published accounts of the leading municipalities throughout the country, and a number of works on economic subjects. The library is open to members, and also to students preparing for the examinations of the Society. Books may be borrowed for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; closed during August.

AERONAUTICS.

The Library of the **Royal Aeronautical Society,** 7, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (2,000 vols.), has on loan the aeronautical books belonging to Wing Commander Thomas O'Brien Hubbard. In addition it possesses a very interesting and complete collection of historical works on aviation bought with a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Books may be borrowed by members of the Society, and students may become members by paying a subscription of one guinea. Other persons may borrow through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., on lecture nights 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

AFRICA.

The **African Society,** Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7, has a library of about 1,000 volumes on the resources, languages and races of Africa, and cognate subjects, which is open to members.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LAND.

The **Central Chamber of Agriculture,** 28, Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, Westminster, S.W.1, has a library (about 5,000 vols.) consisting mainly of the reports of royal commissions and departmental committees, annual returns of the Board and Ministry of Agriculture and other statistical reports and Government publications; also annual volumes of the publications of agricultural societies and some books dealing with taxation, the economics of agriculture and similar subjects. The collection is available to members for reference purposes, but other persons may also obtain permission to consult the volumes.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The Library of the **Forestry Commission,** 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1 (about 400 vols.), contains works dealing with general forestry, forest botany, silviculture, forest protection (including entomology and mycology), and forest management, utilization, statistics, finance and economics. In addition there are a large number of unbound papers and periodicals dealing with these subjects. The library is mainly for official use, but books may be consulted by students and others upon application.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,** 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.1 (20,000 vols.), contains a large number of works relating to all branches of agriculture, including foreign periodicals and official publica-

tions. It is open to students and other persons interested in agriculture. Books may be borrowed by post under certain conditions.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **National Farmers' Union,** 45, Bedford Square, W.C.1, consists of several hundred volumes of works dealing with agriculture generally. It is for the use of the office staff and members of the Union, and is not open to the public.

Rothamsted Experimental Station,[1] Harpenden, possesses a library of about 20,000 volumes on agricultural subjects, including special entomological and mycological sections. It contains also a collection of old agricultural works and a set of geological survey maps. The library is primarily for the use of the staff and students of the institution, but others may obtain permission to consult the books or borrow them through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Agricultural Society of England,** 16, Bedford Square, W.C.1 (13,000 vols. and 2,000 pamphlets), possesses the chief standard books on agricultural subjects, including the principal agricultural newspapers and periodicals. A number of early economic works from the library of Arthur Young forms part of the collection. The Society's library is for reference purposes only, and is for the use of the governors and members.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The Library of the **South-Eastern Agricultural College,**[2] Wye, Kent, is housed in a fine oak-panelled room, which was part of old Wye College, built in 1445 by Cardinal Kempe, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England, and later Archbishop of Canterbury. It contains 3,500 volumes

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[1] Institution of the University of London.

[2] A School of the University in the Faculty of Science (Agriculture).

and nearly the same number of pamphlets and bulletins. There are about 700 volumes on British agriculture (soil, crops, live-stock, dairying), 300 on colonial and tropical agriculture, 100 on agriculture of the United States, 200 on horticulture, 400 on chemistry, 300 on botany (including fungous diseases), 200 on zoology (including insects and birds); the remainder deal chiefly with the history of British agriculture, agricultural economics, estate management, agricultural law, rating, taxation, valuation, building construction, engineering and machinery, surveying, drainage, geology, bacteriology, physics, forestry, mathematics, meteorology and book-keeping. Most of these are modern standard works, but there are also some early agricultural books of historical interest. The library contains many British, colonial and foreign journals and periodicals on agriculture, agricultural chemistry, mycology and bacteriology. Gifts of books have been made by M. J. R. Dunstan, the late Principal, by his predecessor, A. D. Hall, and by A. E. Brooke Hunt; also by the Worshipful Companies of Mercers and Fruiterers, and by relatives of members of the staff and students who lost their lives in the Great War. The library was established in 1894, when Wye College became an agricultural college. It is open to members of the staff and to students, who may borrow books and also use the room for purposes of study.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m to 11 p.m. (The Librarian is in attendance daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the evening from 7.45 to 9.15, except on Saturdays.)

The Library of the **Surveyors' Institution,** 12, Great George Street, S.W.1, consists of over 10,000 volumes, the greater number of which are professional text-books on agriculture, land agency, building, valuation and the like. It also includes over 1,200 volumes on British topography, comprising all the great county histories, and about 1,000 works on legal subjects of special interest to surveyors. The library is for reference purposes only, and its use is confined to members and students of the Institution.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed for six days at Christmas, and on the Saturday before Easter.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Library of the **Royal Anthropological Institute,** 52, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1 (10,000 vols.), consists of works on anthropology, ethnology, folklore and prehistoric archæology. Books can be borrowed by Fellows or by other persons through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students. The library is open for purposes of reference to persons specially recommended.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; closed on the Saturday before Easter.

APICULTURE.

The **British Bee Keepers' Association,** 23, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2, possesses a library (about 500 vols.) consisting of books, pamphlets and journals relating to bees and bee-keeping. The library is available for the use of members of the Association and affiliated societies, and books may be borrowed by post.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The **British Archæological Association,** Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, has a small library of archæological works which is housed at the Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. It is provided for the use of members of the Association.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Library of the **London and Middlesex Archæological Society,** Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, consists of about 600 volumes of works on archæological and topographical subjects, and is available to students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Library of the **Society of Antiquaries,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 (about 60,000 printed books and a large number of MSS.), is chiefly devoted to archæological subjects, and is rich in early printed books and works on topography, heraldry and numismatics, as well as in manuscripts relating to heraldry, genealogy and the science of armory. Amongst its chief benefactors may be mentioned Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, J. Walter K. Eyton, and Albert Way whose collection of lexicographical works is one of the features of the library. It also possesses a collection of books on pageants and kindred subjects formerly belonging to Frederick William Fairholt, which was acquired in 1866 by his bequest. This collection includes descriptions and engravings of processions and ceremonies of coronations, from the coronation of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, to that of George IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and memorials of public entries into cities by kings and princes from 1514 to 1822, as well as illustrated accounts of processions, fêtes and theatrical representations on the occasion of royal marriages (1566–1769), births and baptisms (1616–1682), and funeral obsequies of persons of note (1608–1759). Its range covers also books relating to tournaments, ecclesiastical festivals, and solemn theatrical performances on various occasions. The library contains a very fine collection of broadsides and proclamations, the formation of which was begun in 1756 by Dr. Andrew Gifford, who purchased for the Society, at the sale of the books of Martin Folkes, two folio volumes containing proclamations dating from the reign of Edward IV. to James I. This purchase led to the presentation by Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn, of "a large and curious collection of State and other papers from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles II. inclusive, in twelve volumes folio, . . . in order to complete the set of proclamations which he understood were purchased for the Society sometime since by Dr. Gifford, and of which valuable collection he judged this was originally a part . . ." In 1852 the papers contained in these fourteen volumes were rearranged chronologically and divided to form separate series of proclamations and of broadsides. A catalogue of the latter, compiled by Robert Lemon, was published by the Society in 1866. Extensive and valuable additions have been made to the original

collection. There is in the library a nearly complete collection of the proceedings and journals of various archæological societies of the kingdom, together with a large series of such publications abroad.

Among the manuscripts there are two which require special mention. The first of these is the volume known as the *Winton Domesday*, which contains two documents: a survey taken before William, Bishop of Winchester, between the years 1103 and 1115, for the purpose of ascertaining what lands were held in Winchester by Edward the Confessor as of his own demesne; and a later survey taken by order of Bishop Henry of Blois in 1148. The manuscript (a fine specimen of the Winchester School), written on thirty-three leaves of vellum, is still in its original covers,[1] inside of which a former possessor discovered the remains of a Latin service book of the ninth century; these now accompany it. Another especially noteworthy manuscript is the Psalter of Robert of Lindesey, Abbot of Peterborough from 1214 to 1222, known as the *Peterborough Psalter*. It must have been written in or after 1220, since the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which took place in 1220, is in the Calendar. The manuscript contains three pages decorated with drawings in brown, red and green of New Testament subjects, full-page paintings of the Crucifixion and of Our Lord in Majesty, a full-page "Beatus" initial, and seven historiated initials containing incidents from the life of David. The Peterborough school to which this Psalter belongs, shows a restrained style which succeeded the agitated, lyrical manner of earlier work.

The library is available for use by Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and borrowing. Other students who are introduced by a Fellow may be permitted to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature. Books may also be borrowed through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m to 1 p.m.; closed from Good Friday to the Wednesday in

[1] This and two other stamped bindings belonging to the Society of Antiquaries are described in the catalogue of the *Exhibition of Bookbindings* (Burlington Fine Arts Club), London, 1891.

Easter week, on Whit Monday and Tuesday, from Christmas Eve to the third weekday after Christmas Day, and during August.

ARCHÆOLOGY (CLASSICAL).

The Joint Library of the **Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies** and the **Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies**, 50, Bedford Square, W.C.1 (12,000 vols.), consists of classical texts and commentaries, works on papyri, inscriptions, travel, topography and excavation, prehellenic studies, history, modern Greece, mythology, antiquities and art, as well as periodicals relating to these subjects. It includes many works which are costly and difficult to obtain elsewhere. One of the library's most valuable assets is a collection (in 266 vols.) of bound pamphlets, many of which are of considerable rarity. It possesses also the diaries, inscription note-books and sketch-books of Robert Wood, the Homeric scholar and Syrian explorer, during his tour in the Near East in 1750–51,[1] which were presented by his descendants in 1925; the Homeric library (211 vols. and 228 pamphlets) formerly belonging to Dr. Walter Leaf and presented by him in 1925; a collection of maps, original drawings and photographs; and over 5,000 lantern slides. Members and student-associates of the Societies are entitled to read in the library and to borrow books and lantern slides.

Hours of admission.—10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed in August.

ARCHÆOLOGY (EGYPTIAN).

The **Edwards Library** at University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, is the working library of the Egyptological Department. The PETRIE COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, also at University College, contains a fine and extensive collection of scarabs (with names and with designs), and a large number of amulets, weights, ushabtis, button seals,

[1] The main result of this tour was the publication by Robert Wood of his great works on Palmyra and Baalbek in 1753 and 1757 respectively.

engraved stones, tools, glass objects, strings of beads, statuettes, flints and specimens of weaving, wood, metal and stone work, as well as prehistoric objects and several inscribed stones, ostraka and papyri.[1]

The Library of the **Egypt Exploration Society**, 13, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, contains over 2,000 volumes of works relating to ancient Egypt and neighbouring countries, papyri and hieroglyphics, a large proportion of which were presented by Sir Herbert Thompson. About forty periodical publications dealing with these subjects are received regularly. The library is open to members of the Society.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A good collection of books on ancient Egyptian art and archæology will be found in the Library of the **Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum** at South Kensington, S.W.7, but the **British Museum** is of course the best equipped centre for Egyptological study.[2]

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

The Library of the **Architectural Association**, 34, Bedford Square, W.C.1, contains 4,000 volumes, mainly on architecture, and a special collection, filed in boxes, of plans of modern types of buildings. It possesses also a loan collection of over 10,000 lantern slides which are available to the public on payment of a small fee. The library is open only to members of the Association, and books can be borrowed by them for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m to 1 p.m.

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[1] A series of illustrated catalogues, by Sir Flinders Petrie, based upon the Egyptian collections at University College, is in course of publication. The following volumes have appeared :—*Amulets* (1914) ; *Scarabs and Cylinders with names* (1917) ; *Tools and Weapons* (1917) ; *Prehistoric Egypt* (1920) ; *Buttons and Design Scarabs* (1925) ; *Ancient Weights and Measures* (1926) ; *Glass Stamps and Weights* (1926).

[2] See pages 125–130 ; also pages 2–10 and 265 and 266.

The Technical Library at **Carpenters' Hall**, London Wall, E.C.2, consists of approximately 750 volumes, and comprises books and journals dealing with architecture, building construction, carpentry, plumbing, sanitation and cognate subjects. It includes a donation from Sir Henry Harben, a Past Master of the Carpenters' Company, of sixty-three volumes which are for the most part expensive works reserved for reference only. Other books, with a few exceptions, can be borrowed for home use. Some two hundred volumes have been lent to University College, King's College and the Company's Trades Training Schools in Great Tichfield Street, for use by students of those institutions. The library at Carpenters' Hall is available to the Livery of the Carpenters' Company, to students preparing for the Company's examinations, and to other persons on payment of a deposit of five shillings, provided they are introduced either by a Liveryman of the Company, a representative of a learned society, or some well-known employer connected with the building trade.

Hours of admission.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August and September.

A small collection of books dealing with building has been formed by the **Institute of Builders**, 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1. It is intended to be the nucleus of a comprehensive reference library of works on the building industry which the Institute has decided to establish for the use of its members and other persons interested in the subject.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Library of the **Royal Institute of British Architects**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.1 (23,000 vols.), which consists of reference and loan departments, has been formed by donations, bequests and purchases, and is now one of the most complete architectural libraries in existence. It contains rare and valuable editions of foreign works, including an almost complete set of editions of Vitruvius, the first edition of John Shute's *First and chief groundes of Architecture* (1563), and an important collection of works on the

arts related to architecture. A feature of the library is a collection of rare original drawings, including the well-known Burlington-Devonshire collection, which contains the architectural drawings of Palladio, Inigo Jones and others. The original drawings also comprise works by F. and G. Galli Bibiena, W. Burges, William Butterfield, J. K. Colling, G. Devey, T. L. Donaldson, J. M. Lockyer, W. Eden Nesfield, A. W. N. Pugin, Nicholas Revett, Norman Shaw, Sir Robert Smirke, James Stuart, John Talman, Charles Texier, Robert Wood and James Dawkins. The loan collection of books, largely increased in recent years, now forms an important department.

The library is available to members of the Institute and to students. Admission is also granted to persons recommended by members of the Institute, professors of colleges, schoolmasters and others. The Council have the power to elect as "subscribers" any persons not professional architects who are interested in architectural matters, the annual subscription being one guinea.

The library of the SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS (about 1,000 vols.) was incorporated in that of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1925, when the two Societies amalgamated.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (during July and September, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.); closed during August.

The subject of architecture is also included in the special art libraries, and is particularly well represented in the library of the **Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum.**[1]

ART.

The **Artists' Society,** 1, Langham Chambers, All Souls' Place, W.1, founded in 1830, has a library of about 300 volumes on art, costume and allied subjects, which is for the use of members.

Hours of admission.—6 to 9.30 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Eastlake Library** at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, consists chiefly of works on the fine arts and

[1] See pages 266, *et seq.*

biographies of artists. It was collected by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., formerly Director of the National Gallery, and purchased by the Government in 1869. Its contents have been added to by purchases made out of annual grants voted by Parliament. The library is designed for the use of the Trustees and staff, and while applications for permission to consult any special work are sympathetically received, there is no accommodation for general readers.

There is a reference library in The **Geffrye Museum**, Kingsland Road, Shoreditch, E.2, containing about 300 volumes of works on architecture, furniture and the allied arts, which is open to the public.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed on Mondays.

The Library of the **Royal Academy of Arts**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 (10,500 vols.), commenced with a few volumes which were housed in a small room at Somerset House about the year 1769. In 1838 the library was removed to Trafalgar Square and deposited in the building which is now occupied by the National Gallery. The collection, which had by that time grown to about 4,000 volumes, was transferred to Burlington House in 1875.

The library specializes in works on the fine arts, and, though not large, is choice and valuable. Almost all the art galleries and collections in Europe are represented by illustrated monographs, and these have been supplemented by reproductions of notable pictures, frescoes, drawings, statues, architectural designs and monuments. The library contains biographies of most artists of note and writings dealing with the practice and methods adopted in all times by artists. One of its features is the large collection of engravings, ancient and modern, some of which are of great rarity. It also enshrines the note-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as sketch and note-books of Thomas Stothard, Benjamin West, Sir David Wilkie, Sir John Gilbert, Lord Leighton and other members of the Royal Academy. Anyone outside the Academy who wishes to consult the books, can obtain leave to do so on the production of a letter of recommendation to the librarian from some well-known person.

Hours of admission.—2 to 5 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays and during the vacations.

The **Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours,** 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.1, has a library of about 500 volumes of works on water-colour painting and illustration, including a collection of volumes of pencil sketches presented by the artists. It is for the use of members of the Society only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

The library at **Sir John Soane's Museum,** 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (7,800 vols.), contains a collection of books on art, antiquities and architecture published previous to 1837, and of architectural drawings from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century. It possesses an inlaid copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, bound by Mackinlay for James Boswell the younger. There are no recent books in the library. The architectural books have now been separated from the rest of the collection and classified and arranged in the drawing-room on the principal floor, where they may be conveniently referred to by students.

Some of the more interesting manuscripts and printed books are exhibited in show-cases in the dining-room and the library.[1] A fine manuscript shown in the dining-room is the Commentary on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans written by Cardinal Grimani, and illuminated by the celebrated Giulio Clovio about 1540. The principal subject of the illumination depicts the conversion of St. Paul ; below this, in a small roundel, is a picture of the stoning of St. Stephen. Other panels represent the Holy Trinity, St. Paul preaching, the Cardinal writing his Commentaries and a miniature portrait of the author. There are also two delicately finished landscapes. Clovio's works, which are now extremely rare, were highly esteemed by Giulio Romano and other great artists of the time, and are mentioned by Vasari with the greatest admiration. On the same table is displayed the

[1] The illuminated manuscripts in the Soane Museum have been described by Eric G. Millar in *Bulletin de la Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures*, 4e année, No. 1, Paris, 1914–20, pp. 83–128.

second volume of a French translation of Josephus, a complete copy of which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. This beautiful manuscript belongs to the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably formed part of a series of historical books and romances executed in the Low Countries for the Duke of Burgundy whose arms underlie those of Edward IV., to whom he presented this work. Close to this exhibit will be found a copy of Cristoforo Landino's *Comento sopra la Comedia di Danthe Alighieri*, printed at Florence in 1481, with engravings by Baldini after drawings by Sandro Botticelli.

In front of the north window of the dining-room are two framed letters, one of which is dated at the Office of Works, Whitehall, September 5th, 1716, and bears the signature of Sir Christopher Wren; the other, dated "this 16 of August 1623," is in the handwriting of Inigo Jones and signed by him.

On the large circular table in the centre of the library are two show-cases, in one of which will be found Tasso's original autograph manuscript of his famous epic *La Gerusalemme Liberata*, begun in 1560 and completed in 1570, with marginal alterations also in his handwriting. In 1790, when Serassi expressed his fears that this manuscript had been taken out of Italy, the Earl of Guilford rejoined, "I would not wish to hurt the honest pride of an Italian; but the works of a great genius are the property of all ages and all countries, and I hope it will be recorded to future ages that England possesses the original manuscript of one of the four greatest epic poems which the world has produced, and beyond all doubt the only one of four now in existance." In the same case are shown: a copy of Madame de Staël-Holstein's *Lettres sur les ouvrages et le caractère de J. J. Rousseau*, published anonymously, probably at Paris, in 1788, in which has been inserted a portrait in Indian ink of Rousseau, and an autograph letter written by him; Sebastian Brant's *Stultifera Navis*, dated 1488, but actually printed in 1498 by Jacques Sacon at Lyons; and a copy of William Hunnis's *A Hyve full of Hunnye, containing the first booke of Moses called Genesis*, printed at London in 1578. In the other case on the same table there are exhibited a copy of the *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* of Boethius, printed at Strassburg in 1501, from the library of Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford; a

manuscript copy of a work by Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, entitled *The Second Epistle: an answer and instruction upon six questions figurely contained in the Scripture*, etc.; and two sketch books of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with manuscript notes.

On the east side of the library is another case containing a volume of Steevens's edition of Shakespeare, printed at London in 1766, with the bookplates of David Garrick and of Sir John Soane; *The Booke of Common Prayer*, printed at London in 1614; a copy of the first edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, printed at London in 1667; the first edition of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, printed at London in 1719; and a copy of *A True Collection of the Writings of the author of the True born English-man*, printed at London in 1703, containing a portrait of Defoe. Below these exhibits, and in the same case, are two volumes of a collection of Hindu drawings of figure subjects with fine specimens of penmanship and borders, and a collection of delicate drawings illustrating the customs, manners and amusements of the Hindus.

Under the window in the breakfast parlour is a show-case containing illuminated manuscripts, including a thirteenth century Latin Bible with delicately executed initials, a late fifteenth century Book of Hours with an unusually large number of very fine Flemish miniatures, a late fifteenth century French Book of Hours, and an Italian Book of Hours of the same century, on the covers of which are two nielli, the clasps bearing the legends "Dominus tecum" and "Ave gratia plena."

The most ancient compositions in the Museum are contained, not in books, but in the inscriptions which cover both the inside and outside of the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I., King of Egypt (about 1320 B.C.). The texts on the bottom and on the outside of the cover are from the ancient Egyptian funerary work commonly known as the Book of the Dead.[1] They represent the king's religious views and record his petitions to the gods; while those on the ends and on the sides of the sarcophagus and its cover, contain sections of another religious and magical work which was intended to form a guide to the various divisions of the *Duat* or Under-

[1] See pages 125–127, Plate II. (1), and Plate XXI.

world. These sections give a description of the many groups of beings whom the king would meet on his journey through the *Duat*, and supply their names and the formulæ which he might have occasion to use ; while the pictures and figures were intended to enable him to recognize the denizens of those nether regions when he saw them. With the figures of gods and goddesses above and below him, the king believed that he would pass through the *Duat* unharmed, and emerge from it safely to inherit eternal life.[1]

Hours of admission.—The Museum is open free to general visitors on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays in March, April, May, June, July and August, and on Thursdays and Fridays in October, from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; and on Thursdays and Fridays in November, from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Visitors are also admitted on other days and at other seasons on written or personal application to the Curator at the Museum. The library is open free to students for reference purposes on application to, and by arrangement with, the Curator.

The Library of the **Victoria and Albert (Art) Museum,** South Kensington, S.W.7 (about 150,000 vols., supplemented by a quarter of a million photographs), which was founded in 1837,[2] is probably the finest special library devoted to the literature of art in the world. It contains ancient and modern books on the fine and applied arts, including works in manuscript, many early and rare printed books, and most of the large and expensive works on art and the history of

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[1] For an account of the sarcophagus and of its discovery by Giovanni Belzoni at Bibân al-Mulûk in 1815, see Sir E. A. W. Budge : *An Account of the Sarcophagus of Seti I., King of Egypt* [London], 1908. The texts are reproduced in Bonomi and Sharpe : *The Alabaster Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., King of Egypt, now in Sir John Soane's Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields,* London, 1864. A number of interesting publications dealing with Sir John Soane and his collections are on sale at the Museum, a list of which may be obtained on application to the Curator.

[2] The library was established in 1837 for the use of students at the Government School of Design at Somerset House. In 1852 it was moved to Marlborough House ; it was there made available to the public, and from that time it has formed part of the Museum. In 1857–58 the library was brought to South Kensington.

art recently issued in this country and abroad. Other classes of books on subjects not exclusively connected with art are acquired for the incidental information on art that they contain (such as topographical works, transactions of antiquarian societies and collections of inventories), or because the illustrations contained in them provide material for the use of designers and artists (such as books on animals and plants). The library includes collections of books on heraldry, anatomy for artists, and a number of other works of reference. Bookbindings, illuminated manuscripts, and examples of fine printing, book-ornament and book-illustration have been acquired, together with an extensive collection of the literature of these subjects. The complete series of a great many English and foreign periodicals and antiquarian serials concerned with art may be consulted in the library. Arrangements are made with the object of affording readers the use of new books and periodicals as soon as possible after their publication.

A special collection drawn from the library and from the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, is arranged in the Book Production Gallery to illustrate the evolution of the book from the beautiful illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages to the machine-made books of to-day. The finest manuscript in the library is a Missal from the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, written about 1370, in which the miniatures and borders, and the illuminated and penwork initials are exceedingly fine. An additional interest attaches to this manuscript on account of the early specimen of minute writing which it contains. The following exhibits are also worthy of special remark: the copy of Pliny's *Natural History*, written in Central Italy about 1465, with miniatures illustrating artists at work, an early smelting furnace, etc., possibly by Givacchino Semboli, who illuminated many books for Pope Pius II.; and the Missal, presented by Sir Otto Beit, written and illuminated in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century for the Monastery of the Austin Canons at Lesnes in the parish of Erith. The oriental manuscripts include some early specimens of Kufic calligraphy, and a fine seventeenth century manuscript of the story of Khusrau u Shīrīn, written by the calligrapher Abdul Jabbār, and containing miniatures by the artist Rizā Abbāsī.

The eighty-three illuminated manuscripts given in

1902–03 by George Reid are exhibited in six show-cases which he presented with them. The following manuscripts deserve special notice: the English Psalter (Reid 41), formerly in the collection of Owen Jones; the Cistercian Psalter (Reid 52), probably written for Kinloss; the Olivetan Gradual (Reid 82); the twelfth century Gospels in Italian (Reid 56); the Book of Hours (Reid 64), with the coat of arms and badges of Giovanni Bentivoglio II., tyrant of Bologna, probably written for him at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Petrus Antonius Sallandius of Reggio; the Dutch Book of Hours (Reid 32), about 1440, with miniatures in grisaille, probably written at Utrecht; the Book of Hours (Reid 83), of the close of the thirteenth century, which belonged to John Ruskin and was given by him to Laurence Hilliard in 1873; and the *De Providentia* of St. John Chrysostom (Reid 78), finely written in an Italian humanistic hand of the second half of the fifteenth century.

In addition to the manuscripts exhibited in the show-cases in the Book Production Gallery, a number of illuminated leaves, borders and letters are displayed in frames on the walls of the room.[1] Among these is a leaf of a choir book written in the Abbey of Saints Ulrich and Afra at Augsburg in the years 1494–95 which contains a beautiful illumination by the famous miniaturist George Beck (MS. 425).[2] The Salting Bequest (Rooms 128 and 129) also contains some illuminated manuscripts and leaves, among which a choice miniature (Room 129, Case 1 A, Salting Bequest, No. 2538) by Simon Bening, the celebrated sixteenth century illuminator, from the Kalendar of a Missal, should especially be noted. The month of April is represented by a landscape, with a meadow in the foreground where cavaliers and ladies are walking and playing music.[3] Another leaf from the same manuscript depicts the occupations of the months of August and September. In the same case is shown a miniature portrait

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[1] See J. W. Bradley: *Historical introduction to the collection of letters and borders in the National Art Library*, London, 1901.

[2] Reproduced in Plate XLV.

[3] Reproduced in Plate XLVI. On the back the month of May is represented by a scene depicting a boating party. Two more leaves from this Kalendar, representing the months of February, March, June and July, are in the British Museum (Add. MS. 18855).

LEAF OF A CHOIR BOOK.
GERMAN MS., 1494–95.
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

LEAF OF A MISSAL.
Flemish MS., XVIth Cent.
Victoria and Albert Museum.

of the artist by himself, which is signed and dated 1558 (Salting Bequest, No. 4677). A few illuminated manuscripts belonging to the Currie Bequest, which contains also a copy of a fifteenth century Netherlandish *Biblia Pauperum* consisting of forty leaves, are exhibited in Room 105. The Murray Bequest includes a French binding and case delicately executed in satin in 1814, and an early nineteenth century velvet panel from a book cover (Room 106).

The section in the Book Production Gallery devoted to printed books includes early specimens of German and Italian typography, rubricated by hand and in some cases also illuminated. Printing, decoration and illustration are represented, and the modern revival of fine printing is illustrated by collections of works from famous presses, including the Kelmscott, Ashendene, Doves, Eragny, Dun Emer, Vincent and Shakespeare Head, as well as similar presses abroad. In the same gallery is an exhibition of bookbindings,[1] likewise arranged to show the historical development of the art. The collection of Persian bookbinders' tools, with impressions from them, some of the Egyptian book covers, and the rich Persian covers with pierced work on the insides, are especially worthy of notice.

An exhibition of tools and materials used in the processes of type-founding, printing and bookbinding, arranged in the west gallery of Room 75, provides a valuable introduction to the Book Production Gallery, enabling the student to study the handicrafts employed in producing the finished works displayed for his inspection.[2]

In the same building are the Dyce, Forster and Jones Libraries, which together number about 35,000 volumes. The Dyce Library,[3] which was bequeathed by Alexander

[1] See W. H. J. Weale: *Bookbindings and Rubbings of Bindings in the National Art Library*, London, part 1, 1898, part 2, 1894.

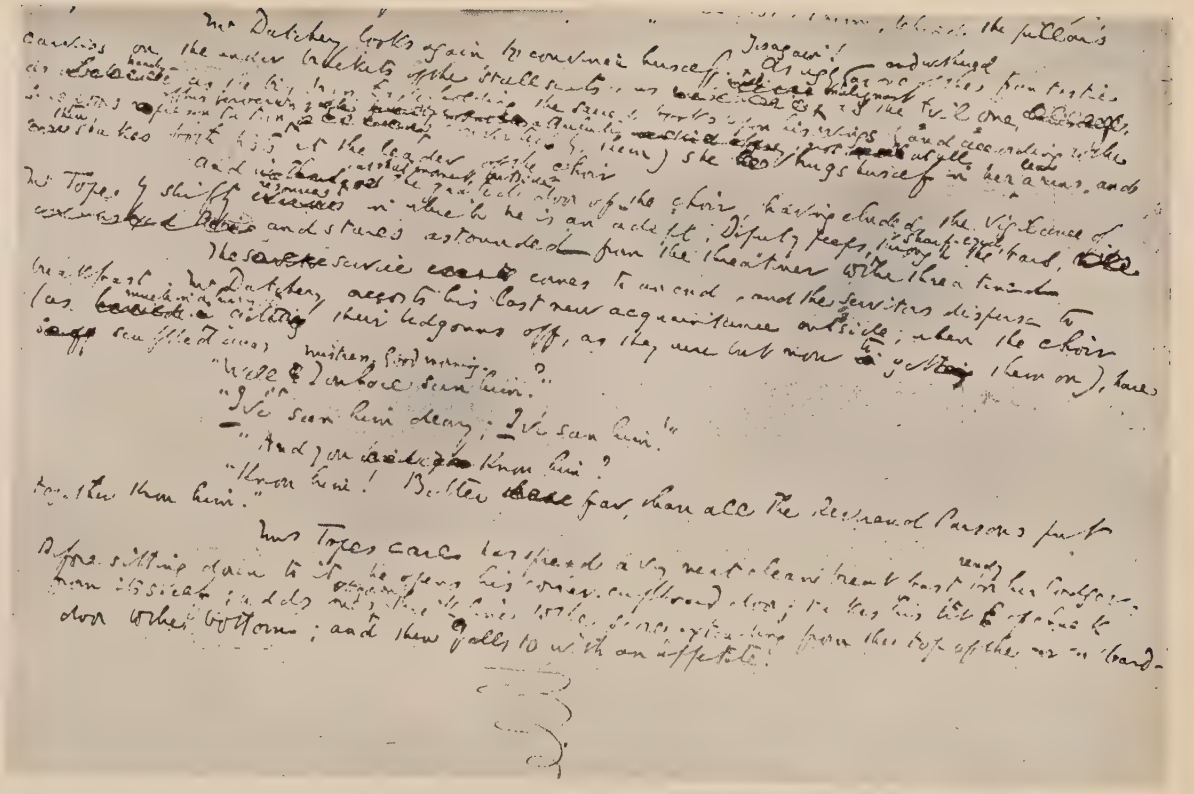
[2] See S. T. Prideaux: *Notes on Printing and Bookbinding*, London, 1921. A printing press, said to have been used by Benjamin Franklin, which resembles the earliest known form of press, is exhibited in the Science Museum (Gallery 25). In the same room will be found a copper-plate printing press dating from the eighteenth century which was used by Charles William Sherborn, the engraver, from 1875 to 1912; also a collection of type-founding appliances.

[3] A catalogue of the manuscripts and books in the Dyce Collection, in 2 volumes, was published in 1875.

Dyce in 1869, is remarkably rich in English dramatic literature from the Elizabethan period down to Dyce's own time, and possesses many rare original editions of old plays, including the first and second folio editions of Shakespeare's works (the first of which is on exhibition), and several early quarto editions of single plays, including *The Merchant of Venice* of 1600 and *Othello* of 1622. Among other books exhibited in the show-cases are Marlowe's *Edward the Second*, printed at London in 1593 ; a presentation copy to Sir Francis Foljambe of Massinger's *Duke of Millaine*, printed at London in 1623, containing on the leaf facing the title-page verses in Massinger's handwriting, signed by him ; and a copy of *Eastwood Hoe*, by Chapman, Ben Jonson and Marston, printed at London in 1605, with the suppressed leaf containing an offensive reference to James I.'s countrymen, the Scots. Other interesting items are first editions of Spenser's *Colin Clouts come home againe*, printed at London in 1595, Dekker's *Satiro-mastrix*, printed at London in 1602, Milton's *Comus*, printed at London in 1637, and Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his humor*, printed at London in 1600 ; also rare editions of works by Daniel, Drayton and Marston, a copy of the third edition of Sheridan's *The Rivals*, printed at London in 1776, inscribed by him to Garrick, and two rare books by Shelley, *Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson*, printed at Oxford in 1810, and *Œdipus Tyrannus*, printed at London in 1820. The manuscripts include *The Faithful Friends* and *The Honest Man's Fortune* by Beaumont and Fletcher, and *The Parliament of Love* by Massinger. The Dyce Library contains also editions of Greek and Latin classics, and works of scholars and critics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as Italian poetry, plays and romances.

The Forster Library,[1] which was bequeathed in 1876 by John Forster, the biographer of Charles Dickens, is rich in later English literature and in books on history and travel. Like the Dyce Library it contains copies of the first and second folio editions of Shakespeare's works. It also possesses a copy of the first edition of *Gulliver's Travels*, printed at London in 1726, with Swift's corrections in his own hand-

[1] A catalogue of the printed books in the Forster Collection was published in 1888.



LAST LINES OF THE MANUSCRIPT OF "EDWIN DROOD."

writing. A few of its treasures are displayed in show-cases, and include the original manuscript of Browning's *Paracelsus* ; one of the few copies printed of his *Pauline* (1833), containing manuscript notes, some of which are said to be by John Stuart Mill and Browning's replies thereto ; also works with inscriptions by Izaak Walton, Pope, Young and Lamb, and an autograph sonnet, *On the Grasshopper and the Cricket*, by Keats. The Charles Dickens collection[1] contains several rare editions and original manuscripts of his works, and the exhibits in the show-cases include Dickens' original manuscript of *David Copperfield*, with the corrected proof showing how King Charles's head came into the story, and those of *Oliver Twist* and *Edwin Drood*, the latter opened at the last page, which was written the day before Dickens' death. The Forster Library also possesses the Garrick correspondence, the material collected by John Forster for his uncompleted Life of Swift, a collection of proclamations, an extensive series of seventeenth century broadsides and pamphlets, and many autographs. The manuscripts of historical interest include a holograph letter from Charles I. to Prince Rupert, placed next to one from Cromwell to Richard Mayor, whose daughter married Cromwell's son Richard. In a case near-by will be found an autograph of John Bradshawe, who presided at the King's trial. A pathetic relic in the same show-case recalls the Commission of Lunacy on Dean Swift, the report of which is exhibited, together with the findings of the inquisition taken by the jury in August 1742. Three note-books of Leonardo da Vinci, illustrated with drawings, show the artist's characteristic writing, which reads from right to left.[2]

The Jones Library, which was bequeathed in 1882 by John Jones, a tailor in Waterloo Place, contains about 780 books, chiefly English poetry and history. The following items from this collection are exhibited : a complete copy of the octavo edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible,

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[1] A temporary exhibition of material relating to Charles Dickens in the library and other departments of the Victoria and Albert Museum, arranged to commemorate the centenary of his birth, is described in an illustrated guide-book published officially in 1912.

[2] Compare with Leonardo da Vinci's manuscript note-book exhibited in the British Museum (see page 107).

printed at London in 1615, which was purchased by a former owner at the auction sale of George III.'s private personal property for twelve shillings; a copy of the third folio of Shakespeare,[1] with a number of signatures on the title-page (in facsimile), including those of Leigh Hunt, Browning, Wordsworth and Dickens; the *Eikon Basilike*, printed, probably at London, in 1648; Milton's *Poems &c. upon several occasions*, printed at London in 1673; and J. Kyngston's folio edition of *The Woorkes of Geffrey Chaucer*, printed at London in 1561.

The Art Library is open to the public and is for reference purposes only. Works from all the collections which it comprises are issued for use in the reading-room, and visitors to the Museum who desire only to consult books of reference or text-books may do so on signing their names in a register kept for the purpose at the entrance to the reading-room. But any student who wishes to become a regular reader and to have access to the more valuable books must, unless able to produce a British Museum reading-room ticket or a card of membership of the National Art Collections Fund, apply for a special ticket of admission to the library. These tickets are issued free of charge, and information as to the conditions on which they can be obtained will be given on inquiry at the entrance to the library. In the case of students under the age of eighteen years, a recommendation by the Principal of their school, or by a qualified instructor, is required before they can be admitted to the library.

In addition to the treasures in the library there will be found in other departments of the Museum a number of beautiful bookbindings, in the making of which craftsmen other than the binder played the chief part. From the earliest times the most venerated manuscripts, such as the Books of Gospels from which the deacon sang the Gospel at Mass, were encased in wooden boards covered with metal or ivory, and enriched with precious stones and the finest ornamentation. Examples of such bindings are included among the productions of the metalworker, jeweller and carver in ivory exhibited in the Museum.

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[1] The first and second folio editions of Shakespeare are also in the Jones Library, but they too are imperfect copies.

Plate XLVIII.

BOOK COVER OVERLAID WITH GOLD AND SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES AND CLOISONNÉ ENAMELS.

Late Xth or early XIth Cent.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

In the DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK (Room 39) are several very fine early book-covers overlaid in some cases with gold and set with crystals, antique gems and cloisonné enamels. They are mostly covers of Books of Gospels, and will be found in the show-cases near that containing the Gloucester Candlestick. The earliest of these, which still encases the contemporary Book of Gospels for which it was made, dates from the late tenth or early eleventh century (No. 567, 1893). It was formerly at Sion Cathedral in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and is believed to have belonged to the Abbey of St. Maurice d'Agaune in the same canton, prior to the fourteenth century. It is sometimes erroneously called the "Évangéliaire de Charlemagne." The cover of beechwood is overlaid with gold, and in it are mounted eight plaques of cloisonné enamel and a number of precious stones. In the centre is a raised panel on which is a representation of Our Lord in Majesty, surrounded by a border of foliage, both of which are additions of the late twelfth century.[1] Another cover of a Book of Gospels, dating from the thirteenth century, is of Limoges enamel on copper gilt, mounted on an oak board (No. 2441, 1856). Round the edges run bands of enamel which surround a sunken enamel plaque with a central figure in relief of Our Lord in Majesty seated within a vesica surrounded by clouds. At the four corners are the symbols of the Evangelists, with the heads in relief. A cover of a Book of Gospels of Limoges enamel of similar design, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century, is also exhibited (No. 651, 1898), and a third (No. M 576, 1910), likewise of the thirteenth century, in a mounting of copper gilt of later date, which is chased with foliage and set with pastes, will be found among the exhibits of the Salting Bequest (Room 128, Case 20).

A richly decorated binding, probably executed at Treves in the first half of the thirteenth century, merits special notice. It is of gilt copper laid over a backing of oak, with a border containing four plaques of champlevé enamel and others of filigree work set with antique engraved gems and other stones (No. 8880, 1863). At the corners are four rock-crystal bosses, and round the edges are stamped borders of beasts and foliage.

[1] Reproduced in Plate XLVIII.

The centre is occupied by a modern silver-gilt plaque repoussé with figures of two apostles (copying an earlier model). The manuscript on vellum which it encloses is a fifteenth-century martyrology with a history and obituary of the Augustinian Nunnery of St. Barbara at Rheinberg, near Düsseldorf. German craftsmanship is represented by another cover which encases an illuminated manuscript of the Placebo and Dirge and was executed in the first half of the fifteenth century (No. 1057, 1871). It is of gilt metal with an embossed representation of the Visitation and set with antique gems. Another exhibit worthy of special mention is an Italian cover of the fifteenth century which is overlaid with gilt metal plates embossed with the symbols of the Evangelists and set with crystals mounted in the form of a cross, the crystal in the centre covering a painting of Our Lady and Child (No. 528, 1893).

In Room 38 there is exhibited in a show-case of Renaissance jewellery a very beautiful girdle-case for a book made in South Germany about the year 1600, which is said to have belonged to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.,[1] and was at one time incorrectly attributed to Benvenuto Cellini. It is of gold repoussé and was originally set with precious stones which have been replaced by enamelled flowers and ornaments. In the middle of the front cover is an oval medallion of green bay leaves, within which is a representation of the creation of Eve. Adam lies on a bank in the Garden of Eden, surrounded by minute and exquisitely modelled animals, some of which are scarcely an eighth of an inch in height, while Eve is half issued from his side. Outside the medallion are four seated female figures draped in green and blue. On the back of the case there is no medallion, and the centre is occupied by the Fountain of Youth. It is of interest to contrast this typical example of the highly finished art of Western Europe with the nearly contemporary case

[1] An enamelled gold girdle-book said to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth is exhibited in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities of the British Museum (Franks Bequest Room). Another, bound in gold, worked in open-leaf tracery, with remains of black enamel, which is said to have been given by Queen Anne Boleyn, when on the scaffold, to one of her maids of honour, is also in the British Museum (Manuscript Saloon, Case IX.).

for a Book of Gospels from the Coptic *dair* of Bablûn, near Cairo, exhibited in a show-case in Room 26 (No. 1391, 1874). In this binding are apparent the traditions of early Christian art still finding expression in the sixteenth century. The cover is of wood overlaid with sheet-iron repoussé with Greek crosses and inscriptions in Coptic and Arabic.

Ivory was a favourite material for sculpture in all ages, and the carved ivory panels used on book-covers of the Middle Ages illustrate but one side of a prolific art. Among the principal objects made of ivory in the late classical period were caskets and writing tablets. The latter opened like a book and were coated on the inner surfaces with wax to receive inscriptions made with a stylus. From these writing tablets were derived larger and more ornate tablets for use on special occasions, the most remarkable being the consular diptychs sent by consuls to important personages as a formal notification of their accession to office. The custom passed from consuls to other officials and even to private persons, who, on the occasion of certain family festivals such as marriages, offered diptychs to their relations. This was probably the origin of the well-known diptych of the Symmachi and Nicomachi, dating from the last quarter of the fourth century, one leaf of which is exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum (Room 64, No. 212, 1865) and the other in the Musée de Cluny at Paris.

It is possible to regard the diptych as a forerunner of the bookbinding, in so far as it served the purpose of a cover to written records. Primarily, however, its importance lies in its æsthetic appeal, although it has also an added bibliographical interest. On the abolition of the consulship by Justinian in A.D. 541 many diptychs were preserved in churches and inscribed with lists of bishops, benefactors, saints and martyrs, or with prayers to be recited during services ; sometimes they were adapted for use as covers for books of the Gospels. It was not long before the early Christian artists began to fashion ivory carvings expressly for the uses of the Church, and as early as the fourth century subjects of a purely Christian character were already being produced. Some of the early Christian ivories were made in the form of diptychs, upon which were inscribed the names of living and deceased members of the community whom it was

desired to commemorate at the services of the Church, the reading of the diptychs being part of the great intercession for the living and the dead which usually occurs close to the Consecration in all primitive liturgies. The very beautiful leaf of an early Byzantine diptych representing the Archangel Michael which is in the British Museum, and which probably dates from the fifth or sixth century, was made as a diptych in the strict sense of the word, the back being sunk to receive a coating of wax.

There can be no doubt but that the diptych suggested carved panels for the bindings of books, and at an early date large ivory plaques came into use for ornamenting the covers of church books; they continued to be employed for this purpose for several centuries. The uses to which ivory carvings were put were, however, so various that it is extremely difficult to determine the purpose for which they were originally designed or to which they may have been adapted. In the DEPARTMENT OF SCULPTURE (Room 64) may be seen a number of carved ivory panels which are known to have been used on the covers of books. Among several Byzantine plaques dating from the eleventh or twelfth centuries is one striking example which was most probably made for the cover of a Book of Gospels (No. 215, 1866). In the centre is a medallion containing a bust of St. John the Baptist; above and below, in smaller medallions, are busts of St. Philip, St. Stephen, St. Andrew and St. Thomas. A second specimen of a Byzantine plaque of about the same date is divided into two parts, in the upper of which is a representation of the Crucifixion, while in the lower is shown the deposition from the Cross and the entombment of Our Lord (No. 5, 1872). A figure of Our Lord seated on a cushioned throne, of the same period (No. 273, 1867), probably at one time served the purpose of a book-cover, as it is almost identical with a similar relief which is still on the cover of a book in the Bodleian Library. Another Byzantine panel, dating from the eleventh or twelfth century, which may have been mounted in a book-binding (No. 152, 1879), depicts the Ascension.

The Carolingian school is represented by a number of plaques, including one, dating from the ninth or tenth century, which was formerly on the cover of a manuscript Book of Gospels in the Cathedral at Verdun (No. 250, 1867). The

IVORY PLAQUE FROM THE COVER OF A MANUSCRIPT.
IXth or Xth Cent.
Victoria and Albert Museum.

subject depicted is the Crucifixion, with various emblematical figures grouped around.[1] A similar example of the same period, some portions of which are missing, is thought to have adorned the Gandersheim Gospels (No. 251, 1867). There is also exhibited a large Carolingian ivory of the ninth century which was perhaps carved after an earlier East-Christian model (No. 138, 1866); it may at one time have covered a copy of the Gospels to which a similar ivory from Lorsch in the Vatican belonged. In the centre are Our Lady and Child enthroned, with St. John and St. Zacharias on either side; above, two flying angels support a medallion in which is a half-length figure of Our Lord; below is a representation of the Nativity in which one of the oxen is gazing intently into the face of the infant Jesus, while on the one side Our Lady is seen reclining, with St. Joseph sitting beside her, and on the other is shown the apparition of the angel to the astonished shepherds. A Carolingian ivory carving of the eleventh century (No. 379, 1871), which is probably from a book-cover, shows with minute attention to detail seven scenes from Biblical history.

An ivory carving (No. 259, 1867) still set in the cover of a contemporary manuscript should be noted. The subject of the plaque, which dates from the end of the twelfth century and is of Rhenish origin, is the Ascension of Our Lord. A panel of the deposition from the Cross, which probably came from a book-cover and is believed to be of Spanish craftsmanship of the eleventh or twelfth century, is of exceptional grace and at the same time charged with deep emotional power (No. 3, 1872). Two pierced reliefs in bone (No. 8461, A & B, 1863), which were formerly attached to the binding of a printed Bible of 1552 in the library, are also of interest. They are probably German work of the eleventh or twelfth century.[2]

A late example of the use of ivory panels on a binding is shown in the book-covers still attached to a miniature book of Confession and Communion for which they were designed in Germany in the year 1597. The scenes represent the two

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[1] Reproduced in Plate XLIX.

[2] A reproduction of these two reliefs will be found in M. H. Longhurst: *English Ivories*, London, 1926, plate vi.

Sacraments contained in the book (No. 8, 1872). There is also exhibited half of a book-cover carved out of ivory which is of German origin and of late sixteenth century (No. 620, 1854).

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Thursdays and Saturdays (including Bank Holidays). The departments of the Museum, other than the Library, are open also on Sundays from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The **Witt Library,** 32, Portman Square, W.1, contains over 250,000 photographs and reproductions of pictures and drawings illustrating the work of about 13,000 painters and draughtsmen of all schools, other than Eastern, from the twelfth century down to modern times, mainly, though not entirely, of artists who were born before 1800. The collection is very complete and consists not only of representations of pictures and drawings in all the public galleries, but also of those in private hands both in Europe and America, many thousands of which have been specially photographed for the collection. It includes the work of the lesser as well as the great masters. The reproductions are mainly photographs and illustrations from books, periodicals and catalogues, and include every variety of process block, collotype and photogravure, and also original engravings. They are classified according to schools, within which they are arranged under the names of the artists in alphabetical order. The works of each artist are then grouped according to subject. Critical notes and references to other attributions are added where possible. By this system the work of each artist can be referred to at once with a minimum expenditure of time and trouble. An alphabetical catalogue, with a supplement, of painters whose work is represented in the library, giving dates and schools, has been printed and is available for reference. The library is open to all serious students of art.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

ASTRONOMY.

The **British Astronomical Association,** Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4, possesses a lending library of

about 3,000 volumes covering all branches of astronomy. Important gifts of books have been received in recent years, and the library is particularly rich in works dealing with observational astronomy and the history of the science. A special endeavour is made to procure current astronomical literature. The library is open to members of the Association, who are entitled to borrow books for home reading and to use the reading room for purposes of research.

Hours of admission.—Books are lent out on the last Wednesday of each month after the meeting of the Association ; on all other Wednesdays the library is open as a reading room and for the issue of books, from 3 to 6 p.m.

The **Royal Astronomical Society,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, possesses a library of ancient and modern astronomical works and a large number of serial publications (about 16,000 vols. and a few MSS.). It includes a collection of over 500 books, printed (with three exceptions) before the year 1700, which was bequeathed to the Society in 1923 by Colonel E. H. Grove-Hills. The library contains a large number of incunabula and other rare and valuable books on astronomy. Fellows are entitled to use the library and to borrow books. Special permission to read in the library is sometimes accorded to students engaged in serious work who are not Fellows of the Society, on application to the President or one of the secretaries.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Observatory,** Greenwich, S.E.10, contains about 20,000 volumes, which are arranged in three separate sections. The West Library (6,500 vols.) comprises books on astronomy (gravitational and physical), geodesy, general physics, mathematics and kindred subjects. It includes also a collection of the regular observations of the leading observatories in all parts of the world, and a number of astronomical works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The North Library (8,000 vols.) contains astronomical and scientific periodicals, transactions of learned societies and ephemerides published by various countries. The East Library (5,500 vols.), which is in connection with

the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Observatory, contains a collection of the regular magnetical and meteorological observations of the principal observatories and stations; also books on meteorology, electricity and magnetism, and a valuable collection of voyages and travels, some of which are of an early date. The library is exclusively for the use of the Observatory staff.

AUCTIONEERING AND ESTATE AGENCY.

The **Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom**, 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes, which was founded in 1901 and developed largely through the generosity of Sir James Boyton, J. H. Townsend Green and his father, James Green. It contains works on the technical side of auctioneering, valuing, estate agency, surveying and allied professional subjects, and is also furnished with recent text-books required for the examinations of the Institute. The use of the library is confined to members, by whom books may be borrowed for home study.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

BIBLES.

The Library of the **British and Foreign Bible Society**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 (16,500 vols.), is almost entirely a collection of editions and translations of the Bible, the New Testament and portions of the Bible.[1] It was founded in 1804 and is now the largest collection of printed copies of the Scriptures in existence, with the exception of that in the British Museum. Over eight hundred different languages and dialects are represented, and the library is of importance not only to the biblical but also to the philological student. It includes the valuable English collection of Francis Fry, containing nearly thirteen hundred separate

[1] The printed Bibles in the collection are fully described in the *Historical Catalogue*, compiled by T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule, and published by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 4 parts, London, 1903–11.

editions; the famous collection of Dr. Christian David Ginsburg, which is especially rich in Hebrew, Greek and European early versions; and specimens of hundreds of translations prepared for missionary purposes. There is also a valuable series of documents and autograph letters written by George Borrow when he was agent of the Bible Society, which give reports of his experiences in Russia and in Spain.[1]

A manuscript in the library of outstanding importance is known as the Codex Zacynthius (denoted by Ξ), which contains the greater part of St. Luke's Gospel from its commencement to chapter xi., verse 33, and is, with the exception of Codex Monacensis (denoted by X), the only example of an uncial text of the New Testament which has a marginal commentary. It is a palimpsest, and was brought from Zante in 1821 by General Colin Macaulay, uncle of Lord Macaulay. The original hand is probably of the eighth century, and contains a system of chapter-divisions which are found elsewhere only in Codex Vaticanus (denoted by B). The upper writing is an Evangeliarium of the thirteenth century. The Society also possesses the earliest Coptic version of St. John's Gospel (Codex Q), written on papyrus in the third quarter of the fourth century, which was discovered at Qau el Kebir in Egypt in 1923 by the British School of Archæology in Egypt; it has been edited with a translation by Sir Herbert Thompson.[2] There are in addition several Greek, Latin, Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian and other manuscripts.

The library is supplemented by a collection of grammars, dictionaries and books bearing on the languages of various races. Duly accredited persons are admitted to the library.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 11 a.m.

The **British Museum** possesses one of the finest collections in existence of Bibles, New Testaments and portions of the

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[1] *Letters of George Borrow to the British and Foreign Bible Society*, edited by T. H. Darlow, London, 1911.

[2] *The Gospel of St. John according to the earliest Coptic manuscript*, edited with a translation by Sir Herbert Thompson (British School of Archæology in Egypt and Egyptian Research Account, 29th year), London, 1924.

Bible, including, among many unique treasures, the famous Codex Alexandrinus. See Chapter II., pages 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89 and 113 to 116; also plates XI., XII., XVI. and XVII.

BIOLOGY AND MICROSCOPY.

The **Eugenics Society**, 20, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, has a library of about 1,550 volumes of works on anthropology, sociology, psychology, biology, eugenics, human heredity, sex and marriage laws. In addition it contains a large collection of classified pamphlets on these subjects, and a classified bibliography which includes reviews of books and articles in periodical publications. Only Fellows and members of the Society may borrow from the library.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m.; closed on Wednesday afternoons and on Saturdays.

The **Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics** (University of London), University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, with which is associated the Drapers' Company's Biometric Laboratory, has a library (about 6,000 vols.) of works on anthropology, eugenics, heredity and vital statistics, including some books which formerly belonged to Sir Francis Galton, for the use of its staff and students. Material bearing on social, physical and hereditary conditions is kept in the library, which contains also Sir Francis Galton's own anthropometric data and an interesting collection of portraits and mementos of Galton. The Biometric Laboratory possesses a large number of biometric pamphlets and statistical memoirs.

The **Quekett Microscopical Club**, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1, which was founded in 1865, possesses a library (about 2,000 vols.) containing books on the technique and optics of the microscope and its application to medicine, histology, petrology and technical products. It includes works on micro-photography and subjects such as algæ, mosses, diatoms, rotifera, insects, radiolaria, infusoria; also some books on general botany and biology. The library possesses early editions of the works of some seventeenth and eighteenth century writers on these subjects. The publica-

tions of many British and foreign learned societies are received by the Club, which has also a large and important collection of slides illustrating the use of the microscope for research purposes. The library is restricted to use by members of the Club, who may borrow books and slides.

Hours of admission.—6 to 9.30 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

The **Royal Microscopical Society,** 20, Hanover Square, W.1, possesses a library of about 4,000 volumes, inclusive of periodicals and pamphlets. The works are chiefly on biology and microscopy. It contains also an extensive and illustrative collection of instruments and apparatus, and a unique collection of type slides. The library is open to Fellows of the Society, who may borrow slides and books for home use, with the exception of a few of the rarest works.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.

The Library of the **Imperial Bureau of Mycology, 17,** Kew Green, Kew, Surrey, contains about 1,100 volumes, and over 6,000 scientific pamphlets and reprints dealing with mycology, plant diseases and tropical agriculture. The current literature of these subjects is fully indexed and abstracts are published in a monthly *Review of Applied Mycology.* The library possesses about 380 serials, English and foreign, of which 180 are current.

The Bureau is maintained by the British Overseas Dominions and Colonies for the purpose of collecting information on plant diseases and identifying specimens, and its resources are available free to scientific persons. The lending section of the library, which is chiefly confined to the collection of pamphlets and reprints, is available for use by Government departments in the Dominions and Colonies and also by a limited number of students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Botanic Gardens,** Kew, Surrey (40,000 vols.), is specially intended to assist in the routine

work of the establishment, which comprises the naming of the collections in the Herbarium, Museums and Gardens, describing plants, supplying information on their history, economic properties, etc., the preparation of reports, bulletins, floras, revisions and indexes, and in investigating questions of botanical interest received from correspondents in all parts of the world. It was founded in 1852 by the gift by Miss Bromfield of the botanical books of her deceased brother, Dr. W. A. Bromfield, among which were many fine copies of the works of the older writers. The large and valuable collection of botanical books of George Bentham was presented by him, with his herbarium, in 1854, and in 1867 a large selection from the botanical library of Sir William J. Hooker, together with his herbarium, was purchased by the Government. These collections formed the nucleus of the present library. Additions have been received from many sources by gift, purchase or exchange.

While in the formation of the library all branches of botany have been considered, and to some extent also horticulture, forestry and agriculture, its aim has been specially to acquire literature relating to systematic and economic botany. There is a considerable collection of herbals, including several incunabula, the more important works on fossil plants, a large number of good general and special text-books, and a comprehensive series of floras. There is also a selection of about 1,400 volumes of works on travel, many of which contain botanical information. The periodicals number about 2,000 in 16,000 volumes. Of these nearly 1,000 are current and include all the more important of the botanical journals, as well as several that are horticultural, agricultural or geographical. The library contains a small collection of maps and charts, about 500 portraits of botanists in addition to those exhibited in the Museums, and upwards of 150,000 original paintings, drawings, prints, photographs and other illustrations of plants, which are arranged systematically in portfolios.

The preparation of supplements to the *Index Kewensis*, which is part of the official work of the establishment, and the compilation of a new edition of Pritzel's *Iconum Botanicarum Index* by a staff employed by the Royal Horticultural Society, are being carried on in the library at Kew. A printed author

catalogue was published in 1899, and a supplement in 1919, including additions to the end of 1915.

Permission to use the library for purposes of reference only is granted to students engaged in serious research and may be obtained on application to the Director.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The **Royal Horticultural Society,** Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library which consists of over 10,000 volumes and pamphlets dealing with horticulture and botany. It is called the Lindley Library, after Dr. John Lindley whose fine collection of horticultural works formed the nucleus of the Society's library. The collection of pamphlets is very important. The library, which, through the generosity of Baron Schröder, is worthily housed at the Society's new building, is for the use of Fellows of the Society, who are also entitled to borrow books. Persons accompanied or introduced by a Fellow can gain admission and consult books on the premises.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **South London Botanical Institute,** 323, Norwood Road, S.E. 24, has a reference library of about 1,300 volumes on botany for the use of its members. It includes a library which it received in 1912 under the will of Allan Octavian Hume. Attached to the Institute is a large herbarium of British and foreign plants.

Hours of admission.—2 to 9 p.m.; closed on Wednesdays.

BREWING.

The **Brewers' Society,** 5, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1, possesses a small collection of books dealing with brewing, particularly from the parliamentary and legal point of view, and a number of volumes of trade journals. It is primarily for the use of members, but certain other persons may by arrangement be afforded information or reference to any particular volumes.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The **Institute of Brewing** (London Section), Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C.2, possesses a library of about 950 volumes on brewing and allied sciences which is open to members, but additions to it are not being made to any great extent as the members of the Institute have the privilege of using the library of the Chemical Society.

BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND INDIA.

The **British North Borneo Company**, 17, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3, possesses a collection of about 225 volumes relating to North Borneo, all of which are more readily available elsewhere.

The **Ceylon Association in London**, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4, has a small collection (about 600 vols.) of works on subjects connected with Ceylon, including a long run of the *Colombo Observer*. It is for reference only, and is restricted to the use of members, but information is given to all persons interested in Ceylon.

The **East India Association**, Westminster Chambers, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a small collection of books and pamphlets chiefly bearing upon India, which is for the use of members.

Hours of admission.—10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August and September.

The Library of the **Imperial Institute**, South Kensington, S.W.7 (35,000 vols.), contains a large collection of Colonial, Indian and other works of reference, and is regularly supplied with the more important reports and publications of government departments in Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies, India and most foreign countries. Special attention is given to publications relating to tropical agriculture and forestry, mineral resources, and the production and utilization of raw materials. There are also sections of works dealing with, and written in, the languages of India, America, Africa, Polynesia and other parts of the world, and over 500 serial publications, mainly of a scientific or technical character

are regularly received. The library is open, without charge, for reference purposes to all inquirers.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Offices of High Commissioners and Agents-General. Attached to the office of the High Commissioner for CANADA, at the Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1, is a reference library containing some 4,000 volumes relating to Canada. It consists of books, official and otherwise, furnished by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and comprises statutes, sessional papers, parliamentary journals, debates, historical and biographical works, books of travel and exploration, geological reports, maps, charts, legal text-books, Canadian business and City directories, works of reference, and general literature. Files of Canadian newspapers, magazines and trade journals are also available. It is open to the public during office hours (10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.), except on the King's Birthday and on Dominion Day (July 1st), and is chiefly used by publicists and legal men.

The office of the Agent General for BRITISH COLUMBIA, British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent Street, S.W.1, possesses an information bureau and reading-room, in which are to be found the British Columbia statutes, official publications and statistics of the Province. Files are maintained of all British Columbia daily and weekly newspapers, magazines and trade journals. The bureau and reading-room are open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., during which time officials of the British Columbia Government are in attendance for the purpose of assisting those who require information.

There is a reference library of similar character at the office of the High Commissioner for NEWFOUNDLAND, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1, which can be consulted at any time between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. A large amount of literature about Newfoundland will also be found in the Dominions Office Library.[1]

The office of the High Commissioner for NEW ZEALAND, 415, Strand, W.C.2, possesses an information bureau, library and reading-room containing over 2,000 volumes relating to

[1] See page 50.

New Zealand. The collection comprises New Zealand statutes, debates, parliamentary papers, scientific and statistical publications, books of travel, works on history and biography, geological reports, maps, commercial and city directories, and other books of reference and general literature. There are also files of New Zealand newspapers, magazines and trade journals. The bureau is open to the public and there is an officer in attendance to assist persons to obtain the information required.

At the office of the High Commissioner for the IRISH FREE STATE, York House, 15, Regent Street, S.W.1, official publications of the Irish Free State may be consulted between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Statistics of trade, population, etc., will be obtained by the High Commissioner for inquirers, if not already available in his office.

The MALAY STATES Information Agency, 88, Cannon Street, E.C.4, maintains a reference library of some 400 volumes, to which additions are constantly made of works relating to Malaya and its industries.[1] An up-to-date collection of maps published by the Survey Department of the Malayan Government and files of all the locally published newspapers and periodicals are included. The library, which is supplemented by a collection of economic products, is available for public use between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

There are libraries of books of reference, official and statistical publications, and collections of legislative enactments of the respective governments, which can be referred to on application during office hours, at the offices of the High Commissioner for the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,[2] Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,[3] South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; INDIA,[4] 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1; and SOUTHERN

[1] In this connection it may be useful to note a collection of about 300 volumes which is in the possession of the Association of British Malaya, 31, Haymarket, S.W.1. It is primarily for reference by members of the Association, but other persons interested may obtain permission to use it.

[2] Files of newspapers are preserved.

[3] Current newspapers are available.

[4] Includes technical as well as administrative publications; they are also available at the India Office. Files of newspapers are preserved.

RHODESIA,[1] Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2. Similar collections will be found at the offices of the Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES,[2] Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 ; VICTORIA, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2 ; QUEENSLAND,[2] 409 and 410, Strand, W.C.2 ; SOUTH AUSTRALIA,[2] Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 ; WESTERN AUSTRALIA,[3] Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, W.C.2 ; TASMANIA,[2] Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 ; ONTARIO,[4] 163, Strand, W.C.2 ; QUEBEC,[2] 38, Kingsway, W.C.2 ; and NOVA SCOTIA,[2] 31, Spring Gardens, S.W.1 ; also at the offices of the Government Agency of SARAWAK,[2] Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1. Official reports may be seen at the London office of the SUDAN GOVERNMENT, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. At the offices of the CROWN AGENTS TO THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, many of the publications of the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories can be seen and purchased. They may also be consulted at the Colonial Office Library.[5]

The Library of the **Royal Colonial Institute,** Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, which was founded in 1868, contains over 184,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, economics, resources and development of the overseas portions of the British Empire, including India, and problems of colonization and administration generally.[6] It comprises accounts of the aborigines, works on the geography, topography and botany of the various Dominions and Colonies, voyages and travels, and also publications relating to foreign colonization. Special mention should be made of the official literature of the Home and Overseas Governments, including

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[1] Files of newspapers are preserved which date back to 1924 when the office was opened.

[2] Files of newspapers are preserved.

[3] Current newspapers are available.

[4] Includes maps and geological reports concerning mining in Ontario. Current newspapers are available for reference and are preserved for about two months.

[5] See page 50.

[6] A printed catalogue contains entries of books acquired up to the end of 1900, and selected bibliographies have also been published. A quarterly bulletin gives a list of official publications issued in the overseas portions of the British Empire or relating thereto.

that of India. This section contains collections of various parliamentary debates, parliamentary publications, departmental reports, Blue-Books (the earlier frequently in manuscript) and Government Gazettes, of which there are long sets in the library. In addition there are the reports of the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities of the Empire, and the proceedings of many learned societies, including colonial historical societies. There is a special Law Library (about 20,000 vols.) containing statutes and Overseas law reports, together with the principal text-books dealing with colonial and Indian law. The library possesses also many interesting manuscripts,[1] among which is a collection consisting of 213 manuscripts in English, and numerous additional documents in Burmese and Siamese, relating to Burma, Siam, Penang, Kedah, etc., collected or written by Colonel Henry Burney, who died in 1845. The special sections include one dealing with American colonial history, another containing agricultural publications, and a third consisting of a collection of over 700 books and pamphlets, from the early part of the sixteenth century, relating to Cyprus, which was presented in 1913 by Claude Delaval Cobham, for many years Commissioner of Larnaca. There is also a newspaper room, in which 1,073 newspapers and other periodical publications are regularly received and filed. The set of *The Times* goes back to 1869. Cuttings are made from the principal English newspapers so as to enable students to follow current events.

The library is open to Fellows, and books may be borrowed subject to the library regulations. The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have granted special facilities to students who are at work on colonial questions; they require an introduction from a Fellow or from a recognized educational or other authority. Books may also be borrowed through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (including Saturdays).

The **Victoria League**, 81, Cromwell Road, S.W.7, possesses a lending library of standard works on Greater Britain

[1] A list of manuscripts in the library of the Royal Colonial Institute will be found in the *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, vol. ii., no. 6, February 1925, pp. 80–82.

and of fiction dealing with colonial life. It consists of over 3,000 volumes, and is available to all members and associates of the League who pay a subscription of not less than one shilling a year.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Record Department of the **India Office** is described below under HISTORY (SOURCES).[1]

CHEMISTRY.

The Library of the **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 (30,490 vols. and 6,500 pamphlets), which was founded in 1841, is a fine collection of works relating to chemistry and the allied sciences, and includes a special section of alchemical and early chemical works. It is open to Fellows of the Chemical Society and to Fellows and members of the contributing societies, viz., the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, the Biochemical Society, the Faraday Society, the Institute of Brewing, the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Society of Dyers and Colourists, and the Society of Public Analysts, who may also borrow books and avail themselves of "photostat" facilities. Fellows of the Chemical Society and the Librarian have the right to introduce visitors, but such introduction is for seven days only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed for the first fortnight in August, and on the day following Bank holidays.

The Library of the **Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland**, 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1 (2,500 vols.), consists mainly of reference works on chemistry and its practical applications. The use of the library is ordinarily restricted to Fellows, associates and registered students. Its main object is, however, to provide books of reference for candidates presenting themselves for the practical examinations of the Institute.

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[1] See pages 336 and 337.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during examinations.

The **Institution of Petroleum Technologists,** Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C.2, has a library of about 1,250 volumes on petroleum technology. In addition there are eighty periodicals relating to this subject in the library, fifty of which are current, and a collection of maps, catalogues and lantern slides. The library is available for reference purposes to members of the Institution, and other persons are also allowed to use it.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

There are good special sections on Chemistry in the large Science Libraries described below.[1]

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURE.

Messrs. **James Pascall, Ltd.,** Blackfriars Road, S.E.1, have an information and service library (2,000 vols.) containing technical works relating to chocolate and confectionery manufacture and general works on management, business organization and similar subjects. It is for the use of members of the staff, who may also borrow books. Students may obtain permission to use the library for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

CREMATION.

The **Cremation Society of England,** 52, New Cavendish Street, W.1, possesses a small library of works relating to cremation and the disposal of the dead, consisting of about 100 volumes and a collection of pamphlets and reprints of articles from periodical publications. It is available to the public for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

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[1] See pages 407, *et seq.*

DEAFNESS.

The **Guild of St. John of Beverley,** 5, Grange Road, Ealing, W.5, has a library of over 3,000 volumes and pamphlets relating directly or indirectly to deafness or to deaf persons, which includes some early works on the subject. In addition there is a collection of reports, notices, bills, periodical publications, newspaper cuttings, tickets, programmes, circulars and photographs bearing on work by or amongst, or on subjects of interest to, deaf persons in every country from ancient times to the present day, as well as over 3,500 lantern slides, mostly made by the deaf themselves. The library is open for reference purposes to any person interested, on application to the Honorary Organizing Secretary.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The **National Institute for the Deaf,** 67, Frith Street, Soho Square, W.1, possesses a collection of about 500 volumes of works dealing with deafness and the deaf,[1] which is available for the use of any person interested.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

DENTISTRY.

The **British Dental Association,** 23, Russell Square, W.C.1, has a library of about 3,000 volumes, mostly on dental subjects, though there are also books on general surgery and medicine and other sciences, and some works on general subjects. The nucleus of the library was formed by a gift of books from the collection of Dr. Thomas Gaddes, and among recent bequests is that of about 150 books from the library of J. Howard Mummery. Most of the current dental periodical literature of the world is available, including complete files of the Association's own journal *The British Dental Journal, The British Journal of Dental Science,* and *The Dental Record.* Among American periodical publications there are

[1] The "Arnold Library," which was formerly housed in the offices of the Institute and was a conspicuous feature of the collection, has been sold to the University of Manchester by the National College of Teachers of the Deaf to whom it belonged.

complete files of *The Dental Cosmos* and *The American Journal of Dental Science*, the latter being the first dental periodical ever published, commencing in 1839. The library is fortunate in possessing rare dental works, such as an edition of *Zene Artzney*, printed at Frankfurt in 1536, which is said by some to be the first dental book ; the only known copy of *Nutzliche und bewerte Artzneyen fur allerhand Zanwehe* by Johannes Digitius, printed at Spiers in 1587 ; and Charles Allen's *Curious Observations in that difficult part of Chirurgery relating to the Teeth*, reprinted in London in 1687 from the original edition published at Dublin in 1686, the first work on dentistry in English. The library, which is the best dental library in London, is open to members of the Association. Occasionally permission to use the books for special reference is granted to non-members.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

The **London School of Dental Surgery and Royal Dental Hospital,**[1] 32, Leicester Square, W.C.2, possesses a library of about 853 volumes. It consists of the most recent text-books on dental subjects, as well as a large number of books of historical interest, and includes also several journals bearing upon dentistry. The library is primarily intended for the use of members of the staff and students of the Hospital ; applications from others who desire to consult the books are considered on their merits by the Library Committee.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DICKENSIANA.

The Library at the **Dickens House**, 48, Doughty Street, W.C.1 (about 3,500 vols. and pamphlets), is one of the most extensive collections relating to Charles Dickens. Besides many editions of his works and writings it contains books, pamphlets and articles from periodical publications relating to the author and his times ; also manuscript letters, illustrations and relics. The Dickens collection made by Frederic

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

George Kitton, which was deposited in the Guildhall Library in 1908, was transferred to the Dickens House in 1926. In 1927 the collection of books, pamphlets, portraits, engravings and relics relating to Dickens which belonged to B. W. Matz, was purchased for £1,000 by Alderman Sir Charles C. Wakefield and presented to the Dickens Fellowship ; it is now at the Dickens House. The library is available for reference to all students and others interested in Dickens.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 to 5 p.m. (including Saturdays).

DRAMA.

The **Arts League of Service Play-Lending Library,** 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.2 (about 400 vols., including unpublished plays in typescript by contemporary authors), is for the use of members of the League, to whom plays are lent for acting or reading purposes.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (including Saturdays).

The Library of the **British Drama League,** 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2, contains 8,000 volumes, 6,400 of which are in the lending library and 1,600 in the reference section. Its formation dates from 1920, when Miss A. E. Horniman presented the entire collection of manuscript plays and prompt copies used during her management of the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester. The purchase and presentation of other books followed, and in 1924 a grant was received from the Education Settlements Association. The library has recently been enlarged and placed on a permanent basis as the result of a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. In addition to a comprehensive collection of plays, both ancient and modern, the library contains sections dealing with the various aspects of the art of the theatre : acting, production, costume, scenery, stagecraft, dramatic theory and history, and other subjects which may be of use to students or to those engaged in practical theatrical work, whether professional or amateur. The entire collection of dramatic books which belonged to William Archer has also been acquired ; Scandinavian and French drama are largely represented in this collection.

The library is available to members of the League and of affiliated societies, and to other persons through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students. Books and sets of plays (one copy for each character up to twelve) may be borrowed for reading or rehearsal purposes.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (extended to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays during the winter months), Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **National Operatic and Dramatic Association,** New Scala Theatre, Charlotte Street, W.1 (3,000 vols.), contains copies of dramatic works, as well as libretti, vocal scores and marked stage books of operas and musical plays. It is for the use of members of the Association and affiliated societies and companies.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Royal Academy of Dramatic Art,** 62–64, Gower Street, W.C.1, possesses a collection (723 vols.) of dramatic literature which is available to students of the Academy and to others officially connected with it.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The **American Chamber of Commerce in London,** Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2, possesses a reference library which contains chiefly trade papers of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, numbering about 250, which are received regularly and filed. In addition there is a collection of books on imports and exports, banking and other commercial subjects. The library is available for the use of members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London and of other business men engaged in Anglo-American trade.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **Anti-Socialist and Anti-Communist Union,** 58 & 60, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library of several thousand volumes of socialistic and anti-socialistic

literature,[1] parliamentary publications and indexed press cuttings, to which additions are constantly being made. Special attention should be drawn to the large collection of volumes of magazine and newspaper cuttings, pamphlets and reports dealing with the administrative affairs of municipal bodies in the United Kingdom. The library is open for purposes of reference to members of the Union and to the general public.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Association for International Understanding,** Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C.1, has a library of about 1,200 volumes relating to international affairs. It is for the use of members of the Association only, who may borrow books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Bank of England Library,** Threadneedle Street, E.C.2 (20,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets and documents), is divided into three separate collections: the Directors' library, the central reference library, and the Bank of England Library and Literary Association.

The Directors' library contains antiquarian and historical works on the Bank and the City of London, and on their financial development and relationships; government blue-books on relevant subjects; economic and statistical treatises; and a collection of economic and historical pamphlets.

In the central reference library are kept works of reference, official and general, year-books, statistical and economic journals, and material required for official research on matters connected with banking and finance.

[1] The anti-socialist forces have recently been considerably strengthened by The Individualist Bookshop Ltd., 84, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Although this institution is not a library in the usual sense of the word it has organized a campaign to supply small libraries of economic and anti-socialist literature to factories, workshops, collieries and businesses of all kinds. It has also instituted an Individualist Reading Circle which is described as "a circulating library with a difference," and circulates to its members, for a small fee, books which help the dissemination of Individualism as opposed to Socialism.

The Bank of England ("Clerks") Library and Literary Association, founded in 1850, contains both lending and reference departments, which cover all branches of knowledge, but are especially strong in historical, topographical and biographical books, music, belles-lettres and fiction. A number of the principal magazines and reviews are kept in the library.

There is also a collection of pictures and prints, chiefly relating to the Bank. The records of the Bank of England date back to 1694, the year of its incorporation; a certain number of documents of historical interest have been transferred to the Public Record Office.[1]

The library is not open to the public.

The Library of The **British Institute of Social Service,** Stapley House, 33, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, contains upwards of 4,000 volumes, 14,000 pamphlets, and numerous newspaper and magazine cuttings dealing with social questions. It is for reference purposes and is open free to students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed for a few days at the time of public holidays.

The **British Library of Political and Economic Science,** at the London School of Economics,[2] Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2, which was founded by public subscription in 1896, contains a large number of modern standard works on economics, political science and law, and a representative selection of economic, financial and commercial journals and reviews of all countries. The collection of British parliamentary publications which it possesses covers the period from the end of the eighteenth century to the present day, but there are gaps between 1865 and 1896. The library also contains parliamentary and official publications of the British Overseas Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and several foreign governments have presented practically complete sets of their official documents. The series of

[1] *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records,* vol. ii., 1914, part 1, p. 36; part 2, Appendix I., p. 85.

[2] A School of the University of London in the Faculties of Economics, Laws and Arts.

Congressional documents of the United States Government dates from 1873 and is nearly complete. The reports of the North German Confederation and the German Reichstag cover the period from 1867 to the present day. Official reports on municipal administration have been presented by more than three hundred municipalities in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and Dependencies, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the United States and other countries.

The Acworth Library of works on transport contains a large number of reports, text-books, pamphlets and periodicals, dealing with the administration and economics of railways, roads, shipping and canals. It was begun by purchases made out of funds given by the large railway companies of this country, and includes the railway collection formed, and presented in 1910, by Sir William M. Acworth, which numbers more than 5,000 items. The Henry Hunt Hutchinson Library of works in all languages for, against and about socialism and allied questions, was acquired partly by the gift of books and other documents, and partly by purchase from a fund provided by the trustees of the late Constance Hutchinson. The library also possesses special collections brought together to illustrate particular subjects or groups of subjects. The most valuable and extensive of these consists of the material collected by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb for their *History of Trade Unionism*, *Industrial Democracy* and *English Local Government*. Professor Borgeaud, of the University of Geneva, collected for the library an extensive set of documents illustrating the working of the Referendum and the Initiative in Switzerland. Professor Graham Wallas made a similar but more extensive collection relating to certain political problems of the United States, and during 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, at the request of the Library Trustees, obtained, in addition to standard works, a large number of official reports and documents bearing upon public administration in the United States and the Australasian Colonies. In 1909 an extensive collection of similar material relating to Canada was obtained by Mr. John McKillop, a former librarian of the School, while on a visit to the Dominion. A selection of economic works in Japanese was made for the library by Mr. Sidney Webb in 1911 during a tour in the East.

There is also a collection of posters, orders, food cards and similar items appertaining to war loans, taxation, food rationing, and other emergency legislation in Germany during the Great War; while the specimens of paper currency include more than 2,000 examples of local paper money issued in Austria-Hungary during the War. Manuscripts and other documents have been bequeathed to the library by the late Lord Farrer, the Rev. Henry Solly, Mr. Charles Harrison and others. Another section contains books, pamphlets, periodicals and wholesale price lists relating to the tobacco industry of this country from the seventeenth century, and there are departmental libraries for statistics and geography.

A number of special collections have been deposited in the library for custody and administration, the most important of which are the Edward Fry Library of international law, the Schuster Library of comparative legislation, the World Conferences Library, and the libraries of the Child Study Society (about 500 vols.), the Royal Economic Society and the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies.

The library is open without charge, for the purpose of reference only, to students for the time being of the London School of Economics, to persons engaged in any branch of public administration in the British Empire or any other country, to professors and lecturers of any recognized university, and to such other persons as may from time to time be admitted by the Director. Books may be borrowed through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students. There is also a small lending library administered by a committee of the Students' Union and the Librarian.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed on the two days next following Christmas Day, and on the four days next following Good Friday.

The Library of the **Charity Organisation Society,** Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1 (6,500 vols.), consists chiefly of works on poor law, foreign and colonial charity, housing of the poor, thrift, friendly societies, emigration, temperance and other economic and social subjects. The library is intended for the use of members of the Society

and other persons known to members who are interested in social questions. Books may be borrowed for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon ; closed on the day next following Bank Holidays.

The **Chartered Institute of Secretaries**, London Wall, E.C.2, contains several thousand volumes of works on secretarial practice in relation to companies and other corporate bodies, company and other branches of law, economics, banking, accountancy, income tax, etc. It is used by City secretaries who are members of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Cobden Club**, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a collection (about 500 vols.) of works on the free-trade question dating back to the time of the Corn Law agitation. It is for reference only and may be consulted by students of the subject.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **Commerce Degree Bureau** (University of London), 46, Russell Square, W.C.1 (2,000 vols.), possesses a small lending library which was formed for the use of students preparing for the external examinations (intermediate and final) of the University of London commerce degree, and is composed mainly of books relating to commercial subjects. Books are sent by post to borrowers, and there are a few volumes of vocational literature which can be consulted by students at the Bureau.

Hours of admission.—2 to 5 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

The **Co-operative Reference Library** at The Horace Plunkett Foundation, 10, Doughty Street, W.C.1, contains over 4,000 volumes and many pamphlets and bulletins dealing with the co-operative movement in different parts of the world, with particular reference to rural problems. It specializes in works on agricultural organization for production and marketing, rural economics, agricultural credit, farmers' co-operative activities, labour questions and allied

subjects. This library was established in Dublin in 1914 on the initiative of Sir Horace Plunkett and other leaders of the agricultural co-operative movement, and was transferred to London in 1925. It is for the use of subscribing members and organizations, but no serious student is refused admission. Books may be borrowed by arrangement with the Librarian, or through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **County Councils Association,** 84, Eccleston Square, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a collection of publications on local government, county council reports and minutes, blue-books and periodicals relating to the subject, which can be referred to by members and officials of county councils.

The **Dale Library of Christian Sociology,** Browning Club, 197, Walworth Road, S.E.17, was founded by the Robert Browning Settlement [1] in 1902 as a memorial of Dr. Robert William Dale, the Congregational divine, who was born in Walworth within a stone's throw of Browning Hall. It contains over a thousand standard works bearing on what Dr. Dale described as "the relations of the Christian Faith to the improvement of the material condition of mankind and the reformation of social order." No charge is made to accredited students who wish to use the library for purposes of reference, but permission to do so must be obtained from the Warden.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The Library of the **Department of Overseas Trade** [2] (Foreign Office and Board of Trade), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1 (about 30,000 items, exclusive of newspapers and periodicals), specializes in the official publications of foreign and colonial governments and organizations which have a bearing on commerce and industry. It is for reference purposes only, primarily in connection with the official work of the Depart-

[1] There is also at Browning Hall a small but interesting Robert Browning Museum containing personal relics of the poet, a collection of editions of his works, and books relating to the Brownings.

[2] Shortly to be absorbed by the Board of Trade.

ment; but accredited students engaged in research are sometimes admitted.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Edward Wright and Cavendish Bentinck Joint Library** (about 3,000 vols.) is housed in the offices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. The Edward Wright collection was bequeathed to the National Union by Edward Wright, eldest son of Sir Almroth Wright; the Cavendish Bentinck library was formed by Mrs. Ruth Cavendish Bentinck. This joint library contains an interesting historical section on the women's movement, which includes some rare books. There are also books, pamphlets and Government publications on current political and social problems, such as family allowances, population, international affairs and social insurance. The library is kept up-to-date by frequent additions. It is available to members of the National Union and also to non-members.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The **English League for the Taxation of Land Values,** 376 and 377, Strand, W.C.2, has a collection of books and bound volumes of pamphlets relating to the taxation of land values and allied subjects, for the use of members of the League.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The **Fabian Society,** 25, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has a library of 5,000 volumes on economics, economic and general history, political science and sociology. About 1,500 volumes are reserved for members and associates of the Society, but the greater part of the library is available for the use of trade union branches, local labour parties, workers' educational classes, and any other subscribing study-groups or bodies of persons. These are entitled to receive, carriage paid, three book-boxes a year, each containing about twenty-five volumes, upon payment of a

subscription of ten shillings a year by societies within the London area, and fifteen shillings by those outside.

The Library of the **Federation of British Industries,** 39, St. James's Street, S.W.1, contains about 15,000 volumes and pamphlets, statistical and economic, relating to British and foreign industry, trade and commerce, and includes a number of current periodicals. It is mainly for reference purposes and is restricted to use by the staff and research officers of the Federation. Information is sometimes given to *bona fide* inquirers who are properly introduced.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Library of the **General Register Office,** Somerset House, W.C.2 (about 7,000 vols.), contains works on the census and vital statistics in Great Britain, Ireland, the British Dominions and foreign countries. It is not open to the public generally, but students are allowed to consult books by arrangement.

The **Gladstone Library** (31,000 vols. and 33,000 pamphlets), which was founded in connection with the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1, as a memorial to the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, was formally inaugurated by that statesman himself on May 2nd, 1888. History in all its branches, political science and economics are liberally represented. The library also contains a large number of standard works of general literature and books of reference, thus discharging the double function of a special economic, political and historical library and of a club library. It provides also an inquiry service available for use by members in person, or by post and telephone.

A part of the sum subscribed in memory of Professor James E. Thorold Rogers, who died in 1890, was devoted to the purchase of a collection of Greek and Latin classics, and on the death of Gladstone in 1898, a memorial fund was subscribed for the purchase of books. A special vote from the fund in memory of Sir William Harcourt was made at his death in 1904 for the purchase of works on law and constitutional history, and in 1902, 432 volumes from the library of William Clarke

were presented in his memory by Leonard Courtney, afterwards Lord Courtney of Penwith, on behalf of the William Clarke Memorial Committee. An important feature of the Gladstone Library is its large number of political pamphlets, many of which are rare and of great value to the historical student. They include the collection formed by Philip Stephen King, which was presented by his son Arthur William Waterlow King, and a number of pamphlets presented by the representatives of Charles Bradlaugh and James Beal.

The library is open only to members of the Club for purposes of reference.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 11 p.m., Sundays 12 noon to 10 p.m.

The **Howard League for Penal Reform,** 23, Charing Cross, Whitehall, S.W.1, has a library of about 400 volumes dealing with crime and a collection of criminal statistics of all civilized countries. It is open to members of the League, and to others by appointment.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Library of The **Institute of Bankers,** 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, (6,500 vols.), contains works on economics, and books dealing with banking, currency, foreign exchanges and kindred subjects. It includes banking periodicals and parliamentary reports. The library is open to members only, who are entitled to take out books on making personal application or by letter addressed to the Secretary. Reference to the books by students of the University of London is allowed on the introduction of the Goldsmiths' Librarian.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from December to April inclusive; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in May, June, October and November; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in July, August and September; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the Saturday preceding Bank Holidays.

The **International Library, Henry Richard Memorial,** King's Buildings, Smith Square, S.W.1, consists of about 15,000 volumes of works on international law, peace and arbitration, in which has been merged the library of the

Peace Society. It is for reference purposes only, and is available for the use of members of Parliament, publicists, and students engaged in research work.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., including Saturdays.

The **Labour Research Department,** 162, Buckingham Palace Road, Westminster, S.W.1, has a collection of works relating to trade unionism, comprising trade union rules, reports and journals, mainly covering the period from 1910 to date, though in the case of some unions these records date back for fifty and seventy years. The collection is available for the use of members, associates and affiliated societies.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

The Library of the **League of Nations Union,** 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1, contains about 2,400 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets dealing with the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice, international relations, international law, the question of peace and war from different points of view, and modern history, geography and travel in relation to the work of the League. It has received by donation the library of the International Association for Labour Legislation and has obtained a grant for the purchase of books from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. The library is open to students for reference purposes. Books are lent to members of the Union, to branches, corporate members, and to study circles. Other persons may borrow through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Legge Library** at the Reformatory and Refuge Union, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, was founded in 1908 by J. G. Legge, H.M. Inspector of reformatory and industrial schools, for the benefit of the managers and officers of such schools. It now contains about 1,100 volumes and consists of books on social reform, education, food and school hygiene, and a number of

works on technical subjects. A collection of about 300 books was presented by the Reformatory and Refuge Union. Books are borrowed by post.

There is a small library at **Leplay House,** 65, Belgrave Road, S.W.1, for the use of members of Leplay House and of the organizations connected with it. The collection contains works on sociology, anthropology, social problems, regional survey, with special reference to town planning and rural reconstruction, and books on some parts of Europe and the British Isles which have been visited in connection with the educational tours initiated from Leplay House. The library may be used by students on application.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; other times by arrangement.

The Library of the **London Chamber of Commerce,** 1, 2 and 3, Oxford Court, and 97, Cannon Street, E.C.4 (5,000 vols.), consists mostly of commercial and legal handbooks, and of official trade returns, customs tariffs and directories of all countries. The library is available for reference only to members of the Chamber and their representatives.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Mothers' Union Central Lending Library,** The Mary Sumner House, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, contains about 3,500 volumes mainly of works relating to the upbringing of children. It contains also a collection of theological works and a juvenile section. The library is for the use of members of the Union, to whom books are also sent by post.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **National Council for Prevention of War,** 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library, containing about 600 volumes, mainly devoted to works on arbitration, disarmament, the League of Nations and international affairs, with some pacifist works of fiction and plays. The books are primarily for circulation among peace workers

and organizations connected with the Council, but others are also allowed to borrow them.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **National Institute of Industrial Psychology,** 329, High Holborn, W.C.1, possesses a library of about 400 volumes of works dealing with the application of psychology to industry and to vocational guidance, and also a number of pamphlets and periodical publications relating to the subject. Members of the Institute and all *bona fide* students are allowed to use the library.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,** Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2, possesses an interesting collection of cuttings from the press of this country, and in a minor degree of other countries, relating to many of the problems affecting child life, as well as reports and inquiries of committees and government departments, and reports of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children throughout the world. They can be referred to by all who are interested in the question.

The Library of the **National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations,** Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (about 15,000 vols.), comprises books and pamphlets largely on economics and political science, official publications, and about a million indexed newspaper cuttings relating to politics and politicians. The use of the library is restricted to members of Conservative and Unionist associations and to Conservative workers.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Post Office Library,** kept in the record room of the General Post Office North, E.C.1, contains about 8,000 books which cover the various activities of the Post Office

from about 1672 to the present day. It includes manuscripts and portraits of special interest to the Post Office, and a number of volumes of an historical or biographical nature. The books and the older records of the Post Office are available for reference to properly accredited students and others. Persons desiring to use the record room should in the first instance apply to the Secretary of the Records Committee of the General Post Office, stating precisely the character of the researches which they propose to make. They are required to give an undertaking to supply a copy of any work published in which may be embodied the information obtained from their investigations.

Hours of admission.—12 noon to 4 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

The **Proportional Representation Society,** 82, Victoria Street (Flat 24), Westminster, S.W.1, has a collection of books, pamphlets and current publications dealing with the development of representative government and with related political and constitutional questions. The collection includes electoral laws, reports of electoral commissions, and electoral statistics for the main European and other countries. The books and documents are available for consultation by all *bona fide* inquirers.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m..

The **Royal Institute of International Affairs,** Chatham House, 10, St. James's Square, S.W.1, is forming a library of books and official documents of all countries, dealing with international affairs from 1918 onwards. It also includes works before that date which are essential to students of the subject. The library is primarily for the use of members, but books may be borrowed by others through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Royal National Life-Boat Institution,** 22, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, has a collection of about 170 volumes dealing with the rescue of life from shipwreck. It is intended

for the use of the staff of the Institution, but students and others can consult the books by appointment.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Statistical Society,** 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2 (over 60,000 vols.), possesses a large collection of official returns of all countries and of works by individual authors on statistical and economic subjects. Fellows are entitled to use the library and to borrow books ; in special cases students recommended by a member of the Council may read in the library for a specified period.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. ; closed at 4 p.m. on the dates of ordinary meetings ; also closed from the middle of August to the middle of September.

The **Rural Industries Bureau,** 26, Eccleston Street, S.W.1, has a small collection of works (400 vols.) on the technical, artistic and economic aspects of rural industries and handicrafts. Books may be borrowed by rural craftsmen and those interested in the subject, on payment of a small fee.

The Library of the **Thames Conservancy,** 2–3, Norfolk Street, W.C.2, consists of minute books and other official records, as well as about one hundred books on the River Thames.[1] It possesses the earlier minutes of the Upper Navigation Commissioners dating from 1771 to 1866 ; general files of papers relating to correspondence on various matters ; the deeds handed over by the Upper Navigation Commissioners relating to conveyances of land, principally in connection with the construction of locks and lock-cuts and other works ; and a collection of surveys and plans, including a survey prepared about 1770 of a part of the Thames under the Upper Navigation Commissioners which shows the old

[1] The Charter of Richard I., in which he granted the river below Staines to the Corporation of London, and subsequent charters, are in the Guildhall Library. Other documents of historical interest respecting the Thames are also in the possession of the Corporation of the City of London.

course of the river. The library is maintained primarily for the use of Conservators and officials, but students are allowed to refer to the books on application.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The joint library of the **Trades Union Congress** and the **Labour Party,** 33, Eccleston Square, S.W.1, consists chiefly of British, Colonial and foreign official and government publications, and trade union and labour journals. It includes a collection of newspaper cuttings and other material dealing with political, social and economic questions. The object of the library is to supply information on the industrial and political activities of the Labour movement. It is for the use of members of the movement only, and is not open to the public.

The Library of The **Women's Institute,** 70, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, consists of about 2,000 works for the most part bearing upon the social, political and legal position of women, including biographies of women, works on woman suffrage, woman labour and other woman questions. It is available only to members of the Institute ; books may be borrowed for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 8 p.m., including Saturdays.

Students of Economics on its historical side will find an unrivalled wealth of material in the **Goldsmiths' Library,**[1] which is part of the University Library described in Chapter IV.

EDUCATION.

The Library of the **Board of Education,** Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.1 (50,000 vols.), is confined almost entirely to books dealing with the history, science and art of education, English and foreign, reports and memoirs relating to public instruction at home and abroad, and educational periodicals of all countries. There are a number of books on

[1] See pages 190–194.

psychology, ethics and logic, and some which treat of sociology and political theories; but these are only included as auxiliaries to the study of education. The library is open to the public for purposes of reference.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **British Institute of Adult Education,** 39, Bedford Square, W.C.1, is forming a library on the history and principles of adult education available for reference and lending purposes to members of the Institute and to other persons on application to the Librarian. Books may also be borrowed through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Vocational Library and Information Bureau at the **Central Employment Bureau for Women and Students' Careers Association,** 54, Russell Square, W.C.1, contains about 1,100 volumes and many pamphlets dealing with vocational subjects, including books on careers, biographies of workers and sociological works. Books may be borrowed by the general public on payment of a small fee or a yearly subscription.

Hours of admission.—10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **College of Preceptors,** Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, has a library (12,000 vols.), which contains some useful works of reference and many standard books on the theory and practice of education and on subjects of school instruction, as well as a collection of modern school text-books. The use of the library for reference and borrowing is restricted to members of the College.

Hours of admission.—Lending and reference libraries, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; the lending library is closed during September.

The Library of The **Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland,** 9, Brunswick Square, W.C.1, is composed of about 7,500 volumes, of which a large proportion are peda-

gogic and school text-books. Its most important feature is the collection of books from the library of Robert Hebert Quick, which was handed over as a gift by Mrs. Quick in 1900 to the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, now called the Education Guild. This collection includes books on the theory, practice and history of education, and is rich in old text-books, both for the school-room and for the study of special subjects, from about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The library is open to members of the Guild.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; books may be borrowed from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m.

The Training College for Teachers belonging to the **Froebel Educational Institute,** Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15, has a library of about 4,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of educational, psychological and biological works. It is for the use of the staff and students of the College, by whom books may be borrowed during vacation. It is open during College hours.

The Library of The **Froebel Society and Junior Schools Association,** 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, which includes the Fanny Franks Memorial Library, contains about 5,000 volumes of the chief English educational works and journals of interest and help to Froebelian teachers; also a considerable number of French, German and American educational publications. All the books which are useful or necessary to students working for the examinations of the National Froebel Union are provided. The library is kept up-to-date, superseded books being discarded and replaced by modern works or new editions. The library and reading room are open to members of the Society, who may also borrow books on payment of a small fee.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed from December 24th to January 1st inclusive, and from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday inclusive.

The **London County Council Education Library,** The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (30,000 vols.), is primarily a lending library for teachers and others engaged in schools aided or maintained by the London County Council.

While the library specializes in books dealing with the theory, practice and history of education, it contains also a large collection of books on all subjects of general interest to teachers. Each member is entitled to two tickets and may borrow two books at a time for a period of one month. As very few members are able to come to the library to select books, an annotated catalogue is supplied to every school, and books are distributed to schools and subsequently collected by carrier.

The Education Library is arranged on the open access system and may be used for reference purposes by members. Borrowers' tickets are not issued to students, but they may avail themselves of reference facilities on making application to the librarian.

Hours of admission.—Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fridays 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

School Library Services. In 1924 the Education Library initiated a scheme for supplementing the library resources of secondary schools with loan collections of source-books, standard text-books of the more expensive type, and a varied selection of reading matter in English and in foreign languages, for the use of students taking advanced courses. These sets of books are exchanged once a year. The scheme has now been extended to include the Council's training colleges and literary institutes.

Elementary schools are supplied with sets of books by means of the Council's circulation scheme. These sets remain in the school for half a year. They are then collected and sent on to another school and replaced by a different set of books. The total number of sets in circulation in London schools is over 40,000, and the total number of volumes is nearly 2,250,000.

Loan Collection for Evening Institutes. A special loan collection has been established by the London County Council to supply reading material to evening institutes. The number of books in this collection is 62,000, the majority being English classics and modern language reading books. It contains also a large music section consisting of 145,000 copies of part-songs, cantatas, oratorios and 25,000 copies of

instrumental selections. In addition, the loan collection contains some 90,000 lantern slides which have been provided to enable teachers to illustrate lessons. The slides are sent to, and collected from, all grades of educational institutions daily, and in 1925 over 380,000 slides were issued.

Libraries at Polytechnics and Technical Institutes. Though the Education Library contains many books on science, it does not cover all aspects of the wide range of subjects taught in the polytechnics and technical institutes; these, therefore, have individual libraries devoted mainly to their prominent features. The larger institutes have special departmental libraries in such subjects as chemistry and engineering, and in most of the schools of art there are sectional art libraries for class use. The commercial institutes have libraries of professional works on such subjects as economics, banking, law and languages.

The Records of the London County Council are described under historical sources, pages 337–339, below; and the Members' Library will be found among other special history libraries, pages 344 and 345, below.

London Day Training College,[1] Southampton Row, W.C.1, possesses a library of works on pedagogy (about 8,000 vols.), to which additions are made by the purchase of books out of an annual grant voted for its maintenance by the London County Council. All the chief English, French, German and American journals on pedagogy and applied psychology are subscribed for by the library. It is open to the staff and students of the College, and occasionally to other persons engaged in pedagogical research.

Hours of admission.—During term-time, Mondays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Wednesdays from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; during vacation, Mondays and Thursdays from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Messrs. **Macmillan & Company,** Ltd., St. Martin's Street, W.C.2, have a lending library of school publications, the object of which is to assist teachers in the selection of text-books. Books are forwarded post free and must be sent back

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Arts.

uninjured within fourteen days. The borrower undertakes to pay the return postage.

Maria Grey Training College,[1] Salusbury Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6, possesses a library (over 3,700 vols.) of educational and psychological works and books of reference. It is for the use of the College and School staff and of present students of the College.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during vacations.

The Teachers' Reference Library at the offices of the **Middlesex Education Committee,** 40, Eccleston Square, S.W.1, contains about 2,000 volumes for the use of teachers in the service of the Middlesex Education Committee. Books are sent by post to borrowers.

The **National Education Association,** Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library containing about 2,000 books, as well as pamphlets, manuscript records and magazine cuttings on education. It includes, besides the publications of the National Education Association, parliamentary debates (since 1870), reports of Royal Commissions and other inquiries on educational matters, copies of Education Bills and Acts, Board of Education reports and statistics and reports of consultative committees, foreign educational reports and statistics, files of educational newspapers, and special records of educational controversies such as religious teaching and child labour. The library is for the use of members of the Association, but for the time being is difficult of access.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **National Union of Teachers,** Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, Euston Road, W.C.1, has a reference library (3,500 vols.) for the use of its members, containing modern standard works on philosophy, psychology, methods of teaching and the history of education; also many works on the main subjects that are taught in schools.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

[1] Institution of the University of London.

The Lending Library of the **Parents' National Educational Union,** 26, Victoria Street, S.W.1, contains about 1,300 volumes, chiefly of works on education and psychology. It is open only to members of the Union.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

St. Mary's College,[1] 34, Lancaster Gate, W.2, possesses a library of about 2,600 volumes chiefly on education, a number of which are used in connection with the training department. There is a special collection of books on the Froebel system. It is open throughout the day to members of the College.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

Faraday House Library (Faraday House Electrical Engineering College), Southampton Row, W.C.1 (2,000 vols.), is limited to works on electrical and allied sciences. It is open for reference to students and ex-students of Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, but only present students may borrow books for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the Saturday preceding and the day next following Bank Holidays.

The **Institution of Electrical Engineers,** Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2 (25,000 vols. and pamphlets), possesses a library which is one of the most complete collections of electro-technical literature in the world. It includes the Ronalds Library of early works on electricity and magnetism, which contains also some unpublished manuscripts by Sir Francis Ronalds on electricity, meteorology, drawing and surveying, as well as the journal of his tour in the Mediterranean, Egypt, Syria and Greece in the years 1819 and 1820. In forming his library Sir Francis Ronalds endeavoured to acquire as far as possible copies of books which had been in the possession of electricians of eminence whose names had become identified with the subject; among these may be mentioned a collection of the works of Count Zanino Volta

[1] Institution of the University of London.

and many books which originally belonged to Arago, Faraday, Roget and others. The Institution possesses also the collection made by Professor Silvanus Phillips Thompson (about 12,900 items) of works on electricity and magnetism, general physics and optics, including about 900 scarce works, mostly printed before 1825, a few manuscripts, and about 200 autographs of scientific men. The library is open for reference to all students ; those who do not belong to the Institution must be introduced by a member. The qualification for studentship of the Institution is to be engaged in the study of electrical engineering or science, either at some university or technical college or at electrical engineering works.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ENGINEERING.

The **British Engineers' Association,** 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1, possesses a library of about 3,000 books and periodicals designed to assist the objects of the Association in furthering the interests of British engineering. The collection mainly consists of works on engineering, economics and commerce, with a section devoted to reference books describing resources and requirements at home and abroad. It is open to members, but the applications of *bona fide* students to use the library under certain conditions would be considered.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The **City and Guilds (Engineering) College,** Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7, which, with the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines, is an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology,[1] possesses a library (about 12,000 vols.) which consists chiefly of works dealing with civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, mathematics and chemistry. It is open only to the staff and students of the College ; books may be borrowed for home use subject to the library regulations.

Hours of admission.—9.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., during term-time.

[1] A School of the University in the Faculties of Science and Engineering.

The **Institute of Marine Engineers** (Incorporated), 85–88, The Minories, Tower Hill, E.1, possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes, consisting mainly of works on the theory and practice of engineering and shipbuilding, including the principal engineering journals and the transactions of the leading technical institutions. It is available to members of the Institute, and, with certain restrictions, books may be borrowed for home use.

The Library of The **Institution of Automobile Engineers**, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2, has a collection (about 2,000 vols.) of books and periodical publications on automobiles and metallurgy. The use of the library is restricted to members of the Institution.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **Institution of Civil Engineers,** Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (52,739 vols., inclusive of 887 vols. in which are bound 16,527 pamphlets), possesses a library which contains, so far as can be ensured, all important works and treatises in the English language, and many foreign works, on every branch of engineering, as well as the transactions of the principal engineering societies of the world and the leading technical journals, British and foreign. It includes also a valuable collection of two hundred and seventy volumes of mechanical and horological works formed by Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy,[1] the noted clockmaker, and presented to the Institution, in accordance with a wish expressed shortly before his death, by his daughter and sons. The library is for purposes of reference only, and is confined to the use of members and students of the Institution.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Institution of Mechanical Engineers,** Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a

[1] Vulliamy, who was born in 1780 and died in 1854, erected clocks for several important buildings, including the victualling yard at Plymouth, Windsor Castle, churches at Norwood, Leytonstone and Stratford, St. Mary's Church and the University Press at Oxford, and the cathedral at Calcutta.

library (18,000 vols.) which consists of books and pamphlets relating to engineering and allied subjects. It includes bound sets of the transactions of engineering and other scientific societies, English and foreign, and of the principal engineering and technical journals. The current issues of 280 periodical publications are available in the reading room. The library is for the use of members of the Institution, and, with a few exceptions, books may be borrowed by them for home use. Permission to refer to books in the library is granted to accredited students.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the evening before meetings.

The **Institution of Municipal and County Engineers,** 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, collects statistics, frequently in tabular form, of special value and interest to municipal engineers, which are available to members of the Association.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Institution of Naval Architects,** 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2 (3,000 vols.), consists mainly of books on naval architecture and marine engineering, including a number of early works. It is restricted to use by members and students of the Institution for purposes of reference.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon; closed on Christmas Eve and the Saturday before Easter.

The **Institution of Water Engineers,** Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has a library containing about 3,000 volumes of technical works and pamphlets, including a collection of the proceedings and transactions of associations, dealing with subjects allied to water engineering. It is for the use of members of the Institution only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Reference Library of The **Iron and Steel Institute,** 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (12,000 vols.), includes

an extensive collection of standard works relating to the metallurgy of iron and steel and allied subjects, as well as a representative collection of British and foreign technical journals and the transactions of engineering societies. It is available for the use of members, and of students introduced by them. Members have also the privilege of borrowing books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Junior Institution of Engineers**, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has a lending library for the use of its members, containing about 1,100 works dealing with all branches of engineering and allied subjects, including mathematics, geometry, chemistry, fire protection and prevention, aeronautics and general science. The Institution also possesses a reference library comprising about 2,000 volumes.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from October to May, on Friday evenings till 10 p.m.

The Library of **Lloyd's Register of Shipping**, 71, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3 (1,250 vols.), consists principally of books on naval architecture, marine engineering and cognate subjects. It contains an interesting and extensive collection of early registers of shipping, among which is included a copy of the oldest register book in the world, bearing the dates 1764–65–66. There are also in the library a number of volumes relating to early voyages and travels and to Arctic and Antarctic exploration, biographies of eminent naval men and naval histories, as well as bound volumes of technical magazines and sets of the transactions of the principal technical institutions. The library is solely for the use of members of the staff and is not open to the public.

The **Society of Engineers** (Incorporated), 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (2,800 vols.), possesses a library containing mainly works on engineering. In it has been incorporated the library of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, the staple of which consisted of the transactions of engineering societies and technical journals. The combined collections are available for purposes of refer-

ence and borrowing to members of the Society of Engineers and associated societies.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The Library of the **Entomological Society,** 41, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7 (10,000 vols.), includes a large part of the library formerly belonging to Henry Tibbats Stainton, F.R.S., whose widow bequeathed to the Society all those of his books and pamphlets of which it did not already possess a copy. Many of these volumes formerly belonged to James Francis Stephens, the entomologist, whose library passed intact into Stainton's possession. Another important collection consists of a number of separate papers on Hemiptera (bound in twelve volumes), including some copied in manuscript, which were brought together by J. W. Douglas and presented to the Society by Robert McLachlan, F.R.S. The library is especially strong in works on Lepidoptera and in "separates" on orders of insects. It also contains all the important periodicals and transactions of societies connected with entomology, both English and foreign. The library is open to Fellows of the Society and to persons introduced by them; other applications are considered on their merits by the Honorary Librarian. Books can be consulted in the reading room and may be borrowed by Fellows for home use.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed during September.

In the Library of the **Imperial Bureau of Entomology,** 41, Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (5,000 vols., 9,000 pamphlets and about 920 serials and annual reports), is kept the literature dealing with economic entomology (agricultural, medical and veterinary) which is sent from all parts of the world for abstract in the *Review of Applied Entomology*, issued monthly by the Bureau. The annual subject index of this publication forms also a subject index to the library. Any *bona fide* student may borrow books from the library free of charge.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

This subject is also well represented in the library of the **Natural History Museum.**[1]

ESPERANTO.

The **British Esperanto Association** (Incorporated), 142, High Holborn, W.C.1, possesses a reference library of Esperanto literature which is one of the best in the world dealing with the international language problem. It contains about 10,000 volumes and articles, and a classified collection of Esperanto leaflets, cuttings and manuscripts, as well as about 100 current Esperanto magazines. The library is for the use of members of the Association and of other inquirers, but books may not be borrowed.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

FOLK-LORE.

The **English Folk Dance Society,** 107, Great Russell Street, W.C.1, possesses a library which contains about 2,000 volumes on folk-lore and folk song and dance. It is at present housed at the private address of the Honorary Secretary, 4, Maresfield Gardens, N.W.3, pending the removal of the Society to permanent headquarters. The library will then be available to the public for reference purposes; at present books may only be consulted by appointment.

The **Folk-Lore Society** possesses a library of about 1,500 volumes and 700 pamphlets relating to folk-lore and anthropology, as well as a collection of some 50 volumes relating to proverbs. It is housed at University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, and is open to members of the Folk-Lore Society and of University College.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

The Library of the **Institut Français du Royaume Uni,** 1 to 7, Cromwell Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7 (about 5,000 vols.), contains books in French on philosophy, art,

[1] See pages 384 and 385.

history and general literature. The modern section is kept up-to-date by the addition of the most important new books, and it includes a large number of French literary and artistic journals, as well as French daily papers. It is open to members and students of the Institut; other persons may use the library on payment of a subscription of £1 a year.

Hours of admission.—Tuesdays and Thursdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2.30 to 6.30 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays 2.30 to 8.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., and 2.30 to 5 p.m.; closed on Mondays.

The **Librairie Anglo-Française**, 45, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1, is a circulating subscription library containing 50,000 volumes of works of general literature in French.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

GAS ENGINEERING.

The **Institution of Gas Engineers**, 28, Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library of some 400 volumes dealing with gas manufacture, gas works and lighting, gas analysis and other matters connected with gas engineering. It is for the use of members of the Institution to whom most of the books are available for home use.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A good collection of books on this subject will be found in the **Patent Office Library**,[1] which is described under SCIENCE.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Library of the **Royal Geographical Society**, Kensington Gore, S.W.7 (80,000 vols.), contains works on the sciences connected with geography, and on voyages and travels. It is particularly rich in sets of transactions, periodicals and government publications, and there is an extensive

[1] See pages 407–409.

collection of photographs, maps, charts and atlases. It also possesses a special collection of books on the Polar Regions presented by Colonel H. W. Feilden, C.B., the Dr. Robert Brown collection on Morocco, a very complete collection on Persia and the East[1] presented by Mr. A. P. H. Hotz, and a museum containing relics and mementos of famous travellers. The library makes a special point of acquiring biographies of geographers, and contains the early English collections of travels of Eden (1555 and 1577), Hakluyt (1589 and 1599–1600), and Purchas (1617); while among the later collections are those of Astley, Burney, Callander, Awnsham Churchill, John Churchill, Dalrymple, Harris, Kerr, Phillips and Pinkerton. Foreign collections, such as those of De Bry, Eyriès, Gottfried, Ramusio, Thévenot and others, are also included, among which is an almost perfect copy of the rare account of the voyages of Vespucci, entitled *Paesi novamente retrovati*, printed at Vicenza in 1507. The library is fairly complete in the later literature of the discovery of America. The *Geographia* of Ptolemy is represented by a number of editions, including those printed at Ulm in 1486, at Rome in 1490 and 1508, at Venice in 1511, at Strassburg in 1513, 1520 and 1525, at Lyons in 1535, and at Vienne in 1541; also the metrical version of Berlinghieri printed at Florence about 1482, and others of later dates.

The library is available to Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and home reading, and is also open to persons introduced by them. Permission to read in the library is occasionally accorded to other persons engaged in serious geographical research, on application to the Secretary. The Map Room is open for public reference.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

GEOLOGY.

The Library of the **Geological Society of London**, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, contains over 40,000

[1] In this connection it may be noted that a small collection of books (about 400 vols.) on subjects mostly connected with Persia, Iraq and Turkistan is in the possession of the Central Asian Society, 74, Grosvenor Street, W.1.

volumes bearing upon geology and cognate subjects, and about 2,500 geological maps. It possesses a large number of scientific periodical publications relating to geology and transactions of English and foreign geological societies. The library is open to Fellows of the Society and to persons introduced by them. Fellows residing in the United Kingdom may borrow books for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during the first fortnight in September, and for a week at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, respectively.

The Library of the **Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology,** Jermyn Street, S.W.1, consists of works on geology and kindred sciences, and contains upwards of 35,000 volumes, 15,000 pamphlets, 20,000 maps and 10,000 photographs. It is the working library of the Geological Survey and Museum, and is available for public use. The official series of maps and sections prepared by the Geological Survey, together with the manuscript geological maps on the scale of six inches to one mile, are available in the library. The collection of photographs includes the Survey series of geological photographs and those of the British Association Geological Photographs Committee.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The subject of geology is well represented in the **Science Library.**[1]

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

Extensive collections of Greek and Latin Classics will be found in most of the large General Libraries, the finest, of course, being at the **British Museum.** Among these may also be mentioned the **Grote Library,**[2] which forms part of the University Library, the **Leighton Collection**[3] at University College, and the **Dr. Blaydes Collection**[4] at St. Paul's School. The joint library of the **Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies** and the **Society for the Pro-**

[1] See page 411. [2] See page 186. [3] See page 197. [4] See page 215.

motion of Roman Studies, which contains a good collection of books on Greek and Roman archæology, is described under ARCHÆOLOGY (CLASSICAL).[1]

HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.

The **College of Arms**, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, possesses a fine heraldic and genealogical library, the largest and most valuable part of which consists of the manuscript official records of the College, and "Collections" made by Officers of Arms. The official records comprise (1) visitation books from 21 Henry VIII. to 2 James II., containing the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry; (2) entries of pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry, made both during the period when visitations were in use, and since that time to the present day; (3) pedigrees and arms of the Peers, pursuant to the standing orders of the House of Lords of May 11th, 1767, and continued to the present time; (4) pedigrees and arms of Baronets, under a royal warrant of December 3rd, 1783, "for correcting and preventing abuses in the order of Baronets," which is a continuing series; (5) funeral certificates of the nobility and gentry; (6) accounts of royal marriages, coronations and funerals; (7) Earl Marshal's books from the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing entries of such instruments and warrants under the royal sign manual as relate to the blood royal, licences from the crown for the change of surnames and arms, or for the acceptance of foreign honours, etc., a series which still continues; (8) pedigrees and arms of Knights of the Bath and other Knights; (9) dockets or copies of all grants of arms to the present time. The "Collections" contain unofficial copies of visitations, pedigrees and arms, and copies and abstracts of various records of great genealogical and antiquarian value, comprehending the work of many past officers of the College.

Historical students will find a mine of interesting information in the Arundel manuscripts and the Talbot manuscripts (Shrewsbury letters). There are 240 manuscripts from the collection of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald.

[1] See page 258.

At his death on January 11th, 1625/6, they came into the possession of his son John and were purchased by Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley in Worcestershire, who bequeathed them to the College of Arms.

Transcripts of pedigrees and searches are charged for according to a fixed rate of fee, and arrangements for these can be made either upon personal application or by correspondence. In exceptional cases individuals are allowed to examine the Arundel and Talbot manuscripts.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England,** St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1, possesses a library of 2,000 books on heraldry, genealogy and the history of the Order of St. John, which is open for purposes of reference to members of the Order. Permission to visit it is granted to others on appointment with the Librarian.

There is also a museum with an important collection of the coins of the Order and other objects relating to its ancient history.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The Library of The **Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor,** College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, contains about 400 volumes relating to heraldry, genealogy, precedence, family names and crests and the wearing of orders. It is open to Knights and to any persons interested in heraldry.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

The Library of the **Society of Genealogists,** 5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, possesses a library of over 6,100 volumes which are of particular value and interest to genealogical researchers. There is in addition a valuable collection of pedigrees, printed and manuscript, abstracts of wills, deeds and index-slips, as well as a special series of Irish wills and pleadings from 1569 to 1859, numbering 3,200 sheets.

Several important books have been deposited on loan in the library by the Huguenot Society. The library is open to members and to persons introduced by them.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HISTORY.

I.—Sources.

As a centre of historical research and study London is probably unrivalled. The general question of archives has been dealt with in Chapter I., and a description of the **Public Record Office** is contained in Chapter III. Other important repositories of historical records are the **British Museum** (Chapter II.) and **Lambeth Palace** (Chapter IV.). The **Hale Manuscripts** in Lincoln's Inn Library contain early chronicles, state papers and records, as well as transcripts from the historical collection of Archbishop Ussher, and in the same library there are also other manuscripts of considerable historical interest. (See page 356.) Archives which are especially useful for students of ecclesiastical and local history will be found mentioned in this Chapter among special theological libraries, notably at **St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey** and **Westminster Cathedral.** (See pages 415, *et seq.*) Materials for the history of the Catholic Recusants in the time of Queen Elizabeth and other records and ecclesiastical documents, chiefly of the same reign, are comprised in the **Petyt Manuscripts** which are in the Inner Temple Library. (See pages 353 and 354.) A few other historical collections of outstanding importance remain to be mentioned here.

Chief among these are the **Archives of the Corporation of the City of London,** at the Guildhall, E.C.2, which are perhaps the most complete series of records possessed by any capital in the world. The Charters of the City,[1] which grant or confirm its liberties and number one hundred and seven-

[1] A translation was made by Walter de Gray Birch in his work entitled *The Historical Charters and Constitutional Documents of the City of London,* London, 1884.

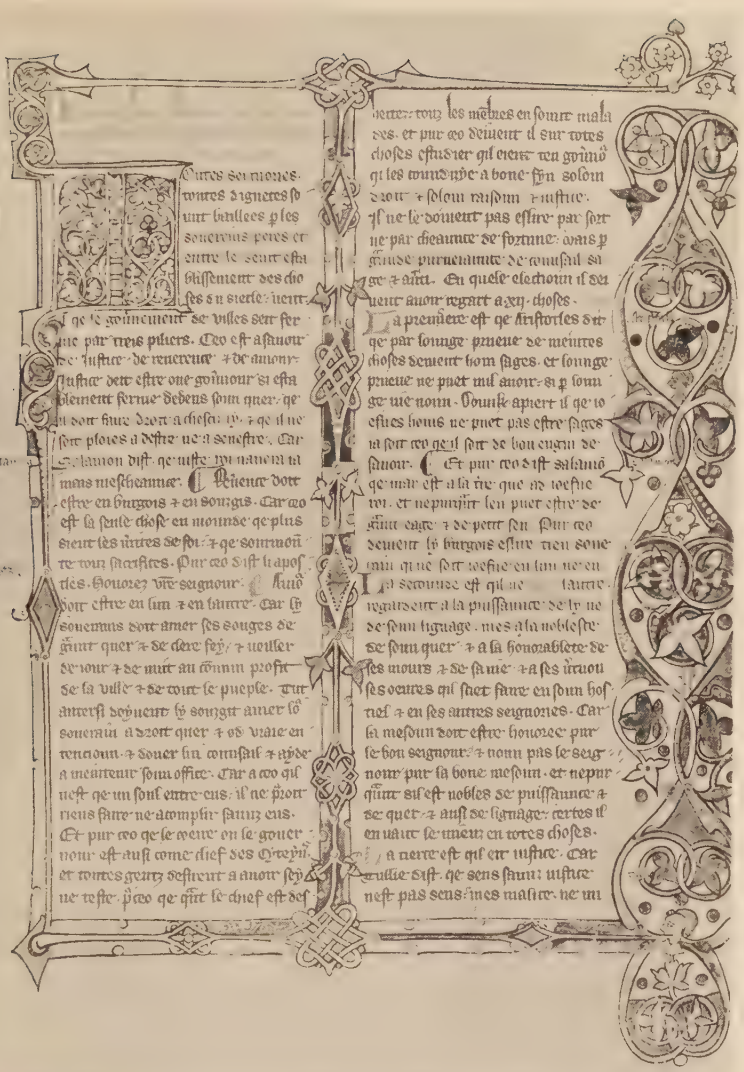
teen, extend in an almost unbroken series from William I. to Queen Victoria. They include, besides two charters of the Conqueror, the confirmation of liberties by Henry II. about 1155; the charter of liberties granted by Richard I. in 1194, and that relating to the liberty of the Thames, 1197; the charter of liberties granted by King John in 1199, and another of the same year relating to the liberties of the Thames and Medway; and the grant of liberty of electing a Mayor made by the same King in 1214. Among the ancient collections of statutes, customs and ordinances of the City may be specially mentioned the *Liber de antiquis legibus*,[1] about 1274; the *Liber Horn*, which probably comprises two books, *De veteribus legibus Angliæ* and *De statutis Angliæ*, bequeathed to the City in 1328 by Andrew Horn, a fishmonger of Bridge Street and for some years Chamberlain of the City; the *Liber Custumarum*,[2] which consists of portions of two books, *Recordatorium* and *Liber Custumarum*, the other portions forming part of Cotton MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum; and the *Liber Albus*,[2] compiled in 1419 from many scattered documents by John Carpenter,[3] town clerk of the City of London.

The administrative and judicial records afford a mine of material for the history not only of London but of England. The social life of the country is mirrored in the series of so-called "Letter Books," which range from 1275 to 1688, and in the collection of wills of citizens of London enrolled in the Court of Husting, which date back as early as 1258. The former include such matters as a letter of Edward III. describing the battle of Sluys, written aboard the cog *Thomas* on the vigil of Saints Peter and Paul in the year 1340 (Letter Book F, fo. 39); and the instructions from the King's Council to the Lord Mayor with regard to images and stories of Thomas Becket "made in glasse wyndows," issued in 1547. The "Letter Books," fifty in number, of which eleven have been

[1] Published by the Camden Society, original series, No. xxxiv., under the editorship of T. Stapleton, in 1846.

[2] Published in the Rolls Series, with the general title *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis*, under the editorship of H. T. Riley, 3 vols. in 4, 1859–62.

[3] For John Carpenter's benefaction to the Guildhall Library, see page 21.



LIBER CUSTUMARUM.

Archives of the City of London.

calendared,[1] contain the proceedings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council before 1416, together with miscellaneous memoranda. The administrative records also include the "Journals" which extend from 1416 to the present day, and contain the proceedings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council[2] until 1495, and after that date, the acts and proceedings of the Court of Common Council, together with other matters. The "Repertories," from 1495 to the present day, contain the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen. Among many interesting events recorded in the "Journals" may be mentioned the deposition concerning the opening of the gates of London to Jack Cade and the Kentish insurgents (vol. 5, fo. 40^{v}); the flight of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. (vol. 7, fo. 223^{v}); the City's contribution of twenty ships and four pinnaces in 1588 (vol. 22, fo. 173); and the promise of the Common Council to the Close Committee of Parliament to provide twelve companies of the trained bands to take the field against Prince Rupert (vol. 40, fo. 40^{v}). The "Repertories" contain *inter alia* references to the solemnization in the City of the league between Henry VII. and the King of the Romans on March 24th, 1502/3 (vol. 1, fo. 130); the purchase by Dean Colet of ground in the Old Change for enlarging his school in St. Paul's Churchyard, in January 1512/3 (vol. 2, fo. 126^{v}); a performance of Queen Elizabeth's players in the City on November 28th, 1583 (vol. 21, fo. 10); and the measures taken during the Great Fire by the Court of Aldermen on September 6th, 1666 (vol. 71, fo. 168). Mention should also be made of the interesting series of letters to and from the Mayor, which were read in the Court of Aldermen and later in the Court of Common Council; they were either enrolled (1323 to 1326;[3] 1350 to 1370[4]) or entered in a special

[1] *A Calendar of Letter Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London*, A–L (*circ.* 1275–1497), edited by Dr. Reginald Robinson Sharpe, was published by the Corporation in 1899–1912.

[2] Dr. R. R. Sharpe: *London and the Kingdom*, 3 vols., London, 1894–95, is mainly derived from the archives at the Guildhall, particularly the proceedings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council.

[3] Now included in the Plea and Memoranda Rolls.

[4] A *Calendar of Letters from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London*, 1350–1370, edited by Dr. R. R. Sharpe, was published by the Corporation of the City in 1885.

series known as "Remembrancia"[1] (1579 to 1664). There are a large number of other documents belonging to the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council and their several Committees, which extend from the early seventeenth century to the present day.

The judicial records are of two classes, royal and civic. The former include: Rolls of Pleas held before the Itinerant Justices at the Tower, of which series only two rolls are now preserved at the Guildhall,[2] one in the twenty-eighth and thirtieth years of Henry III. (1244–46), the other in the fourth year of Edward III. (1276); pleas heard before the Sheriffs and Coroner, known as Assizes of Novel Disseisin and Mort d'Ancestor, from 1333 to 1434 (5 rolls), followed by Assize of Freshforce from 1441 to 1590 (15 rolls); Escheat Rolls from 1340 to 1377 (2 rolls); sessions records for London and Southwark, consisting of files of writs, jury panels, presentments, indictments, recognisances, etc. from 1604; and Coroners' Rolls from 1300 to 1378 and for 1590 (10 rolls).[3] The civic judicial records comprise those of the Court of Husting, the Mayor's Court, the Sheriffs' Court, the Assize of Nuisance and the Court of Orphans. The Court of Husting was probably of pre-Conquest origin, and its records consist of three series: (1) deeds from 1252, and wills from 1258 to 1717, and from 1838 to the present day (377 rolls);[4] (2) pleas of land from 1273 to 1724 (216 rolls), and proceedings from 1448 to 1723 (12 vols.); and (3) common pleas from 1272 to 1506 (170 rolls).[5] The records of the Mayor's

[1] An *Analytical Index to the Series of Records known as the Remembrancia*, 1579–1664, by William Henry Overall and Henry Charles Overall, was published by the Corporation of the City of London in 1878.

[2] A Roll of Pleas before the Itinerant Justices in 1276, which was formerly at the Guildhall, is now in the British Museum (Add. MS. 5153).

[3] A *Calendar of Coroners Rolls of the City of London*, 1300–1378, edited by Dr. R. R. Sharpe, was published by the Corporation of the City in 1913.

[4] The rolls between 1717 and 1838 were probably destroyed by the fire at the Royal Exchange in 1838. A *Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting*, 1258–1688, edited by Dr. R. R. Sharpe, was published by the Corporation of the City of London in 2 parts, 1889–90. A Calendar of the deeds has been made but not yet printed.

[5] An additional roll of the time of James I. was discovered and added to the series in 1885.

Court, or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Outer Chamber, consist of nine original Court Rolls from 1298 to 1307 ;[1] one roll of 1377 ; one hundred and two Plea and Memoranda Rolls from 1323 to 1484, containing notable cases from the missing rolls[2] ; files of original bills from the time of Edward III. to 1723 ; Court Books from 1603 to 1747 ; Depositions from 1628 to 1723 ; Equity Records from 1654 to 1703 ; and miscellaneous documents. The records of the Sheriffs' Court consist of a roll of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Edward II. (1319–21) and files of some thousands of cases of debt brought in the Sheriffs' Compters, the earliest being of the time of Elizabeth. The records of the Assize of Nuisance consist of three rolls from 1300 to 1426, and the records of the Court of Orphans consist of orphans' recognisances from 1548 to 1731 (11 vols.), Common Serjeant's books from 1686 to 1741 (6 vols.), ledgers, account books, etc. (350 vols.), orphans' inventories, etc.

The records of the Chamber, which form a large part of the financial records, have been transferred to the Guildhall Records Office of the Corporation ; they begin in 1633[3] and consist of over 2,000 volumes, comprising general account books ; subsidiary account books which deal with the several sources of revenue and detailed expenditure ; and account books of various funds for which the City authorities were appointed commissioners. The Bridge House records, which relate to London Bridge, consist of about 850 ancient deeds (in 11 portfolios) from the twelfth to the sixteenth century ; seventeen rolls of accounts from 1381 to 1405 ; sixty volumes of rentals from 1404 to 1853, and fifty volumes of payments, repairs and rough books from 1404 to 1783 ; three Court Books of the manor of Southwark from 1539 to 1786[4] ; and miscellaneous documents.

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[1] A *Calendar of Early Mayor's Court Rolls*, 1298–1307, edited by A. H. Thomas, Clerk of the Records, was published by the Cambridge University Press under the direction of the Library Committee of the Corporation in 1924.

[2] A *Calendar of Plea and Memoranda Rolls*, A1*a*–A9, 1323–1364, edited by A. H. Thomas, was similarly published in 1926.

[3] Two volumes of fragments have been assembled relating to the sixteenth century.

[4] There are considerable gaps in the series, but they are filled to a great extent by other court books in the Guildhall Records Office.

The City Archives[1] are for the most part in the custody of the Town Clerk, but records are also preserved in the departments of other officers of the Corporation. Application for permission to examine the Corporation Records should be made to the Town Clerk.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Custom House Library,** Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, consists mainly of manuscript records of His Majesty's Customs, Excise and Hearth-money, together with a large collection of parliamentary and other official publications, and a considerable number of technical and legal works on or relating to the working of the department. The total number of volumes, excluding parliamentary papers, is about 22,000, of which the largest proportion are in manuscript. This figure includes a considerable number of portfolios of official papers, but does not comprise records or official papers of recent date. The latter are housed in the Registry repository and other parts of the building for staff use, and are not accessible to the public.

The first Custom House of which we have record was built in 1386. Its successor, which was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was burned in the Great Fire of London. Rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, it was again devastated by fire on Thursday, January 13th, 1714/5. The building was only partly destroyed, and in rebuilding the old outline was followed and much of the ground floor was incorporated in Thomas Ripley's building which took its place. This was likewise destroyed by fire on February 12th, 1814. In this last conflagration most of the contents of the old Custom House library were consumed, but duplicate sets of records kept at the out-ports were brought to London and formed the nucleus of the present collection. The Excise Department was transferred from Somerset House to the Custom House in 1909, when the two departments were amalgamated and numerous Excise records dating back to the year 1643 were handed over.

[1] *A List of the Principal Series of Records* was prepared by A. H. Thomas, Clerk of the Records, in connection with an exhibition of Records of the City of London held in the Art Gallery of the Guildhall on the occasion of the visit of members of the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History on July 14th, 1921.

Among the more important series of records in the library are the Excise and Treasury correspondence from 1668 to 1839, the Excise Board's minutes from 1695 to 1867, the Scottish Customs Board's minutes from 1723 to 1829, the Customs Board's minutes from 1814 onwards, and many thousands of documents relating to the Plantations, covering the period from 1814 to 1854, when the English Board still controlled the colonial customs.

The library contains a mass of valuable historical material, shedding light on many sides of British history, together with much matter of local antiquarian value. The establishment and other records have many references to events and persons of literary, social and historical interest.

The use of the collection up to and including the year 1837 (or in special cases the year 1855) is allowed to approved students and others on application to the Board of Customs and Excise.

The Library of the **Foreign Office,** Downing Street, S.W.1 (75,000 vols.), contains a collection of historical, geographical and biographical works, British and foreign, bearing on the study of diplomatic problems and foreign affairs generally. There are many interesting and valuable texts, accounts of early embassies and intercourse with foreign nations, and travels from the fifteenth century onwards. The majority of the books, however, deal with diplomatic history and cognate subjects since 1815. Besides works on past international difficulties, the collection includes standard works on arbitration, commerce, fisheries, international law, the Great War, the League of Nations, and other present-day problems, and on most of these subjects there is also a collection of contemporary pamphlets. Official papers and records are supplemented by biographies, correspondence and memoirs, and the reference section is provided with encyclopædias, year-books, bibliographies, atlases and library catalogues. The library is primarily for private official use and is not open to the public, but students who are specially recommended may use it for purposes of research on obtaining permission from the Librarian.

At the offices of the **Hudson's Bay Company,** 34, Bishopsgate, E.C.3, is preserved a large collection of records and

other documents connected with the Company, dating from 1667, three years before the corporation obtained its first charter. These archives comprise journals sent home from year to year by officers in charge of the various posts, board minutes of the meetings of the directors, and letter books pertaining to the Company's trade with Hudson's Bay and the North-West. They are not available to the public, though on a few occasions they have been placed at the disposal of well-known writers. Beckles Willson's *The Great Company*, and Professor George Bryce's *Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company*, are based upon information derived from these records.

The Record Department of the **India Office**, Whitehall, S.W.1, contains the archives of the East India Company from 1599 to 1858, of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, commonly called the India Board or the Board of Control, from 1784 to 1858, and of the Office itself from 1858; a large collection of parliamentary papers relating to India,[1] and of Indian official publications; and an extensive series of surveys, maps and atlases of India and the neighbouring countries.[2] The records make a wide appeal to the historian, for not only was the East India Company brought into contact with every country of Southern Asia, from Arabia to China and Japan, and with the islands in the Indian Ocean, including Madagascar, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Moluccas, but in Africa it had close connection with Egypt and Cape Colony, the island of St. Helena and the early factories of the Gold Coast. Further, its relations with the Portuguese, the French, the Dutch, the Danes and other European competitors in Eastern commerce take a prominent place in its records, which also include many references to Australian and American trade with Asiatic countries. Detailed press lists may be consulted in the India Office

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[1] A chronological list and index of *Parliamentary Papers relating to the East Indies*, 1801–1907, was drawn up in the India Office and printed as a House of Commons Paper (No. 89) in 1909.

[2] Sir William Foster: *A Guide to the India Office Records*, London, 1919, which deals with about 48,000 documents between 1600 and 1858, is an invaluable handbook for students. It may be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Library or at the Institute of Historical Research. Two series of calendars of the early records are in course of publication under the titles of *The English Factories in India* and *A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company*.[1]

Access is readily granted for purposes of historical research to such of the India Office records as are not regarded as still confidential. Applications should be addressed to the Superintendent of Records.

There are also several collections of historical documents in the INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.[2]

The **London County Council Records,** The County Hall (Room B 21), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, are partly ancient and partly modern. Those of a historical character[3] have been inherited by the Council from the Commissioners of Sewers, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the School Board for London, as successor-in-law to these bodies. The official documents which formerly belonged to the eight bodies of Commissioners of Sewers, who exercised jurisdiction in matters of drainage over an area approximately that of the present County of London (exclusive of the City of London), are varied in character and contain valuable topographical details.[4] The earliest documents relate to the Surrey and Kent Commission of Sewers, which was constituted under the Act of 6 Henry VIII., cap. 10.[5] Except for a few gaps they range continuously from January 1568 to 1847. Next in order of date is the collection of minutes of the Greenwich Commission, covering the period from 1625 to 1847, followed by the minutes of the Poplar Commission from 1629 to 1847, of the Westminster Commission from 1659 to 1847, of the Tower Hamlets Commission from 1702

[1] Each series has reached (in 1927) the year 1667.

[2] See pages 394 and 395.

[3] They are described in the *Third Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. iii., 1919, part 3, pp. 75–81, Appendix, No. 2.

[4] They are described in the *Report of the Committee appointed to enquire as to the existing arrangements for the collection and custody of Local Records*, 1902, pp. 273–275, Appendix, No. 12.

[5] The Council published in 1909 a volume of *Court Minutes of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission*, which covers the period from 1569 to 1579 (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.1).

to 1847, of the Holborn and Finsbury Commission from 1716 to 1847, of the St. Katherine's Commission from 1782 to 1841, and of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers from 1847 to the formation of the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1855. These records also contain the instruments of appointment of the various commissions; a series of presentments of the jury for work required about the sewers; the rate-books of the various commissions; reports to the Commissioners and a large collection of plans relating to drainage, among which are several of great interest and rarity. The records of the Metropolitan Board of Works begin in 1856 and are continuous to 1889; those of the School Board for London date from 1870 to 1903.

There are also records of various minor authorities whose duties have devolved upon the London County Council from time to time, as well as records relating to the parks and bridges transferred from the control of His Majesty's Office of Works to that of the Metropolitan Board of Works under the London Parks and Works Act of 1887, and those of the Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings (1844–1855) formerly deposited in the Public Record Office.

Another class of document which finds a place among the ancient muniments consists of the various titles to property purchased by the Council and its predecessors in all parts of London. The most important of these are the manor rolls of Tooting Bec which came into the hands of the London County Council in 1873 when the Metropolitan Board of Works acquired the rights of the Lord of the Manor of Tooting Bec. They begin in 1394 and are complete down to 1887.[1]

The Council has acquired by purchase or bequest many deeds and other records relating to London.

Persons desiring to make researches must obtain permission from the Clerk of the Council.

The current records of the Council, which are preserved in the record strong rooms, are not available for general reference, with the exception of the minutes of the Council

[1] The Council published in 1909 a volume of *Court Rolls of Tooting Beck Manor*, which comprises the rolls dating from 1394 to 1422 (P. S. King & Son, Ltd.).

and the Education Committee and publications of the Council.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION LIBRARY and the school library services in connection therewith are described under special education libraries, pages 313–315, above ; and the MEMBERS' LIBRARY will be found among special history libraries, pages 344 and 345, below.

The **Middlesex County Records,** which were formerly housed at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, are now kept in specially constructed rooms at the Middlesex Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. They number some 10,000 volumes and 5,000 rolls, and date from the reign of Edward VI. to the present time. Students of the history of London and the county of Middlesex will find in them some valuable topographical references, and much useful material which throws an interesting sidelight on the life and manners of the past. Among many important documents is a record of the arraignment of Ben Jonson for the manslaughter of a fellow-actor, Gabriel Spencer, whom he killed in a duel at Shoreditch on September 22nd 1598.[1] The account states that the rapier used by Jonson was " a cheap though good weapon " of the value of three shillings, and that, though not the aggressor, he affirmed his guilt and only escaped the gallows " by pleading the clergy and reading his neck-verse." Jonson underwent a brief imprisonment, and on his release should, in accordance with the law, have been branded with a hot iron known as the " Tyburn T," but it is possible that in his case a complaisant gaoler may have applied a cold iron on receipt of a substantial consideration. The records show that seven hundred and four persons were hung for felony in the county of Middlesex during ten successive years in the reign of James I., and that thirty-two persons were pressed to death for refusing to plead to indictments. A case of the infliction of capital punishment for witchcraft is that of Agnes Godfrey, who was one of the three women put to death on that charge in the reign of James I. The miscellaneous memoranda as to writs, indictments, acquittals and commitments contain the names of some notorious persons, such as

[1] See *The Athenæum*, No. 3045, March 6th, 1886, pp. 337 and 338.

Titus Oates. The penal acts against the Catholics were vigorously enforced by the Middlesex magistrates and the Bench was particularly watchful in regard to "Popish" schools. The documents include also an account of the trial of Jonathan Wild, the famous highwayman and thief-taker of the seventeenth century. Other subjects illustrated by the Middlesex county records are county pensions, parochial almshouses, pauper vagrants, pauper children, insane poor, apprenticeship, whipping at the cart's tail, prisons, houses of correction, alehouses and taverns, playhouses, fairs, lotteries, gaming-houses, the observance of Sunday, conventicles, recruiting, watch and ward of the streets, rights of way, street-lighting, the upkeep of bridges and the deviation of roads.

The substance of many of the entries in the Sessions Rolls and other records from 1549 to 1688 is given in John Cordy Jeaffreson's *Middlesex County Records* (4 vols., 1887–92), published by the now defunct Middlesex County Records Society. A *Calendar of the Sessions Books* from 1689 to 1709, compiled by William John Hardy, F.S.A., was issued in 1905 under the supervision of the Standing Joint Committee of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Council for Middlesex. This Calendar, the compilation of which is still in progress, has been continued in typescript by Messrs. W. Le Hardy and William Page, and at present (1927) the additions cover the years 1608–09, 1638–89 and 1709–51. Copies may also be referred to at the British Museum, the Public Record Office and the London County Council Hall. Application for permission to inspect the County Records should be made to the Clerk of the Peace.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Principal Probate Registry,** Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2, contains the records of all wills proved and of all administrations granted throughout England and Wales after January 11th, 1858 (the date on which the Court of Probate Act of 1857 came into operation), and of wills proved and of administrations granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and in the diocesan and other courts for London and its neighbourhood before that date. The records of the courts not in the neighbourhood of London are in most

cases deposited in the District Probate Registry for the locality.[1]

Searches are made and copies of wills furnished on payment of a fixed fee unless the deceased died prior to January 1st, 1853, when they must be made personally and not by correspondence. Inquiries relating to the wills of persons the whole of whose property was in Scotland, should be made to the Commissary Clerk, Commissary Office, Parliament Square, Edinburgh; if in Northern Ireland, to the Principal Probate Registry, Custom House, Belfast; if in the Irish Free State, to the Principal Probate Registry, King's Inn, Henrietta Street, Dublin. Literary inquirers must apply by letter to the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, stating the object of the proposed research, and enclosing a certificate of reference. They are allowed to search free of charge the calendars of wills proved and administrations granted one hundred years ago or earlier, and to read the registered copies of such wills and the Probate and Administration Act Books for corresponding dates. Extracts only may be made from such registered copies and books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A number of manuscript records are preserved at the **St. Pancras Town Hall**, Pancras Road, N.W.1. They are at present (1927) in a rather confused order, but the following are the items which are more easily accessible: select vestry minutes from April 15th, 1718 to 1855; elected vestry minutes from 1855 to October 1900; Borough Council minutes from November 6th, 1900 to date; minutes of the Directors of the Poor from June 26th, 1804 to 1900; Rate

[1] Forty District Probate Registries were established throughout England and Wales by the Court of Probate Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77): Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Chichester, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Lichfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York.

books from 1825 to date ;[1] Paving and Watering Rate books from 1838 to 1855 ; Proceedings of the Commissioners of Paving from October 25th, 1773 to March 20th, 1801.

At **Southwark Cathedral,** S.E.1, are preserved the earlier records of the diocese of Winchester relating to parishes now within the diocese of Southwark. The recent records are to be found in the Surrey Registry, Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4, which is the Commissary Court of Surrey.[2] They belong to the county of Surrey and date from 1650, and comprise cause papers, commissions of inquiry, visitation presentments and processes, curates' licences, surrogation bonds, licences for non-residence, libels, excommunications, transcripts of registers, terriers, marriage licence warrants, calendars, consecration books and muniment books. Apart from the licence warrants, the documents are in a rather confused state, but reference can be made to them by permission and under the supervision of the Registrar, upon payment of a fee which is arranged according to the time and trouble involved in each case.

II.—Historical Literature.

The **British Museum** and some of the large general libraries (Chapters II. and IV.) possess valuable collections of historical works which are unrivalled by any special library on the subject in London. For the study of economic history an extensive and valuable collection of material exists in the section of the University Library known as the **Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature** (Chapter IV.), and libraries in other branches of history will be found among special libraries under their respective headings, such as Huguenot History ; Naval and Military Science and History ; Quaker History ; etc.

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[1] The Rate books from July 1779 to 1855 are at the Highgate branch of the St. Pancras Public Libraries. See page 234.

[2] The creation of the Commissary Court of Surrey, in or about 1662, in effect separated the whole of Surrey, for ecclesiastical administrative purposes, from the rest of the diocese of Winchester. The old wills of the Commissary and Archdeaconry Courts of Surrey, dating from 1595, are at Somerset House. The diocesan records relating to parishes transferred to the diocese of Rochester in 1877 are at Rochester.

The Library of The **Historical Association**, 22, Russell Square, W.C.1 (about 2,000 vols.), comprises books dealing with historical subjects chiefly useful to teachers and students. It is for the use of members of the Association only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Institute of Historical Research** (University of London), Malet Street, W.C.1, which has been described as "the University Laboratory of History," possesses a series of "seminar" libraries (28,000 vols.),[1] which are provided with books containing or describing the main sources of mediæval and modern history, especially those whose manuscript originals are in the Public Record Office and other London archives. It possesses the historical publications of the British Government and those of India, the Dominions and many of the Colonies. A collection of 600 volumes and 300 pamphlets relating to the history and geography of Czechoslovakia was presented by the Government of that country in 1923, and a library of materials for the history of the Netherlands (1,050 vols.) has recently been deposited in the Institute by the Committee for the Promotion of Dutch Studies. The proceedings of the parliaments of France (1789–1880 and 1919–23), of Italy (1861–1921), and of Spain (1835–56 and 1919–20) were transferred to the Institute from the library of the House of Lords in 1924.

Among the private benefactions may be mentioned the Colonel James military library (1,900 vols.), including several sets of the principal military journals of various European countries and of the United States during the nineteenth century, which was presented in 1921 by Miss Margaret Froude, daughter of James Anthony Froude, the historian; and the library (410 vols. and 870 parliamentary papers) of George Louis Beer, historian of the British Colonial system, which was given by Mrs. Beer in 1923 "for the furtherance of a better understanding among the English-speaking peoples by the study of a common past."

The American section comprises the Manton Marble collection of early government reports and other material for the history of the United States during the eighteenth and nine-

[1] Of these volumes, 2,500 are deposited on loan.

teenth centuries (about 1,000 vols. and 500 pamphlets), which was presented by Lady Martin Conway in 1922; it was augmented in 1926 by the donation from the Government of the United States of 226 volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence and Senate and House Journals. In the same year the library of works on Canadian history (800 vols. and pamphlets) collected by Henry Percival Biggar, European representative of Canadian archives, was purchased and presented to the Institute by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Albert MacLaren.

The library of the Institute of Historical Research is open for purposes of research to every professor, reader or other teacher of history in the University of London and his research students; and also to historians, archivists, teachers and research students of other universities approved by the Committee.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

The **London County Council Members' Library**, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, contains the collection which belonged to the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with extensive additions which have been made by the Council. It consists of two main divisions, of which one is devoted to London history and the other to London government. The books on the history and topography of London number approximately 3,500, including a practically complete collection of local histories. There are nearly 7,000 prints, sketches and drawings in water-colour relating to London, and a very comprehensive set of early London maps, commencing with the earliest by Van Wyngaerde in 1543.[1] The nucleus of this section was the Harben collection, which was presented in 1911; it contains over 1,000 volumes, about the same number of prints, and 400 deeds. An interesting manuscript in the library, written between the years 1613

[1] This and others of the early maps have been reproduced by the London Topographical Society. A convenient collection of reproductions will be found in G. E. Mitton: *Maps of Old London*, London, 1908. The Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., possesses a fine original print of Hollar's famous plan of London after the Great Fire, known as the "Exact surveigh within the ruins of London," 1667, which hangs in one of the rooms at 63 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. THE MEMBERS' LIBRARY.

and 1626, gives a list of the Lord Mayors of London, with their years of office and their coats of arms in colour. The library is open to students for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Fridays to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays to 12.30 p.m.).

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION LIBRARY and the school library services in connection therewith are described under special education libraries, pages 313–315, above ; and the RECORDS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, under historical sources, pages 337–339, above.

The **Page Memorial Library of the English-Speaking Union,** Dartmouth House, 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1, is in course of formation and is intended to contain works relating to the history of the English-speaking peoples. It is designed to be a reference library for the use of members of the Union only.

The Library of the **Royal Historical Society,** 22, Russell Square, W.C.1 (10,000 vols.), possesses the transactions of many foreign, American and colonial societies which are not easily to be found elsewhere. Permission to read in the library is occasionally granted by the Council to students who are not Fellows and are engaged in special work ; only Fellows may borrow books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. ; closed during the month of August.

HOROLOGY.

The Library of the **British Horological Institute,** Northampton Square, E.C.1 (500 vols.), possesses works relating to horology, astronomy and kindred subjects. It is for the use of members only and books may be borrowed by them for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

The **Vulliamy Horological Library,** containing 270 volumes, is part of the Library of the INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, of which a description will be found on page 319.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

King's College for Women—Household and Social Science Department,[1] 61, Campden Hill Road, W.8, possesses a library of about 4,500 books, chiefly scientific, educational and economic, which are available not only to students of the College, but also to other persons through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students. The library is well housed considering its size and there is ample room for future growth.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 10 p.m. during term-time; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during vacation.

HUGUENOT HISTORY.

The **French Hospital (La Providence)**, Victoria Park Road, Hackney, E.9, possesses a library known as the "Bibliothèque de la Providence," which contains about 2,500 volumes mainly relating to the history of the Huguenots and French Protestantism. It possesses numerous genealogical works treating of Huguenot families in France during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and of their descendants settled in England and elsewhere, and is of especial value to those interested in the emigration of Protestants from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and their settlement in the various Protestant countries of Europe. There are several manuscripts of considerable interest and importance, autograph letters, and a number of medals illustrative of Huguenot history. Among the rarer works may be mentioned a fine copy of the first Protestant French Bible (Neuchâtel, 1535), commonly called the "Olivetan Version" after the name of its translator, and a volume of scarce tracts relating to Church government in England during the seventeenth century. The library also includes a number of works bearing upon the Reformation in the Low Countries, which were presented by Judge Bailey, and a collection of sketches and engravings, which was bequeathed by H. J. R. Haines. In 1900 the library of the Huguenot Society was transferred

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Science.

to the Corporation of the French Hospital under conditions which secure to Fellows of the Society the right to use the united collections. This notable accession includes printed copies of the registers of many parishes in which the Huguenot refugees and their immediate descendants lived, local histories of Protestant France, and the publications of nearly all the European Huguenot and kindred societies, and of the Huguenot Society of America. The library is the best collection of its kind in the kingdom and can be referred to by students on application being made in writing to the Secretary of the Hospital. Members of the Huguenot Society may borrow books; other persons desiring to obtain this privilege should apply in writing to the Directors.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The **French Protestant Church of London,** 9, Soho Square, W.1, which was founded by Edward VI. in 1550, possesses a library of 1,470 volumes. It consists of old books presented by the Huguenots and includes many works of considerable value.[1] Among these will be found the Latin edition of the first liturgy of this Church (1555), which was compiled by its first superintendent, the Polish Baron Joannes a Lasco, afterwards Bishop of Veszprim, and the French translation printed by Giles Ctematius (1556). There is also a perfect copy of Henri Arnaud's *Histoire de la glorieuse rentrée des Vaudois dans leurs vallées* (1710), with the author's dedication to Queen Anne. Only four or five copies of this book are known to exist, and of these not all are complete. The library also possesses 291 manuscripts, which contain valuable material for the study of Huguenot history and genealogy. Special mention may be made of the *Livre des Actes du Consistoire* from 1560, and of the *Livre des Témoignages* from 1669, which gives the names of the members of the Church and is of considerable genealogical interest. The earliest entries are missing, the first being numbered 856 and dated April 24th, 1669. A translation of this manuscript has been published by the Huguenot Society of London with facsimile plates and a valuable introductory

[1] See also page 22.

preface.[1] Accredited students may refer to the books, and genealogical researches can be made in the library.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

HYGIENE AND SANITARY ENGINEERING.

The **Association for Moral and Social Hygiene** (British Branch of the International Abolitionist Federation), Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has a library dealing principally with the problems of prostitution and cognate subjects in all countries, from the medical, social and administrative point of view. It includes parliamentary, municipal and private records covering a period of over fifty years, which have been carefully arranged and indexed. The reference library is open without charge to all interested in these matters, and volumes may be borrowed from the lending library (which, however, is much less complete) on payment of a deposit and a small fee.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

The **British Social Hygiene Council**, Carteret House, Carteret Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has a small library of about 250 volumes of works dealing with prostitution, venereal diseases and cognate subjects; also copies of public health reports, periodical publications relating to questions of health, and a collection of press cuttings. The library is primarily for the use of members of the Council, but persons connected with colonial government departments and students may also consult the books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The **Incorporated Institute of Hygiene**, 28, Portland Place, W.1, has a small library of works on hygiene which is especially for the use of members, but is also available to other accredited persons interested in the subject.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

[1] *Livres des Tesmoignages de l'Eglise de Threadneedle Street*, 1669–1789, transcribed and edited for the Huguenot Society of London by William Minet and Susan Minet (Publications of the Huguenot Society, vol. xxi.), London, 1909.

The **Institution of Sanitary Engineers,** 120–122, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library of about 250 volumes dealing with subjects relating to sanitary engineering. It is open only to students and members of the Institution, who may also borrow books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Library of the **Ministry of Health,** Whitehall, S.W.1 (about 40,000 vols.), consists mainly of publications relating to the various branches of local government and public health administration, and is especially strong in works on poor law, housing and town planning, personal hygiene, maternity and child welfare, and population questions, including birth control. The library is open to accredited students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Royal Institute of Public Health,** 37, Russell Square, W.C.1, possesses a reference library of about 2,000 volumes, mainly relating to public health, which includes also a number of journals and reports. It is available for the use of Fellows, members and students of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Royal Sanitary Institute,** 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, possesses a reference library of about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets, which embraces books in every branch of hygiene and public health. There is a good collection of governmental publications, English, colonial and foreign, including a complete set of the Registrar-General's reports. Several periodicals are received regularly, but only current numbers are kept in the library. It is primarily intended for members, associates and students of the Institute, but permission is granted to other students to refer to books which they cannot obtain elsewhere.

Hours of admission.—Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., other days 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

INSURANCE.

The Library of the **Institute of Actuaries**, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C.1 (6,500 vols. and pamphlets), contains a valuable, and in some respects unique, collection of books on all matters relative to the study of life assurance and annuities. In forming this library an endeavour has been made to include in it as far as possible all works, English and foreign, which are likely to be of use to the actuary or to those training for actuarial pursuits. It comprises not only theoretical treatises on such subjects as pure and applied mathematics, probabilities, compound interest, life contingencies, reversions, mortality and sickness tables, but also works on accountancy, finance and banking, political economy, vital statistics, statistical methods, and certain branches of law and medicine which are necessary to the practice of assurance. In addition, there are books relating to the constitution and organization of companies for life, accident and employers' liability insurance, and files of their reports and accounts. The official records of State Departments and the statistics and experience of assurance and annuity companies and pension funds at home and abroad, are also included. A valuable collection has been made of early works dealing directly or indirectly with the subject, which, although of little practical use to the modern actuary, still possess an important historical interest as indicating the lines along which the science of life assurance has progressed. The library is open only to members of the Institute, who may borrow books on making application in person or by letter.

Hours of admission.—May 1st to September 30th, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; October 1st to April 30th, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Insurance Institute of London**, 11, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.4, possesses a library of 3,500 volumes and pamphlets dealing with matters relating to insurance. There are lending and reference sections which are open only to members of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—12 noon to 7 p.m.; closed on Saturdays, Lord Mayor's Day and during August.

IRISH LITERATURE.

The **Irish Literary Society,** 49, Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W.1, possesses a library of 1,700 volumes consisting of works relating to Irish literary history and books by Irish authors, classical and modern. It includes 400 volumes bequeathed to the Society in 1924 by James Britten, and is available only to members of the Society, who may borrow books.

Hours of admission.—3 to 6 p.m. ; closed on Saturdays.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

The Library of the **Anglo-Italian Literary and Dante Society,** 74, Grosvenor Street, W.1, contains about 2,000 volumes comprising various editions of Dante, books on Dante and illustrative of his writings, and general works on Italian literature and history. It is for the use of members, who are entitled to borrow some of the books.

Hours of admission.—3 to 5 p.m. on the first and third Wednesdays in the month during the session.

Apart from the extensive collection in the **British Museum,** the finest Dante library in London is at **University College.**[1] The **Athenæum Club**[2] also possesses a good collection of works by and relating to Dante and on Italian literature.

JAPAN.

The Library of The **Japan Society,** 22, Russell Square, W.C.1 (3,000 vols.), contains works dealing with a wide range of Japanese matters, and is open only to members of the Society, who are entitled to have the loan of books.

Hours of admission.—10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Reference should also be made under the heading ORIENTAL LITERATURE.[3]

KENT.

The **Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men** has a small collection (about 200 vols.) of books relating to the

[1] See page 198. [2] See pages 170 and 171. [3] See pages 393, *et seq.*

County of Kent. It is for the use of members of the Association only and is kept at the offices of Messrs. W. H. and H. Le May, 67, Borough High Street, S.E.1.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

LAW.

The **Bar Library,** Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2 (20,000 vols.), consists of law books, and includes a special collection of colonial and American statutes. It is a reference library and is open only to members of the Bar.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during Hilary, Easter, Whitsun and Long Vacations.

Attached to the **Central Criminal Court,** Old Bailey, E.C.4, is a reference library containing about 1,200 volumes on criminal law, and a set of the Proceedings of the Sessions held at the Central Criminal Court from 1777 to April 1913, after which their publication ceased, with gaps for 1779 and from 1782 to 1799. It is available during the sessions to barristers practising at the Court.

The **Chartered Institute of Patent Agents,** Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1, which was founded in 1882 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1891, possesses a reference library of about 1,600 volumes, mainly upon patent law and practice, for the use of members and students of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The small library possessed by the **Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society,** 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, Westminster, S.W.1 (500 vols.), contains maps and legal, historical, topographical and general works relating to commons, open spaces, highways and public rights generally, as well as parliamentary reports on such matters. It is available to members of the Society, and to others by special arrangement. Most of the books are for reference purposes, but a few may be borrowed for home use.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

LIBRARY OF GRAY'S INN.

The Library of **Gray's Inn**, Holborn, W.C.1, contains an extensive collection of books on law, numbering about 30,000 volumes. Nothing is known as to its origin or early history, but it is recorded that in 1555 Robert Chaloner bequeathed his law books to his cousin Robert Nowell to be placed in the library of Gray's Inn and secured there by chains. The first catalogue was compiled in 1689, the number of volumes then being 326. The library has occupied its present site since 1788, the buildings having been enlarged in 1840 and again in 1884. It is a reference library and is open only to members of Gray's Inn.

Hours of admission.—From October 1st to July 31st, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; during August, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., closed on Saturdays; during September, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Grotius Society**, 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4 (about 1,500 vols.), contains books and pamphlets on international law and international relations. It is for the use of members of the Society, who may borrow books with the consent of the executive committee.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Inner Temple**, Temple, E.C.4, possesses a well arranged reference library of 70,000 volumes (entrance at Clock Tower, The Terrace), the character of which is primarily legal, but with representative sections of history, topography and geography. It includes a selection of works on jurisprudence made by John Austin, the pamphlets collected by John Adolphus for his *History of England*, and a collection of works on crime and prisons brought together by William Crawford. Special mention should be made of the fine copy of the *Statutes of King Henry VII.*, printed by Caxton about 1489. The library contains a rich store of manuscripts, the greater number of which belong to the valuable collection of William Petyt, keeper of the records at the Tower in the reign of Queen Anne, which after his decease came into the possession of the Inner Temple in 1708. This collection comprises transcripts from records, volumes of ecclesiastical papers, chiefly relating to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and materials

for the history of the Catholic Recusants in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The historical and biographical manuscripts have been calendared in appendices to the second and eleventh Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The library is for the use of members of the Inner Temple only, but the public have the right to use the Petyt collection in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

Hours of admission.—October 1st to July 31st, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; September 1st to 20th, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., closed on Saturdays; September 21st to 30th, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed at 2 p.m. on Christmas Eve and Maundy Thursday; closed during August, and from December 25th to 31st inclusive, from Good Friday to the following Thursday inclusive, and on Whit Tuesday and Wednesday.

The **International Law Association,** 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4, has a library of about 1,000 volumes relating to international law, for the use of members of the Association.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

"Law Notes" Lending Library, 25 and 26, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, is a subscription library containing several thousand volumes of works on legal matters useful to solicitors and law students preparing for examinations. Books are sent by post.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Law Society,** Chancery Lane, W.C.2 (62,000 vols.), was first established in 1828, when a set of the statutes at large was presented by Thomas Metcalfe, one of the original members of the Society. A number of valuable books, chiefly on topography, were contributed by Bryan Holme. The library consists of an up-to-date collection of English law books, reports and statutes, including the best collection of private Acts of Parliament in England, as well as complete sets of the statutes and ordinances of the colonies. It includes sections of works on archæology, heraldry, and county and local history. It also possesses the collection of

the Rev. Joseph Mendham, which consists of some 3,800 volumes, comprising rare editions of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, early Liturgies, and a large number of pamphlets relating to "Anglo-Catholic" controversies.[1] It was presented to the Society in 1869 by a member of the Mendham family. Other features of the library are complete sets of *The Times*; *The London Gazette*; Parliamentary debates, journals and papers; Army, Navy, Clergy and Law lists; Court guides and similar annuals; and an extensive collection of county histories and topographical works. It is a reference library, open only to members of the Law Society and to persons specially admitted by the Council. Permission to read in the West Library is as a rule granted, on the payment of certain fees, to clerks whose principals are members of the Society. Students of the Society's Law School, which provides courses of lectures and classes in all subjects for the solicitors' final and intermediate examinations, may use it for reference purposes without payment. Special arrangements have been made with Messrs. Butterworth & Co. of Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.2, for the establishment of a lending library for the use of the Law Society's students.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. (to 6 p.m. during August and September), Saturdays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (to 2.30 p.m. during August and September).

The Library of **Lincoln's Inn**, Holborn, W.C.2 (72,000 vols.), is the largest and oldest law library in London.[2] It originated in a bequest in 1497 by John Nethersale, a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of forty marks "partly towards the building of a library here for the benefit of the students of the laws of England, and partly that every priest of this house, in the celebration of divine service every Friday, should sing a mass of requiem, &c. for the soul of the said John." This building, the site of which is now unknown, was completed in 1508. At a Council held in 1608 "because the library was not well furnished with books, it was ordered that for the more speedy doing thereof, every one that should

[1] An interesting collection of pamphlets, mostly contemporary, on the Tractarian Movement will be found in the Guildhall Library.

[2] W. H. Spilsbury: *Lincoln's Inn, its ancient and modern Buildings; with an Account of the Library*, London, 1873, pp. 139–140.

thenceforth be called to the Bench in this Society should give twenty shillings towards the buying of books for the same library ; and every one thenceforth called to the Bar, thirteen shillings and fourpence." At various periods the library received valuable donations from members of the Society. William Prynne was a benefactor and a copy of the Introduction to his *Records*, which was purchased at the sale of the Stowe Library in 1849, is one of its most treasured volumes and is believed to be unique. Among other early benefactors of the library may be mentioned Ranulph Cholmeley, Dr. John Donne, John Brisco, Miles Corbet, George Anton, Charles Fairfax and Sir Roger Owen. Sir Matthew Hale's manuscripts, which were bequeathed by him in 1676, are one of the features of the library. They include a fine series of State Papers and records, legal commonplace-books, early chronicles, transcripts from the historical collections of Archbishop Ussher, and many papers in the handwriting of John Selden. The collection contains three manuscript copies of the Bible in Latin which belonged to Hale, one of the fourteenth century and two of the fifteenth century. Several manuscripts in Hale's handwriting were purchased at a later date. Other special collections absorbed in Lincoln's Inn Library are : the John Coxe library, chiefly legal and historical (5,000 vols., and a number of manuscripts in his own handwriting), which became the property of the Society in 1785 by his bequest ; the Melmoth manuscripts, received by bequest in 1799 ; the manuscript collection of George Hill, Serjeant-at-Law, purchased from his executors in 1808 ; and the manuscripts of Sir John Maynard, King's Serjeant in the reign of Charles II., purchased in 1818.

Although primarily a law library, history, including the great historical collections, topography and other departments of literature are well represented. The collection of pamphlets is extensive, and consists of reports of trials, speeches, sermons, proclamations, petitions and the like, dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century. It includes a number of Prynne's pamphlets, most of which appear to have been presented by the author. The John Brydall pamphlets, which were presented in 1706, are chiefly theological and political. The John Coxe pamphlets were included in the bequest of his library referred to above, and

LIBRARY OF LINCOLN'S INN.

the collection formed by Isaac Reed, editor of Shakespeare, was purchased after his death in 1807. There are also the law tracts collected by George Hill, which were acquired in 1808, the collection of Hugh, Viscount Carleton, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, purchased in 1842, and the Cooper collection of English and foreign juridical tracts or theses forming part of the library of Charles Purton Cooper, which was presented in the following year.

The present library was opened on October 30th, 1845. It is for the use of members of the Society of Lincoln's Inn and is restricted to purposes of reference; in special cases permission to use the library for a limited period is given to others engaged in literary work.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; August 1st to October 12th, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesdays 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; during the last week in the Long Vacation, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; December 28th to January 2nd, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed on Saturdays in the Long Vacation and on August Bank Holiday; also on four days at Easter, two days at Whitsuntide, the last ten days in August, and from December 24th to 27th inclusive.

The Library of the **Middle Temple**, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.4 (62,000 vols.), may be said to have been refounded in 1641 by Robert Ashley, who, by his will dated September 27th, 1641, bequeathed his own varied and extensive library "to this noble Society of the Middle Temple in which I have spent so many years of my life," together with the sum of £300 for the better maintaining some keeper of the books. Ashley's picture, painted by Thomas Leigh in 1656, still hangs in the library. That a library existed in the Middle Temple long prior to this date is evinced by a description of the Inn penned by an anonymous writer in the reign of Henry VIII.[1] He wrote, "They now have no library, so that they cannot attaine to the knowledge of divers learnings, but to their great chardges, by the buying of such bookes as they lust to study. They had a simple library, in which were not many bookes besides the Law; and that library by meanes that it stood allways open, and that the learners had not

[1] Cottonian MS. Vitellius C 9. f. 320, as quoted in Sir W. Dugdale: *Origines Juridiciales*, London, 1666, p. 197.

each of them a key unto it, it was at the last robbed and spoiled of all the bookes in it." The first keeper of the library, Master William Cox, was appointed in 1642, at a salary of £20 per annum, and on May 12th, 1643, the sum of £5 was allowed to him for his work in preparing a catalogue of the books in possession of the Inn. Unfortunately this catalogue no longer exists, but about sixty volumes can still be identified as belonging to Ashley's collection.[1] With one exception these are all in Latin or some other foreign language, and include books on history, geography, philosophy, chemistry, theology, demonology and witchcraft. In 1655 Mr. Moodyman received £25 for sorting and cataloguing the books, but no catalogue of that date is now in existence.[2] Eleven years after Ashley's death the Society received the gift of £100 from Mr. Charles Cocks, one of its members, to be expended in buying books, and five years later Sir Richard Pepys, Chief Justice of Ireland, gave the sum of £50 for the same purpose.[3] The *Liber Benefactorum*, a parchment book given by Sir Bartholomew Shower in 1700, contains entries of many interesting gifts to the library, a few of which may here be noticed. In 1661 Sir Robert Barnard, Serjeant at Law, presented Fitzherbert's *Abridgment*, Crooke's, Yelverton's, Owen's, Lane's and other reports. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, made various gifts to the Inn in 1664, 1672, 1675 and 1677, in which were included his own book, *The Institutions, lawes and ceremonies of the most noble Order of the Garter*, and several of Dugdale's works. Sir Bartholomew Shower in 1693 gave a number of volumes, including Spelman's *Glossary*, and in 1700, during his treasurership of the Inn, he presented a copy of his own *Cases in Parliament*. In 1698 William Petyt gave a most interesting collection in seventy-three quarto volumes of tracts of the times, and other miscellanies, including the 1557 edition of Sir Thomas More's works, Strype's *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, Harrington's *Commonwealth of Oceana*, Coxe's *History of Ireland* and

[1] C. E. A. Bedwell: *Brief History of the Middle Temple*, London, 1909, p. 86.

[2] C. E. A. Bedwell: *op. cit.*, p. 91. Several printed catalogues have been issued from time to time, the first being published in 1700 and the last in 1914; a supplement, containing additions to the library from 1914 to 1924, was issued in 1925.

[3] J. B. Williamson: *The Temple*, London, 1924, p. 437.

Shelden's *Mare Clausum*. More recently, Samuel Pope, K.C., who was Treasurer of the Inn in 1888–89, presented £100 for the purchase of books, and valuable additions were made in 1924 by R. Newton Crane, K.C., a Master of the Bench, and in 1926 by Barnett Hollander, a member of the Inn and of the American Bar.

Since its foundation the library has been housed in various places in the Inn, and it is only in comparatively recent years that proper accommodation has been given to this valuable legal collection. The foundations of the present building were laid in 1858, and on October 31st, 1861, the library was opened by Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, who was called to the Bar and elected a Master of the Bench on the same day. It now contains about 62,000 volumes and, although not the largest of the libraries of the Inns of Court, is an exceedingly fine and complete collection of legal books, which is unsurpassed in London. In addition to works on English law it is well supplied with Irish, Scottish, Indian and Colonial law books and reports. It contains a very fine collection of works on international and foreign law, and a valuable section dealing with South African and Roman Dutch law, which was recently greatly enriched by W. R. Bisschop, LL.D., who gave his own library of 300 volumes, many of which are very rare. The library also possesses the finest collection in the British Isles of American law reports.

The use of the library is confined to members of the Middle Temple and is for reference purposes only.

Hours of admission.—October 4th to July 31st, 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; August 1st to October 3rd, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; open on Saturdays till 1 p.m.; closed for a week at Christmas, from Good Friday until the following Thursday, for two days at Whitsuntide, and for fourteen days in the Long Vacation.

The **Probate Court Library**, Royal Courts of Justice (Rooms 537 and 538), Strand, W.C.2 (5,000 vols.), formerly known as the Chancery Library, was founded in 1831 by Lord Brougham, Lord St. Leonards and other eminent members of the Bar. Although considerable damage was done to the original collection by the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834, the library continued to flourish until 1875, when the greater number of the books were removed

to the new Appeal Court, the remainder being sent to the Stationery Office and sold. Owing to the good offices of Sir James Hannen, who was then Judge Ordinary of the Probate and Divorce Court, the books taken to the Appeal Court were returned to the Chancery Library, which has since been called the Probate Court Library. In 1883 the Courts were removed from Westminster to the new Law Courts in the Strand. The library is well stocked with recent editions of standard works on law which can be taken into the Courts and to other parts of the building for reference. It is open to members of the Bar who are subscribers.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed during Hilary, Easter, Whitsun and Long Vacations.

The Library of the **Society of Public Notaries of London**, 59A, London Wall, E.C.2, consists chiefly of English and foreign law books, foreign civil and commercial codes and works on private international law. It is provided for the exclusive use of members and their clerks.

Messrs. **Stevens & Sons' Law Lending Library**, 120, Chancery Lane, W.C.2 (about 2,200 vols.), which was founded in 1892, is a subscription library intended mainly for the use of lawyers, law students and business men. It contains copies of the latest editions of the principal text-books, and volumes of old and modern Law Reports are also available.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

There is a small lending library of law books (400 vols.) belonging to the **United Law Clerks' Society**, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, which is available to members, and, on payment of a small fee, to law clerks who are not members.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

LIBRARIANSHIP.

The Library of the **Association of Assistant Librarians** is housed at the Islington Central Public Library, 68, Hollo

way Road, Islington, N.7. It contains about 700 volumes and a large number of pamphlets on bibliography, library economy and book production, together with periodicals relating to professional matters and early records of the Association. It is open only to Fellows, members and associates of the Association. Books may be borrowed by post.

The Library of the **School of Librarianship at University College,** Gower Street, W.C.1, which includes the books belonging to the **Library Association,** has already been referred to in the description of the Library of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, in Chapter IV. (page 199). The Library of the **Bibliographical Society** (1,200 vols. and 200 pamphlets) is also at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE and has been mentioned in that connection.

MATHEMATICS.

The **London Mathematical Society,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, possesses a library of over 3,000 volumes, relating almost entirely to mathematics and allied subjects, which is housed in the library of the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7. It is particularly strong in sets of mathematical and scientific periodicals. The books and periodicals may be used by all readers admitted to the Science Library at any hour when that library is open.[1] The privilege of borrowing books is confined to members of the Society.

The **Mathematical Association** has no registered address, but its annual and Council meetings are held in London. This being the case its library (about 2,000 vols.) may be included in this survey, although for administrative reasons it is actually housed at the private residence of the Honorary Librarian, Professor E. H. Neville, at 160, Castle Hill, Reading. The books are mathematical and include an important collection on geometrical conics which was formed and given to the Association by the Rev. J. J. Milne. They are sent by post to borrowers, who are generally members of the Association and are required to pay postage expenses.

[1] See page 412.

The **De Morgan Library,**[1] in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, and the **Graves Library**[2] at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, contain a large number of rare and early printed mathematical books. **University College Library** is in addition well supplied with modern works and periodicals dealing with the subject. Other libraries of importance for mathematical study, are those of the **British Museum,**[3] where the sets of mathematical periodicals are exceptionally complete, the **Patent Office,**[4] the **Royal Society**[5] and the **Science Library.**[6]

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Library of The **British Homœopathic Association** (Incorporated), Chalmers House, 43, Russell Square, W.C.1, which was founded by Lady Tate, contains some 1,300 volumes of medical works, almost entirely dealing with the subject from the homœopathic point of view. It is open for reference and borrowing to members of the Association, donors and subscribers qualified for membership, qualified medical men and women, and medical students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The McKenzie Davidson Library at the **British Institute of Radiology,** 32, Welbeck Street, W.1, consists of works on radiology and allied subjects which have been presented by Lady McKenzie Davidson. It contains also text-books and past and current periodicals dealing with these subjects, and sets of skiagrams. The library is for the use of members of the Institute only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; at other times by arrangement.

The Library of the **British Medical Association,** Tavistock Square, W.C.1 (over 20,000 vols.), which was founded in 1887, contains text-books and illustrated monographs on medicine and surgery, as well as a selection of the more important English, colonial and continental medical journals. It is unique for its possession of the *Thèses de Paris* and the *Thèses de Lyon* since 1892, with an author and subject index.

[1] See page 186. [2] See page 195. [3] See pages 73, *et seq.*
[4] See pages 407–409. [5] See pages 409 and 410. [6] See pages 410–412.

These theses are of great importance as they often represent the most advanced medical work in France. The extensive collection of the reports of Medical Officers of Health is of special value for reference. The library is open to members of the Association, and occasional permission is given to non-members to use it for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of The **Cancer Hospital,**[1] Fulham Road, S.W.3 (about 1,500 vols.), which is housed in the Research Institute, consists of medical periodical literature, including sets of the chief pathological, medical and biochemical journals, especially those concerned in cancer research. All members of the Hospital have free access to the library.

The Library of the **Central Pathological Laboratory** of the London County Mental Hospitals, MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL,[1] Denmark Hill, S.E.5, contains 2,000 volumes and 5,500 pamphlets dealing with neurology, psychiatry, psychology, pathology and current medical literature. It possesses the Sir Frederick Walker Mott collection and a special collection bought under the bequest of Henry Maudsley. The library is open to workers in the Laboratory and the medical officers of the London County Mental Hospitals.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of **Charing Cross Hospital Medical School,**[1] 62, Chandos Street, W.C.2 (4,000 vols.), consists mainly of text-books and periodicals on medicine and kindred sciences, for the use of students of the Hospital and others.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **General Medical Council,** 44, Hallam Street, W.1, possesses a library (290 vols.) consisting of pharmacopœias of various countries and of works bearing on the subject. It is for the use of members of the Council, but other persons may consult the collection on obtaining permission from the President.

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed for the week beginning with the fourth Tuesday in May and likewise in November, when the Council is in session.

Guy's Hospital Medical School,[1] St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, S.E.1, possesses the WILLS LIBRARY (13,000 vols.), named after its donor Sir Frederick Wills, first Bart. It was opened in 1903 when the books from the old library, which had been in existence for over a century, were transferred to it. It comprises standard text-books, works of reference and the more important British and foreign journals relating to all branches of medicine, surgery and dentistry. There are over 650 volumes of works written, edited or translated by Guy's men.[2] A special fund, raised in memory of J. N. C. Davies-Colley, a former surgeon to the Hospital, is reserved for the purchase of important works which are too expensive to be acquired out of the ordinary library income. The books in this collection number about one hundred, and are for reference only. The Wills Library is available for the use of all past and present students of the Hospital, for qualified medical practitioners from other hospitals, also for medical graduates of the University of London who are introduced by the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London. With the exception of certain copies kept for reference only, books may be borrowed from the library by students of the Hospital on the deposit of one guinea which is refunded when the student leaves the Hospital or becomes qualified.

The library of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital is housed in the Wills Library.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August.

The **Hospital for Sick Children,**[3] Great Ormond Street, W.C.1, possesses a library of about 500 volumes, the nucleus of which is the private collection of Dr. West, the founder of the Hospital, who presented it on his retirement. The

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.
[2] A *List of Books by Guy's men* was published in 1913.
[3] Institution of the University of London.

library may be said to embrace the best literature of Europe of the middle of last century on the subject of children's diseases. Several additions of standard works on the same subject, largely by members of the hospital staff, have since been made. The library is open to the staff and students of the Hospital.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Hunterian Society** possesses one of the oldest libraries in connection with medical societies in London. It consists of about 1,000 volumes, but few of the works are modern. The collection is housed at the residence of the Honorary Librarian, Mr. A. E. Mortimer Woolf, F.R.C.S., 94, Harley Street, W.1, and is for the use of Fellows of the Society, who are entitled to borrow books for home use between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The **Incorporated Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club,** 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2, has a library (about 1,000 vols.) containing recent books on nursing, midwifery and gynæcology and various medical works. It is available only to members of the Institute, and books may be borrowed in person or by post.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 7 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of **King's College Hospital Medical School,**[1] Denmark Hill, S.E.5, has recently been considerably extended and now contains about 6,000 volumes of general and special works on all the subjects included in the medical curriculum; also the principal medical, and some of the scientific journals. It is open to the staff and students of the Medical School.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Lewis's Medical and Scientific Circulating Library, 136, Gower Street, and 24, Gower Place, W.C.1 (20,000 vols.), consists of medical and scientific works. It includes both

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

recent text-books and monographs, as well as a selection of older books. Subscribers of one guinea per annum are entitled to borrow one volume at a time, and terms for borrowing extra volumes are arranged on a proportionate scale. Special reduced rates are made for students.

Hours of admission.—Lending department, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Reading room, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The **Library of Nursing of the College of Nursing,** Ltd., 1A, Henrietta Street, W.1, contains about 2,400 volumes of works useful to nurses of the sick, including a number of periodical publications on nursing which formerly belonged to Sir Henry Burdett, and a collection of lantern slides illustrating the history of nursing. It is available for reference and borrowing to all nurses, whether they are members of the College or not, to members of the Central Council for Infant Child Welfare, and to other persons through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students. Books may be borrowed by post.

Hours of admission.—9.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m., Saturdays 9.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. (first Saturday in each month 9.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.).

The **Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine,**[1] Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1, possesses a library of about 6,000 volumes consisting chiefly of journals and books on hygiene, bacteriology, pathology, protozoology, biochemistry and medicine. It contains a special collection of plague literature. The library is for the use of the staff of the Institute, but students of the University of London desirous of consulting it may do so on application to the Librarian.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of **London Hospital Medical College,**[1] Turner Street, Mile End, E.1 (6,000 vols.), which is for reference purposes only, is well provided with modern medical and surgical books, and includes a good collection of the works of old writers. It also possesses the chief English and

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

foreign periodicals dealing with anatomy, physiology and pathology, which were originally provided by the Rev. S. A. Thompson-Yates. The library is open to the staff and students of the Hospital.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women,[1] 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1, possesses a medical library of about 5,300 volumes and a number of departmental libraries, for the use of students of the School and Hospital. They include scientific journals, transactions of various learned societies, a few works on history and biography, especially in relation to medicine, and some books of general reference.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine**[2] shares jointly with the **Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases** a library, known as the Tropical Diseases Library, of over 6,000 volumes and about 11,000 off-prints from periodicals, which is housed temporarily at 23, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1. It contains books, periodicals, pamphlets and maps dealing mainly with tropical medicine, hygiene and parasitology. Its chief feature is the large collection of public health reports and statutes of all parts of the British Empire. The library is open to *bona fide* students.

In the new building of the School, now in course of erection in Keppel Street, W.C.1, the library, with its periodical room and other annexes, will be housed in well appointed premises on the first floor, and will be furnished with every facility for reference work. Tropical medicine will continue to be fully represented as heretofore, but the scope of the new library will eventually become more comprehensive, and will embrace all branches of hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine (including the history of hygiene), as well as the chief ancillary sciences.

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[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of medicine.

[2] The Tropical Division is a School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon. (During August and September, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

The Library of The **Medical Society,** 11, Chandos Street, W.1 (20,000 vols.), which was founded in the year 1773, is exceptionally strong in historical medical works, and includes a large number of fifteenth and sixteenth century books. One of the features of the library is a collection of Greek medical manuscripts of the Byzantine School, formerly belonging to Dr. Askew. It also possesses the manuscript diary of the Rev. John Ward, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, in fifteen volumes (1648–1679), which contains many references to Shakespeare, including the only known account of his death.[1] The library is for the use of Fellows of the Society for purposes of reference and home reading.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon; closed during September.

The Library of the **Medico-Psychological Association,** housed with the British Medical Association at Tavistock Square, W.C.1, contains about 5,000 books on mental diseases, neurology and insanity, which are available to members for purposes of reference and home reading.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Library of **Middlesex Hospital Medical School,**[2] Mortimer Street, W.1 (over 20,000 vols. and pamphlets), contains standard medical works and text-books, as well as the leading medical journals. It includes also the Cancer Research Library, the library of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology, and the library of the Biochemical Department. It is open to students of the School for reference only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon; closed during August.

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[1] Ward relates that Shakespeare entertained his two friends, Michael Drayton and Ben Jonson, at New Place in the spring of 1616, and "had a merry meeting," but "itt seems drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a feavour there contracted."

[2] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

The **National Anti-Vaccination League,** 25, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a collection of books and pamphlets (about 300 vols.) dealing with vaccination and allied medical subjects. It is available to members of the League, who may also borrow books, and to other persons for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **National Hospital,**[1] Queen Square, W.C.1, for the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy, possesses a library of about 1,000 volumes dealing almost exclusively with neurological subjects. It is open to students throughout the day, on application to the Registrar, except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

At the **National Institute for Medical Research,**[1] Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W.3, there is a medical library of approximately 9,000 volumes. It consists largely of bound sets of English and foreign periodicals, and includes a special section devoted to statistics. The library is primarily for the use of members of the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council, but accredited students are also allowed the free use of the books for purposes of reference.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of The **Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,** 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, which was established in 1841, contains over 18,000 volumes and about 750 pamphlets, comprising standard works on chemistry, botany, materia medica, pharmacy and the allied physical and natural sciences. Current scientific, medical and pharmaceutical periodicals are regularly provided. The library contains the complete series of London pharmacopœias from 1627, and the foreign pharmacopœias may also be consulted there. It possesses a number of early English herbals and other books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One of its chief features is the library of Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S., which is restricted to purposes of reference. The library is available

[1] Institution of the University of London.

for members and student-associates of the Society, who may borrow two books at a time for home reading. Students of the School of Pharmacy [1] are admitted to the library, and other students may also use it on obtaining special permission from the Secretary.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed at 1 p.m. on Christmas Eve and during the middle fortnight in August.

The Library of The **Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases,** Putney Heath, S.W.15, contains over 3,000 volumes of works on tropical diseases, hygiene and kindred subjects, including official reports and statistics relating to these subjects. It is for the use of members of the Institute and Hospital, but other persons interested may obtain permission to consult the books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Army Medical College,**[1] Millbank, S.W.1 (10,000 vols.), consists of books dealing principally with diseases and injuries incidental to military life.[2] It also possesses a reference section of works on medicine, surgery, hygiene and bacteriology, and further includes the current periodical literature bearing on these subjects. There are a few rare items, such as a Venetian chart of the Mediterranean and other parts of Europe, dated 1463; Braunschweig's *Cirurgia,* printed at Augsburg in 1497; Joannes de Vigo's *Practica in Chirurgia,* printed at Leyden in 1516; and Richard Wiseman's *Treatise on Wounds,* printed at London in 1672, and some early herbals. The library is the property of the War Department and is not open to the public, but permission is occasionally given to accredited students to use it for purposes of reference.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

[2] It may be noted in this connection that the British Red Cross Society, 19, Berkeley Street, W.1, possesses a small collection, for the use of its members, of books and reports relating to wars in which Red Cross societies have rendered assistance to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded.

The Library of the **Royal College of Physicians,** Pall Mall East, S.W.1 (40,000 printed books, 320 manuscripts and 760 autograph letters), includes, besides its fine medical library, collections of Greek and Latin classics, and works on civil and canon law, theology, mathematics and natural history. There are about one hundred books printed before 1500, three thousand books printed before 1600, and four hundred English printed books dating before 1640. Among the many treasures which it possesses may be mentioned a copy of the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, printed at Bruges by William Caxton, with the help of Colard Mansion, about 1475; the Wilton Abbey Psalter,[1] written about 1250 and finely illuminated; a fourteenth century manuscript of Higden's *Polychronicon* in Latin; and a fifteenth century manuscript of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. The earlier volumes of the Annals of the College contain some information of historical interest; they have been calendared from 1518 to 1811 in the appendix (section 1) to the eighth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

The original library, which, with the exception of about one hundred and forty volumes, perished in the Great Fire of London, was based upon the collection of Thomas Linacre, Founder and first President of the College in 1518, and was augmented by the bequests of William Gilbert, John Selden, William Harvey and Sir Theodore Mayerne. One of the most notable acquisitions was made in 1688 when the College received the fine library of the Marquis of Dorchester which he had bequeathed to it some years previously. The library was further enriched by the bequest in 1920 of the valuable collection of rare medical books made by Dr. Lloyd Roberts.

The use of the library is granted to Fellows, Members and Licentiates of the College, who are entitled to borrow books; other medical practitioners and persons not belonging to the medical profession are admitted by the Library Committee.

Hours of admission.—12 noon to 6 p.m.; closed during September.

[1] The Wilton Abbey Psalter has been described by Eric G. Millar in the *Bulletin de la Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures*, 4e année, no. 1, Paris, 1914–20, pp. 128–149.

The Library of the **Royal College of Surgeons of England,** Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (60,000 vols.), which dates from the year 1800, contains a fine collection of medical and surgical literature, and is especially rich in periodical publications and transactions of societies connected with surgery and medicine. The large illustrated works on zoology and anatomy are well represented, and there is an extensive collection of portraits. The library possesses some manuscripts of John Hunter; the original manuscript of Edward Jenner's paper on the cow-pox; the Sir John Tweedy collection of old works on medicine and allied subjects; and a number of early printed books. It is for reference purposes only. Persons not members of the College who desire to use the library, must make application in writing to the Librarian, enclosing a recommendation from a Fellow or member. Tickets are granted to such persons for six months. Medical students' tickets are issued for three months and can be obtained from the Librarian.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during September.

The Library of the **Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital,**[1] City Road, E.C.1, consists of 2,500 volumes of works on ophthalmology, including several English, American and foreign periodicals and drawings illustrating diseases of the eye. It is open to students and members of the medical and surgical staff of the Hospital, and to other students for reference by arrangement with the Curator and Librarian.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the Saturday before Easter.

The Library of the **Royal Naval Medical School,**[2] at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10, contains over 1,600 volumes of works on hygiene, pathology, bacteriology and tropical diseases. About twenty current periodicals are taken. It is open to the staff and students of the School.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., during term and vacations.

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[1] Institution of the University of London.

[2] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The Library of the **Royal Society of Medicine,** 1, Wimpole Street, W.1 (120,000 vols.), is founded on the united libraries of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (established in 1805), the Laryngological Society, the Odontological Society, the Ophthalmological Society, and the Obstetrical Society. These and other medical societies were incorporated by Royal Charter in 1907 as the Royal Society of Medicine. The library retains its original function of providing "an extensive and select professional library," and includes a large number of early medical books and 480 journals, English and foreign, dealing with medicine and allied subjects. The Chalmers collection, presented in 1920, contains a large number of old herbals. The library is open to Fellows for reference and for borrowing. Books are sent free of charge to Fellows living out of London. Fellows are also entitled to have compiled for them, without charge, bibliographies and lists of reference to articles on specified subjects.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. (Tuesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.).

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College,[1] West Smithfield, E.C.1, possesses a library (14,650 vols.) which is well provided with medical works, both old and new, and includes a number of books on history, theology and general literature. It contains a good supply of periodicals and works of reference. The College contains also departmental libraries, notably the Alfred Antunes Kanthack collection in the pathological block. The library is open to students of the Hospital for reference purposes only.

Although the actual commencement of a medical school is not recorded, it appears that in 1662 students were in the habit of attending the medical and surgical practice of the Hospital; and their studies were assisted by the formation, five years afterwards, of a library for the use of the governors and young university scholars.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed during August.

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[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine. The old library of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to which reference was made by Stow, is referred to on page 19.

The Library of **St. George's Hospital Medical School,**[1] Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1 (5,000 vols.), contains valuable early medical books and modern text-books, as well as medical journals, and proceedings and reports of societies. It possesses a small collection of manuscript lectures by famous surgeons and physicians, including Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, George Fordyce, and John and William Hunter. The library is for the use of students of the School.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Library of **St. Mary's Hospital Medical School,**[1] Paddington, W.2 (3,000 vols.), contains works of reference, the latest editions of text-books, the chief medical periodicals, and transactions of the leading medical and scientific societies. There is a good departmental library in the Pathological Institute, useful for research workers, and smaller libraries in the departments of anatomy and physiology. The library is for the use of students of the School.

Hours of admission.—During the session, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; during vacation, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on certain occasions found necessary by the Dean.

The Library of **St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School,**[1] Albert Embankment, S.E.1 (5,000 vols.), contains medical works of reference and text-books, as well as the chief medical periodicals, and a collection of old books of historical interest on anatomy and various subjects. It is open to students of the School and to other students of the University by arrangement.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August.

The Library of the **Society of Apothecaries of London,** Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C.4 (about 3,000 vols. and a few MSS.), contains books chiefly on pharmaceutical chemistry, several rare botanical works and a few histories of City Livery Companies. The chief feature of the collection is the

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

number of early herbals and of pharmacopœias which it contains.

The old library originated in the gift on November 28th 1633 by Thomas Johnson of Snow Hill of "a booke called Gerard's Herbal," in return for which he was made free of the Livery and presented with a gown and hood. The Apothecaries' Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of London and with it probably the whole of the collection of books which grew out of this initial gift. No steps were taken to retrieve the loss until 1681 when a library was established in connection with the old Physic Garden at Chelsea. The first notable addition was made in 1739 under the will of Dr. Samuel Dale of Braintree, Essex, who left to the Society a number of works on botany and his collection of dried plants.[1] In 1832 the books, then numbering 218, were removed to the Apothecaries' Hall in Blackfriars, where it had been rebuilt in 1668.

The library is open during office hours to members of the Society for purposes of reference.

University College Hospital Medical School,[2] University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1, possesses a library (28,000 vols.) which consists mainly of text-books, works of reference and medical journals, many of which were transferred from the library of University College in 1907. It includes the libraries of the Royal Sussex Hospital, of Sir John Eric Erichsen and of Marcus Beck; several early medical works from the library of Sir John Tweedy; and a number of books on neurology which formerly belonged to Sir Victor Horsley. In 1909 a valuable bequest was received from Henry Radcliffe Crocker of his collection of books and all his original coloured drawings of skin diseases. A special section is devoted to dermatological works. Close connection is maintained between the Medical School and University College Library, especially the Medical Sciences section, which is connected with the Medical School by means of a subway under the road. The library is open to the students and staff of the Medical School; it is mainly for reference, but

[1] The plants are now in the British Museum.

[2] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

books may be borrowed with the permission of the Library Committee.

The Graham Research Library, maintained out of the Charles Graham Medical Research Fund, contains some English and foreign works of reference and a large collection of the more important journals on experimental medicine and pathology. It is open for the use of research workers in the laboratories of the School.

Hours of admission.—During term-time, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; during vacation, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Wellcome Historical Medical Museum,** 54a, Wigmore Street, W.1, founded by Henry S. Wellcome, contains several thousand printed books, over a thousand manuscripts both early and modern, and an important collection of incunabula. The library is devoted mainly to the history of medicine and surgery, alchemy, chemistry, pharmacy, as well as anthropology and the ancillary sciences. During the progress of development and reorganization, the library is not available for purposes of scientific research.

The Library of the **West London Medico-Chirurgical Society,** West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6 (1,600 vols.), is open to members of the Society, and to postgraduate students of West London Hospital on payment of an annual subscription of five shillings. Books may be borrowed from the library.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday inclusive, and on the Saturday preceding and the day following Bank Holidays.

The Library of **Westminster Hospital Medical School,**[1] 12, Caxton Street, S.W.1 (2,500 vols.), consists of books of reference, the latest text-books and the leading medical journals. It is available to students of the School for purposes of study; those entering for one or two sessions are required to pay a fee of half a guinea.

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; also from 5.30 to 8 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the Library remains open until 8 p.m. for quiet study for the students only.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY (VETERINARY).

The Library of the **Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons,** 10, Red Lion Square, W.C.1 (5,000 vols.), consists almost entirely of books and periodicals relating to veterinary medicine and surgery, and includes complete sets of the more important English and foreign veterinary journals. It is open to members and Fellows of the College, and to members of the medical profession and others.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August.

The Library of the **Royal Veterinary College,**[1] Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.1 (about 4,000 vols.), consists of works on veterinary medicine and surgery and on ancillary subjects. It is open only to students of the College, but books may be borrowed by other persons through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

There is also a library in the new Research Institute in Animal Pathology. This library, which contains about 1,000 volumes on human and veterinary medicine and surgery, is for the use of the research staff only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during term-time.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY.

The Library of the **Meteorological Office,** Air Ministry, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7 (about 22,000 vols. and pamphlets), consists of works on meteorological and geophysical subjects, including methods of observation, observatories, instruments, physics of the atmosphere, temperature and radiation, aqueous vapour and rain, wind,

[1] Institution of the University of London.

atmospheric electricity, climatology, terrestrial magnetism and seismology. The Office receives the weather reports and other publications of the official meteorological organizations of the world and of many private institutions. In 1867 it took over the collection of meteorological documents which belonged to the Board of Trade, and since that date has accumulated a large store of documents which are of four kinds: records of scientific observations at the Office and its observatories, dating back to 1868; meteorological registers from stations in the British Isles and British Possessions; meteorological logs[1] specially prepared on board certain ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine for the information of the Office, at the instance of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade; charts and schedules of the daily weather service dating back to 1860. Information has also been extracted from many thousands of ships' logs which have been requisitioned for the purpose from the Admiralty.[2]

The library is open free to students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Meteorological Society**, 49, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7 (25,000 vols. and pamphlets), possesses an extensive collection of meteorological literature. A valuable part of the collection was derived from the bequest of George James Symons, F.R.S., who at his death in 1900 left to the Society such works in his possession as were not already in the library, and a sum of money which was expended on the provision of suitable accommodation for them. Some 2,200 bound volumes, 4,000 pamphlets and 900 photographs were selected by the Society. These are almost entirely on meteorology and include books on allied subjects, such as climatology, electricity and magnetism, earthquakes, natural philosophy, physical geography, balneology, mineral springs, meteoric stones, astronomy and lightning-conductors. The photographs embrace the following subjects: floods, frost, snow,

[1] Meteorological logs are now kept at the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

[2] See *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. ii., part 1, p. 37; Appendix I., No. 4 (27); Appendix III., No. 75.

whirlwinds, lightning, meteorological stations, apparatus, instruments and scenery. There are also several rare and early printed books, and two manuscripts on vellum of the works of Albertus Magnus, one of which is beautifully illuminated. A card bibliography of meteorological literature, comprising about 60,000 titles, which had been compiled by George James Symons, was purchased from his executors. Students are admitted to consult the library, but only Fellows may borrow books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed at 2 p.m. on Maundy Thursday.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

The **Institute of Metals,** 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a library of about 4,000 volumes of works on non-ferrous metallurgy which is open only to members of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Institution of Mining and Metallurgy** and The **Institution of Mining Engineers,** Cleveland House, 225, City Road, E.C.1, possess a reference library of over 9,000 volumes on mining, metallurgy and allied subjects. It is for the use of members and persons introduced by them.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

Students of mining and metallurgy should also refer to the **Patent Office Library** [1] and the **Science Library.**[2]

MOHAMMEDANISM.

The Library of the **Islamic Society,** 41, Great Russell Street, W.C.2, consists of works on Mohammedan religion, law, philosophy, literature and history. It includes a good collection of English translations of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam and of the works of Háfiz, as well as a few oriental

[1] See pages 407–409.

[2] See pages 410–412.

books and manuscripts which do not deal with Islamic subjects. The books may be borrowed by members of the Society and consulted in the library by all students interested in the subject.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The EAST INDIA COMPANY'S great collection of Mohammedan manuscripts, and other valuable material and books for the study of Mohammedanism, will be found in the **India Office Library.**[1]

MUSIC.

The **Carnegie Orchestral Loan Library,** which is administered by the British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals, 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, is designed to help amateur orchestras, especially those in villages, schools and institutes. It contains about 170 complete orchestral works, including the scores and parts, and there are duplicate, in some cases several, sets of many of the works; also a few books on conducting. Music is lent, mostly by post, to registered borrowing societies upon payment of a small subscription.

The **Cobbett Free Lending Library of British Chamber Music,** which was presented to the Society of Women Musicians, 74, Grosvenor Street, W.1, by Walter Willson Cobbett, consists of about two hundred works of chamber music for a varied combination of instruments by British composers, chiefly modern. It is open to the public as well as to members of the Society; music can be borrowed in person or by post, on the deposit of a sum covering its value, which is returnable. The Society also has a small library of music and books from which members may borrow.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Guildhall School of Music,** Victoria Embankment, E.C.4, possesses a small library of orchestral scores and music, which is open to students of the School.

[1] See pages 392–396.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on all holidays, including Lord Mayor's Day, and during the summer vacation from July 24th to September 20th.

The Library of The **Madrigal Society,** which is deposited at the Royal College of Music, contains over three hundred madrigals, anthems, etc., chiefly by composers of the English and Italian schools. There are some interesting printed and manuscript works of the early seventeenth century, but the greater number are manuscript copies of the eighteenth century. The use of the library is restricted to members of the Society.

The Library of the **Royal Academy of Music,**[1] York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.1, was formed at the foundation of the institution in 1822 by various gifts and bequests, of which the most important are the following :—the library of Richard John Samuel Stevens; a collection of orchestral scores published and presented by Messrs. Novello & Co., which was supplemented in 1912 by a gift of their complete collection of the vocal scores of operas, oratorios, cantatas and other musical works; the library of Charles Ainslie Barry, containing over 250 full scores of orchestral and choral works, concertos and many volumes of music literature; the library of Arthur Prendergast (about 200 vols.), consisting chiefly of old church music (including the Masses of Cherubini, Haydn and Mozart, and anthems and services by the great English church composers), and operas by Gluck, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Rubinstein, Wagner and Gounod, and of the modern French school, and ballets by Delibes and Widor. The reference department comprises complete editions of the works of Bach, Beethoven, Berlioz, Handel, Mozart, Purcell, Schubert, Schumann and Schütz, full scores of overtures, symphonies and other orchestral works, dramatic and choral works, concertos for various instruments, a large collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century music, early theoretical works and treatises, and many manuscripts. The lending department contains sheet music and volumes of solos, duets and studies, for pianoforte and other instruments, vocal

[1] Institution of the University of London.

scores of operas, oratorios, cantatas, Masses, chamber music, vocal albums, tutors, theoretical works and music literature. A collection of about 560 volumes, consisting of the chief standard works in prose and poetry and text-books on English literature, was bequeathed in 1922 by Miss Annie M. Child, a former professor of elocution at the Royal Academy of Music. The library is open during term-time to professors and students.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 4 p.m.; closed on Saturdays and during vacation.

At the Royal Academy of Music is also the ANGELINA GOETZ LIBRARY, which was founded in memory of Mrs. Goetz by her children in 1903 and consists of about 350 full scores of modern music. By the deed of gift it is provided that "all members of the corporate body and students in the Royal Academy of Music, and any other person who has the special permission of one of the donors, the Principal, Warden or Secretary of the Academy, shall have access [to the library] during term-time from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock."

The **Royal College of Music,**[1] Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7, possesses, besides the College working library, the most extensive music library in the United Kingdom, consisting of over 26,000 volumes of printed and manuscript music and music literature, as well as a small collection of portraits, drawings and prints. It includes the library of the now defunct Sacred Harmonic Society (16,000 vols.), which was purchased by subscription in 1883 and presented to the College. Its chief treasures consist of early printed musical works, many of considerable rarity, an almost perfect series of the productions of the English madrigal writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, several hundred volumes of English and Italian operas, autographs of eminent composers, and treatises and other works on the theory and practice of music. The history of music and the lives of musicians are also well represented.

Of other important collections which are comprised in the library of the College, the following may be mentioned: the library of the Concerts of Ancient Music, including a series

[1] Institution of the University of London.

of manuscript scores and parts, chiefly of eighteenth and early nineteenth century music, presented by Queen Victoria; the library of Sir George Grove (especially rich in music literature), presented in 1897–98; the collections of J. W. Windsor, of Bath, and his family; several hundred volumes of music collected by Simon Waley Waley, presented by his executors in 1900; over two hundred duplicate volumes from the British Museum; a collection of chamber music formerly belonging to Franz Ries, presented by Frederick Justin in 1900; a collection of over 300 volumes of printed and manuscript music (chiefly old Italian) formerly belonging to John Ella, transferred to the College from the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1900; the full scores of "The Golden Legend" and "The Yeomen of the Guard," bequeathed by Sir Arthur Sullivan; 129 volumes from the library of Edward Dannreuther, presented by his executors in 1905; and a large collection of music (mostly instrumental) which belonged to Leonard Borwick, the pianist, and was presented by his executors in 1926.

After the death of Sir Hubert Parry, and as a practical memorial to him, the central bay of the library was fitted up as a reading room accessible to the students of the College. Many new books were given and bought, and in a special bookcase is placed a complete set of Parry's compositions, together with many of his autograph scores. Additions to this "Parry Room" are made from time to time so as to bring its contents up to date. A catalogue of the printed music was published in 1909; new accessions are at present on cards. There is also a card catalogue of the general literature, and a manuscript catalogue (with card index) of the manuscripts (over 4,000 in number).

The library is not open to the public, but its contents can generally be consulted in term-time on application in writing to the Registrar.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during vacation.

The **Royal Philharmonic Society** possesses a library which is housed with that of the Royal Academy of Music at York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. It includes a collection of scores (between 500 and 600) which consists

largely of manuscript copies made before the public demand justified their being engraved. Most of these have a "lay-out" which is obsolete, and consequently their interest is of an antiquarian rather than a practical nature. The library contains a bound set of programmes complete from the foundation of the Society in 1813. The more valuable manuscripts are deposited on loan at the British Museum, where a descriptive printed catalogue is on sale. An indexed collection of about 5,000 letters, orchestral play-books, minute books and other records of the Society are kept in the strong room at Lloyd's Bank, Oxford Street, W.1. The library may be consulted by any person who obtains permission in writing from two of the Trustees, at such periods and hours as the Committee of Management of the Royal Academy of Music may determine; applications should be made in the first instance to the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philharmonic Society, 19, Berners Street, W.1.

Trinity College of Music,[1] Mandeville Place, W.1, has established as a memorial to Sir Frederick Bridge a library of about 3,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of music, literature on music and lives of musicians. It is open during term-time to professors, students and officials of the College whose names are on the current list.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during vacation.

The Music Collections in connection with the **British Museum** and the **University Library** have already been described in the accounts of those libraries. (See Chapters II. and IV., pages 78, 103, 189 and 190.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Libraries at the **British Museum (Natural History)**, South Kensington, S.W.7 (125,000 vols.), originated in the various collections of books belonging to the Departments of Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy and Botany. These have been considerably augmented by purchases and donations, and are supplemented by the general library which contains works

[1] Institution of the University of London.

relating to more than one department of the Museum. The libraries possess many early books on natural history, and together form one of the finest and most complete collections of works on the subject ever brought together. They are chiefly used by members of the staff in connection with their work and researches on the specimens preserved in the Museum, and it is regrettable that administrative limitations do not permit of the books being made accessible to the public. They are, however, available for the use of students provided with tickets of admission for the study of the natural history collections.

The Library of The **Horniman Museum,** Forest Hill, S.E.23 (6,000 vols.), is a public reference library under the control of the London County Council. As it is intended primarily for use in connection with the anthropological and zoological collections of the Museum, books on these subjects constitute the most important divisions of the library. The other branches of science represented are botany, general biology, geology, chemistry and physics. It contains about forty journals of societies and other periodical publications. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, bibliographies and similar works of reference are provided on open shelves.

Hours of admission.—March to July and September to October, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; August, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.; November to February, 11 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p.m. throughout the year.

The Library of the **Linnean Society,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1 (50,000 vols.), was founded in 1788 and consists of works on natural history largely illustrative of zoology and botany, as well as a large number of transactions and journals of scientific societies. Its chief treasure is the biological part of the original library of Linnæus; the purely medical books of his collection were presented to Sweden and are now in the country house of Linnæus near Upsala. The library is open only to Fellows of the Society and to persons introduced by them. With certain restrictions Fellows are allowed to borrow books.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed for a few days at Christmas.

The **Selborne Society,** The Hermitage, Hanwell, W.7, possesses a library containing a fine and nearly complete collection of the various editions of Gilbert White's *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne* and some books by Gilbert White's correspondents or bearing upon his work. The collection is restricted to use by members of the Society.

The **South London Entomological and Natural History Society,** Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.1, has a library of about 2,000 volumes of works on general natural history, including several on entomology. It is open to members of the Society, who are entitled to borrow books.

Hours of admission.—5 to 9.15 p.m. on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Special libraries are devoted to the following branches of Natural History under which they are respectively entered: ANTHROPOLOGY; BIOLOGY AND MICROSCOPY; BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; ENTOMOLOGY; GEOLOGY; ZOOLOGY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SCIENCE AND HISTORY.

The Library of the **Admiralty,** Whitehall, S.W.1 (about 100,000 books and pamphlets), is very well equipped with works on naval history, shipbuilding and naval scientific subjects, voyages and travels, and old maps and charts. The first part of a subject catalogue of the printed books has been published, covering the historical section of the library.[1]

Nearly all the documents set out in the summary lists of Admiralty records in the appendices to the second report of the Royal Commission on Public Records[2] have now been transferred to the Public Record Office. The few remaining records, numbering about fifty series, are of minor importance, some of them being transcripts of documents to be found in other collections, such as a copy of the Black Book of the Admiralty, the original of which is in the Public Record

[1] *Admiralty Library. Subject Catalogue of Printed Books,* part i., *Historical Section,* London, 1912.

[2] *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records,* vol. ii., 1914, part 2, pp. 225–229, Appendix III., No. 14a.

Office,[1] and miscellaneous papers on naval matters from originals in the Pepysian Library.

The library is for official purposes, but students are permitted to make use of it on application.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Imperial War Museum Library,** 178, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7 (about 35,000 vols.), contains works on every subject appertaining to the Great European War. There are numerous collections on special subjects, including gifts from the Ministry of Information[2] and the Chief Postal Censor; rolls of honour; histories; biographies; a complete series of Congressional Records of the United States relating to debates and proceedings covering the War period; works issued by the Carnegie Endowment dealing with social, economic and other matters connected with the Great War; stamps; paper money and coins. The library possesses a special Trench Journal section, and a women's section which contains information on women's work during the War. It also gives particulars of decorations and honours won generally, and has an extensive collection of portraits and photographs. The records are available for reference to Navy and Army officers, authors, students and other readers.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Artillery Institution,** Woolwich, S.E.18 (15,000 vols.), consists of works on military history and the science of artillery. It is open throughout the day to members of the Institution, who may borrow books from the library.

The Library of the Corps of **Royal Engineers,** Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.1, which was founded in 1847, consists of over 15,000 volumes, and comprises books treating of military art and science, history and civil engineering, as well as

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[1] See page 166.

[2] The Continental newspapers filed by the Ministry of Information, and a collection of War posters, are in the British Museum.

travels, biographies and general and special works on science and art. It includes a number of old books on military engineering and the art of war. The library is open to Officers of the Royal Engineers who are subscribers, and to certain honorary members nominated by the Council. Books are sent free of charge to subscribers in any part of the United Kingdom.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon; closed on the King's Birthday.

The **Royal Military Academy,** Woolwich, S.E.18, possesses a library (18,000 vols.) in which special prominence has been given to works on military history and biography. There is a considerable admixture of general literature, and the Academy also possesses the private library of His Royal Highness the Prince Imperial of the French, which was presented by him when he left the institution. The library is maintained for the use of gentlemen cadets in residence and members of the staff; applications from serious students to use it for reference purposes are considered on their merits.

Hours of admission.—During term-time, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Naval College,**[1] Greenwich, S.E.10 (6,500 vols.), is exclusively for the use of the staff of the College and naval and marine officers studying in the College.

The Library of the **Royal United Service Institution,** Whitehall, S.W.1 (32,000 vols.), contains works on naval and military science and history, including Army, Navy and Air Force orders and regulations, as well as voyages and travels. The collection overlaps the libraries of the Admiralty[2] and War Office,[3] and is open free for reference to members, who are also entitled to borrow books. It is available for reference only to private students on payment of a fee, application being made to the Librarian.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Saturdays.

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[1] The College contains also a medical school with a separate library which is mentioned on page 372 above.

[2] See pages 386 and 387.

[3] See page 389.

The **War Office Library**, Whitehall, S.W.1, consists of some 120,000 volumes, and grows at the rate of about 2,000 volumes a year. In addition to a large number of works in many languages on military science in general, including the drill books and regulations of foreign armies, it is well provided with works of general reference, military histories, and books on the resources and topography of the British Dominions and foreign countries. It contains over 6,000 volumes and pamphlets dealing with the Great European War. Mention should also be made of its extensive collection of army lists, regimental records, parliamentary papers and military periodicals.

The majority of the War Office records have been transferred to the Public Record Office,[1] but the following are still preserved in the War Office Library :—War Office circulars and regulations, Horse Guards circulars and memoranda, general orders and Army orders from 1792 to date ; submission papers from 1803 to 1870 respecting changes in uniform, officers proceeding abroad and similar matters ; warrants from 1838 to 1870, authorizing changes in regulations, sales of War Department lands and buildings, the government of educational establishments, etc. ; monthly Army lists from 1809 to date ; annual and quarterly Army lists from 1754 to date ; lists of officers of fencibles, militia, yeomanry, etc. ; statements of services of officers awarded the orders of C.B. and K.C.B. about 1815 (6 vols.) ; records of service of officers of the Royal Artillery rendered to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, and later to the War Office, from 1771 to 1870 ; manuscript records of service of many units, the contents of which were collected for, but never printed in, Cannon's *Historical Records of the British Army* (London, 1834–50) ; and general orders of Major-General James Wolfe from 1748 to 1759, of the campaign of 1799 against the French, of General Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt in 1800 and 1801, of the Scheldt expedition in 1809, of the campaigns in Canada from 1811 to 1817, and of the Seven Years' War (Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick in Germany).

The library is primarily for official use, but military historians and others are allowed access to it on application to the Librarian.

[1] See page 59.

NUMISMATICS.

The **British Numismatic Society** possesses a library consisting of over 600 volumes and pamphlets, which is housed at 1, Upper Montague Street, W.C.1. The books relate to coins, medals and seals, principally of the British Empire; important additions are frequently made. The library is open to members of the Society, who may also borrow books for home use. Students desirous of consulting it should apply to the Honorary Librarian.

The Library of The **Royal Numismatic Society,** 22, Russell Square, W.C.1 (2,000 vols.), consists of works on numismatics and ancillary subjects. It is for the use of Fellows of the Society, who have the privilege of borrowing books.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed from July 31st to September 1st.

The library of the **Society of Antiquaries** contains a good collection of books on numismatics.[1]

OPTICS.

The joint libraries of the **British Optical Association** and the **Optical Society,** Clifford's Inn Hall, Fleet Street, E.C.4, together comprise a very complete collection of optical books, to which have been added several works belonging to three private owners.[2] The library of the Optical Society contains about 300 volumes, and that of the British Optical Association about 1,000 volumes and a historical collection of ophthalmic optical instruments. There are also many bound volumes of optical periodicals and a collection of trade catalogues and price lists. Members of the British Optical Association and the Optical Society may use the joint libraries for purposes of reference and borrowing; other students of optical subjects may obtain permission to consult books in

[1] See pages 256-258.

[2] One of these private collections, that belonging to Dr. Clay, has already been mentioned. See page 213.

the reading room, but may not borrow them except through a library in connection with the Central Library for Students.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians,** 20, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1, has a collection of about 360 volumes of modern works upon refraction and kindred subjects, which is for the use of members of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

An important collection of books on optics is contained in the **Science Library.**[1]

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The **Beth Hamidrash Library,** United Synagogue, Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.1 (11,000 printed books and MSS.), comprises the original Beth Hamidrash library of Hebrew books and the more modern Hebrew library of Dr. Asher Asher. The first of these collections was formed by Rabbi Hirsch Levin and his son, Dr. Solomon Hirschel, Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazim in England. It was purchased at Dr. Hirschel's death in 1842 and presented to the Beth Hamidrash. Dr. Asher's collection, which was purchased in 1889, is rich in later Hebrew literature, including belles-lettres and critica, as well as a number of valuable works on Jewish customs (*minhagim*)—a study in which he was especially interested. It is open to the public for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—12 noon to 10 p.m. (including Sundays, Bank Holidays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday); closed on the Day of Atonement.

The Library of the Society **Heshaim,** which was formerly connected with the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue at Bevis Marks,[2] is now housed in the Committee Room of the Branch Synagogue at Lauderdale Road, Maida Vale, W.9.

[1] See pages 410–412. [2] See page 36.

It contains about 1,000 volumes of old Hebraic literature. Access to the collection is somewhat restricted.

The **India Office Library**, Whitehall, S.W.1 (130,000 printed books, and 15,000 oriental manuscripts and xylographs), which was founded in 1801 by the East India Company, contains one of the finest collections of Indian literature in Europe.[1]

The Sanskrit manuscripts have been derived from various sources. The most important of these are: the collection amassed by Henry Thomas Colebrooke, the first great Sanskrit scholar of Europe, and presented by him to the East India House library shortly after his return to England in 1814; the collection of Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India; the collection of Vedic manuscripts brought together by Arthur Coke Burnell, which was acquired partly by gift in 1870, and partly by purchase after his death in 1882; the private collection of Professor Johann Georg Bühler, comprising 193 modern transcripts and 128 old manuscripts, which he presented in 1888; the collection of Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore (Saurîndramohana Thákura), acquired in 1902; and the collection of Professor Simon Theodor Aufrecht, purchased in 1904. In 1864 Brian Houghton Hodgson presented a large number of manuscripts in Sanskrit, Newari, Persian and English, which he had brought together during his residence in Nepal, with a view to the exposition of the history, religion, literature, languages, institutions, revenue and commerce of that country. They include thirty Sanskrit manuscripts of Buddhist works, and a complete copy of the Sacred Codes of Tibet (334 vols.), which he procured in 1838 from the Grand Lama of Tibet. In 1876 the Royal Society transferred to the custody of the India Office Library two collections of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic manuscripts. The first of these was formerly in the possession of Sir William Jones, who presented it to the Royal Society in 1792; the second formerly belonged to Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner and was likewise a gift to the Royal Society.

[1] The India Office Library has been described by F. H. Brown, C.I.E., in *The Library*, new series, vol. v., London, 1904, pp. 256–265, and by Sir Malcolm Seton, K.C.B., in *The India Office*, London, 1926, pp. 237–242.

One of the first libraries which contributed to the formation of the East India Company's great collection of Mohammedan manuscripts was that of Tippu Sahib.[1] It was chiefly composed of the books which his father Hyder Ali captured from the Nabob of Cheetore, and was transferred to the College of Fort William after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. It contained some 2,000 works in Arabic and Persian, and a few in Hindustani and other languages. Among others, the libraries of Warren Hastings, Richard Johnson and Dr. Leyden also helped to form the collection of the East India Company. The Bîjâpûr collection, which consists almost entirely of Arabic books, was once the royal library of the 'Âdil-Shâhs. It was removed to an ecclesiastical establishment called the Âsâr Mahall on account of some relics of Mohammed which were preserved there, and subsequently sent to England in 1853. The collection of Persian manuscripts is extensive and valuable, and embraces works on history, the mental, moral and physical sciences, poetry and Parsee literature. There are also a large number of Zend and Pahlavi manuscripts. The collections of Malay, Pali, Burmese, Siamese and Batta manuscripts, the Hamilton collection of oriental, Portuguese and Dutch papers, and Sir A. P. Phayre's Burmese collection should also be mentioned.

There is in addition a good collection of Chinese, Japanese and Manchu books, which was augmented by the Chinese collection of the Royal Society. A copy of the Japanese edition of the series of books comprising the Buddhist Canon as accepted in China and Japan, known as the Buddhist Tripitaka,[2] in rather more than 2,000 volumes, was presented by the Japanese Government in 1875. It affords material for the comprehensive study of Buddhism in all its developments.

The printed book collection comprises works in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindustani, Hindi, Punjabi, Pushtu, Sindhi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Marathi and Gujarati, as well as an extensive series of books relating to the history, antiquities, administration, etc., of India and the East.

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[1] These manuscripts are now described partly as MSS. of Tippu, and partly as MSS. of the College of Fort William.

[2] This collection was made in China under the Min dynasty, A.D. 1368–1644. It was reproduced in Japan in A.D. 1678–81.

The India Office library contains some important collections of historical documents, such as the Mackenzie, the Orme and the Philip Francis manuscripts, which afford valuable information upon Indian topics.

As regards the numerous and miscellaneous collections of Colin Mackenzie, two portions known as the "1822" collection and the "Private" collection respectively have been described.[1] The subject-matter of both concerns the East, ranging from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan; the greater number of the manuscripts refer to Java and the Dutch East Indies. The "1822" collection contains English translations of Dutch printed works and of Javanese manuscripts which were transferred to the English Government by the Government of Fort William on Mackenzie's death on May 8th, 1821. The "Private" collection comprises those manuscripts belonging to Mackenzie which were purchased by the Government from his widow, and includes documents mainly in English and Dutch and in French and Portuguese. A considerable part of the material consists of copies or translations of published works or of matter that has since been published. There is, however, much that is unique or exists elsewhere only in manuscript, such as copies or duplicates of Dutch records of which the originals or other copies are preserved at Batavia. In addition, the "Private" collection contains a certain amount of literary and miscellaneous papers, including personal letters and memoranda.

The collection known as the Orme Manuscripts, which has also been catalogued,[2] is a portion of the material acquired by the historian, Robert Orme, while engaged on the preparation of his *History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from the year 1745*, published in two volumes in the years 1763 and 1778 respectively. It contains, in addition to a few printed papers and maps, a large number of manuscripts, partly originals and duplicates, partly copies made from manuscripts lent to him, and partly

[1] *Catalogue of Manuscripts in European Languages belonging to the Library of the India Office*, vol. i. *The Mackenzie Collections*, part 1: *The 1822 collection and the Private collection;* by C. O. Blagden, Oxford, 1916.

[2] *Catalogue of Manuscripts in European Languages*, vol. ii., part 1, *The Orme Collection*, by S. C. Hill, Oxford, 1916.

such of his own correspondence with friends or business connections as contained allusions to matters of public interest. Besides many papers which are merely notes or indexes, and a number which are copies of, or extracts from, official papers which exist elsewhere, the collection contains documents, including an almost complete set of military journals, of which no other copies are known to exist. There are also copies of official and semi-official documents which have been lost, and papers which give valuable information about the interesting personality of Orme himself. Orme bequeathed the collection to his friend and executor, John Roberts, chairman of the court of directors, with a request, which was duly carried out, that he would present them to the East India Company.

The third important collection of historical manuscripts bears the name of Sir Philip Francis whose career in India was mainly concerned with his antagonism to Hastings, but who is perhaps better known as the reputed author of *The Letters of Junius*. A catalogue of the documents is in preparation.

A few representative manuscripts and items of interest are exhibited in show-cases in the reading room. In the same room will also be found the famous inscribed stone from the ruins of Babylon known as the "East India House Inscription," which records the great public works, such as temples, fortifications and quays, undertaken by Nebuchadnezzar for the improvement of Babylon.[1] It was sent as a present to Sir Henry Inglis by Mr. Harford Jones, afterwards Sir Harford Jones Brydges, in 1801 and later deposited in the library of the East India Company.

The use of the library, including the reading room, is restricted to members of the establishment of the India Office, persons named in the India Office List, gazetted officers of the Indian Army or of the British Army in India, and such other persons as have been granted tickets. Applications

[1] See J. Flemming: *Die Grosse Steinplatteninschrift Nebukadnezars II.*, Göttingen, 1883. A copy of the inscription will be found in Sir H. C. Rawlinson: *The Cuneiform Inscripticns of Western Asia*, vol. i., London, 1861, plates 53–64; and a transliteration and English translation, in Stephen Langdon: *Building Inscriptions of the Neo-Babylonian Empire*, part i., Paris, 1905, pp. 118–141. See also page 132 above.

for tickets should be made on a form which can be obtained from the Librarian at the India Office. Books may be borrowed only with the sanction of the Librarian. In the case of an oriental manuscript, the approval of the authorities must first be obtained; and, except in special cases, a bond for the safe return of the manuscript will be required.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the day next following Good Friday and Christmas Day, and on His Majesty's Birthday; also during the month of September in each year for cleaning purposes.

The Library at **Jews' College**,[1] Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.1 (35,000 printed books, and 632 oriental MSS.), is rich in oriental literature and works on archæology. Biblical and Jewish subjects are well represented. There are also many important works on philosophy, general philology, classics, English, French and German literature, history, folk-lore and travels in the East. The library consists of four divisions: the College library, the Green Memorial library, the Löwy library, and the Montefiore library. The original library of Jews' College includes the collection of Michael Josephs which was acquired in 1849, the old Sussex Hall library, and the L. M. Rothschild library. The Green library, which formerly belonged to the Rev. Aaron Levy Green, comprises all branches of Jewish literature and is especially rich in pamphlets on Anglo-Jewish history and polemics. The collection purchased from Dr. Albert Löwy contains a large number of linguistic works, grammars and dictionaries, as well as publications of learned societies, periodicals, and about thirty manuscripts. The Montefiore library, which is a loan from Montefiore College, Ramsgate, contains 580 manuscripts (including the greater part of the Halberstam MSS.), and a collection made by Dr. Leopold Zunz relating to the emancipation of the Jews in Germany. The library is open to the public and books are lent to persons properly introduced.

Hours of admission.—Sundays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays 4 to 5 p.m.; closed during vacations and on all Jewish Festivals.

[1] Institution of the University of London.

The **London Missionary Society**, 48, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, possesses a reference library which contains about 6,000 books and pamphlets, representing a hundred different languages,[1] and comprising a large number of works on oriental religions, philosophy and literature. In addition there is a unique and valuable collection of about 3,800 volumes and pamphlets relating to China and the Far East which was the gift of William Lockhart. This section of the library contains several Chinese printed books, including one hundred volumes of Chinese translations of the Scriptures; a number of Japanese works and reprints; and a collection of books in fourteen other oriental tongues and many old works in various European languages and in Latin, as well as books of travel, and some curious maps and prints. Any student may consult the books on applying to one of the secretaries of the Society.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **North London Beth Hamidrash**, 126, Green Lanes, N.16, possesses a library of about 2,000 volumes in every branch of Hebrew literature, which is open to accredited students.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.

The **Northbrook Society**, 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7, possesses a library (about 5,000 vols.) which was founded and is maintained by a trust fund given by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. It consists mainly of books on oriental religions, literatures, history and art, as well as a few works in general literature. The books have been placed in the rooms of the National Indian Association, and members of both institutions enjoy the same privileges as regards their use. Books may be borrowed for home reading.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Royal Asiatic Society**, 74, Grosvenor

[1] European 21; Asian (mostly Indian) 28; African 23; American 6; Polynesian and Australian 22.

Street, W.1 (35,000 vols.), contains works dealing with the history, literature, languages, archæology, beliefs, manners and customs of the East, and a number of Eastern manuscripts. It originated in the collection of 3,000 volumes of Chinese works which was presented by Sir George Thomas Staunton in 1823. Almost every branch of Chinese literature is represented in the Chinese library, which now contains over 5,000 volumes; it comprises many works not to be found in any other collection in England. The historical manuscripts in the Society's library are of considerable value to Orientalists. They include a number of works relating to India and Persia, and a collection of books in the various languages of India. The Sanskrit manuscripts comprise the Tod collection (119 items) and the Whish collection from South India (223 items). The latter were acquired by C. M. Whish of the Madras Civil Service and presented to the Society by his brother J. L. Whish in 1836. The greater number belong to the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, and a few to possibly the earlier part of the seventeenth century. Among them will be found many rare and valuable manuscripts, the most important being the Mahābhārata manuscripts which represent the South-Indian recension of the great Hindu epic. A collection of Sanskrit manuscripts of Buddhist works (80 items), made in Nepal by Brian Houghton Hodgson, was presented by him in 1835 and 1836; many are dated in the Newar Era which commenced in October 880 A.D. A collection of Malay books and manuscripts (105 items) was bequeathed by Sir William Edward Maxwell at his death in 1897, and on the incorporation of the Society of Biblical Archæology in 1918 the greater part of its library was absorbed in that of the Royal Asiatic Society. The library is for the use of members of the Society; resident members may also borrow books.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; closed during August, and for a week at Easter and Christmas.

The Library of the **School of Oriental Studies,**[1] London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2, consists of 58,200 volumes

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Arts.

and 4,350 pamphlets. The nucleus was formed by donations from the India Office, the British Museum and private persons, as well as by the inclusion of the oriental books formerly belonging to the London Institution, and the transference from the University Library and the libraries of University College and King's College of their oriental books in exchange for the non-oriental sections of the London Institution Library. Among the collections so acquired may be mentioned the oriental portion (with the exception of the Hebrew and Syriac books) of the library of printed books and manuscripts (4,000 vols.) presented by William Marsden to King's College in 1835, which contains some unique and rare editions ; and the Chinese library (15,500 vols.) collected by Robert Morrison, the Chinese missionary and lexicographer, which was presented to University College in 1837. The Chinese library now in the possession of the School is perhaps its most important feature ; it consists of 33,200 volumes and, besides the library of Robert Morrison, includes the Anderson—Yü Ping Han—Cheng Ling Yü collection (12,500 vols.), bought in 1921 with a sum of money presented by Frederick Anderson and his two above-named and jointly associated Chinese friends. The library contains works on Chinese history, religion, literature, jurisprudence and medicine, many of which are rare and early printed editions. Among other collections may be mentioned the library of John Faithfull Fleet, purchased in 1917, and that of Professor Martin Hartmann, purchased in 1920. In 1919 the library (300 vols.) of Dr. Ernest Haas, Professor of Sanskrit at University College, was presented by his family, and in 1923 the library of the School was further enriched by the bequest, under the will of the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, of some 900 books on comparative religion. It is open to all accredited students of oriental subjects.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; closed for one week at the beginning of January.

The **Western Hebrew Library,** New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater Road, W.2 (4,000 vols.), was founded by Baron Swaythling in 1874. Books are lent to responsible persons.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The Library of the **"Zion" Association of East London Zionists,** 4, Fulbourne Street, Whitechapel, E.1, comprises the united libraries of the Herzl-Nordau Literary Association and the West Central Zionist Association. It consists of about 1,400 volumes of Hebraica and Judaica and includes works in Hebrew, Judeo-German, German and English. The library is open free to members of the "Zion" Association.

Hours of admission.—2 to 8.30 p.m., Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; closed on Jewish festivals and on national holidays.

There are special libraries of Hebraica and Judaica at the **Guildhall Library** [1] and at **University College** (Mocatta, Gollancz and Abrahams collections).[2] Reference should also be made to the section of Chapter II. on the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the **British Museum.**[3]

PALESTINE.

The **Palestine Exploration Fund,** 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1, possesses a reference library of about 1,000 volumes, pamphlets and maps bearing upon the topography, geology, zoology, ethnography and archæology of Palestine. It is primarily for members, but students who are furnished with satisfactory introductions may also use the library for purposes of research.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PHILATELY.

The Library of the **Royal Philatelic Society,** 41, Devonshire Place, W.1, contains over 5,000 volumes, monographs and journals relating to philately and the history of postage stamps generally. It includes duplicates from the collection of philatelic literature made by the twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford and bequeathed by him on his death in 1913 to the British Museum.[4] The library is open only to Fellows and members of the Society.

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[1] See page 172. [2] See page 195. [3] See pages 98–100.
[4] The Tapling postage stamps are also in the British Museum.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed during August.

PHILOSOPHY.

The **Rationalist Press Association,** Ltd., 4–6, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4, possesses a library of over 1,500 volumes, the greater part of which consists of works on rationalism. It contains also books on philosophy, ethics, biography and history. The library is available for the use of members of the Association, who may also borrow books by post.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

South Place Ethical Society, South Place Chapel and Institute,[1] Moorgate, E.C.2, has a lending library containing about 10,000 volumes, chiefly works on philosophy and free-thought. It is open free to members of the Society, and associates and non-members may also, under certain conditions, be granted permission to use it upon payment of a small subscription.

Hours of admission.—Before and after the service on Sunday mornings (11 a.m.).

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The **Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain,** 35, Russell Square, W.C.1, possesses a reference library of about 6,000 volumes which contains works dealing with the history and practice of photography, general and photographic chemistry, and optics. It is for the use of members, but is also available to other persons on application to the Secretary.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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[1] The Society has purchased a freehold site in Red Lion Square where a new building will be erected. It is proposed on its completion to extend facilities for the use of the library to weekdays.

PHRENOLOGY.

The **British Phrenological Society** (Incorporated), 65 and 66, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, has a library of about 700 volumes of works on phrenology, including some on anatomy, physiology and cognate subjects. The collection of busts formerly belonging to Peter Stuart of Liverpool is also contained in the library, which is open only to members of the Society.

Hours of admission.—Tuesdays 7 to 9 p.m. and at other times by arrangement.

POETRY (ENGLISH).

The **Poetry Society,** 16, Featherstone Buildings, W.C.1, has a library of about 3,000 volumes of poetry (particularly contemporary verse), prosody, anthologies and critical works on poetry. It is a reference library for the use of members of the Society.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PRINTING.

St. Bride Institute Technical Reference Library, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4 (30,000 vols., pamphlets and prints), is the most complete collection in the United Kingdom of works on the history and practice of printing and the arts connected with book production. The nucleus consisted of the library of William Blades, to which have been added the collections of Talbot Baines Reed, John Southward and W. H. Peet, the Passmore Edwards collection of modern works, and a number of up-to-date text-books recently acquired. Among the subjects dealt with are the invention and history of printing, with many examples, including over one hundred fifteenth-century books; practical works on typography, paper-making, ink, presses and machines; electrotyping and stereotyping; engraving in all its branches; lithography, process work and other methods of book-illustration; bookbinding and the care of books; bookselling and publishing; the newspaper; bibliography and libraries. The most important English and foreign periodicals relating to printing are received and made available for reference.

The library is open free to the public, and certain text-books may be borrowed by apprentices and students.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

At the **British Museum** [1] will be found a very fine permanent exhibition illustrating the history of printing; and at the **Victoria and Albert Museum,**[2] an interesting exhibition relative to the arts connected with book production, and of tools and materials used in the processes of type-founding, printing and bookbinding.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH AND OCCULT SCIENCE.

The **British College of Psychic Science,** Ltd., 59, Holland Park, W.11, possesses a library (1,400 vols.) of works on psychical research, spiritualism and theosophy, including many books formerly belonging to Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., which were presented to the College by J. Hewat McKenzie. The use of the library is restricted to members of the College, who may also borrow books with the exception of certain valuable and rare editions which are kept for reference purposes only.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **London Spiritualist Alliance,** Ltd., 16, Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.7, possesses a lending library (3,000 vols.) of works devoted to all phases of spiritualism and psychical research, science and philosophy, which is open to members of the Alliance.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Modern Thought Library,** 6, Norris Street, Haymarket, S.W.1, is a subscription library containing about 1,500 volumes of works largely on occult subjects.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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[1] See pages 78–90.

[2] See pages 267–269.

The **Psychic Library,** Abbey House, 2, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (about 2,000 vols.), is a subscription library formed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, which comprises old and modern works on spiritualism and psychic subjects.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Society for Psychical Research,** 31, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, possesses a library of about 3,000 volumes on the different branches of the Society's investigations, including in particular a valuable collection of works on hypnotism. It is open to members and associates alike for consultation at the Society's rooms, and members have the additional privilege of borrowing books for home reading.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

The **Theosophical Society in England,** 23, Bedford Square, W.C.1, possesses a lending library (about 8,000 vols.) and a reference library (about 2,000 vols.), which contain chiefly works dealing with theosophy and occult subjects, but include also books on religion, philosophy, science, history, travel, art and archæology, sociology, literature and a section containing books in French. Both libraries are available for members and non-members of the Society on payment of a subscription; books may be borrowed by post.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Society possesses also a branch subscription library at 153, Brompton Road, S.W.3, which contains 3,000 volumes on occultism, psychical research, comparative religion, psychology and astrology.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Thursdays 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

QUAKER HISTORY.

The **Friends' Reference Library,** Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, which was established in 1673, contains the largest collection in the world of writings relating

to the religious Society of Friends, numbering about 45,000 items in print and manuscript. It is especially rich in manuscripts of the seventeenth century. Among the most notable collections are the Spence manuscripts, containing the original manuscript of the *Journal* of George Fox, written about 1674, and the letters of the Fell Family; the Swarthmore manuscripts, which number 1,400 items; the Gibson manuscripts, consisting of ten volumes of original letters and illustrations; two hundred and fifty letters dating from 1654 to 1688 belonging to the Abram Rawlinson Barclay collection; the Penn manuscripts, consisting of early colonial letters; the Mary Thirnbeck manuscripts, containing thirty items, written between the years 1654 and 1729; and forty volumes of manuscript material of a miscellaneous character.

In addition, there are numerous Penn and Pennsylvania records, among which may be mentioned the originals of various treaties signed by the Indians with their totem or tribal marks; a copy of the second production of William Bradford's press in Pennsylvania in 1685, and a copy, believed to be unique, of the first printed document issued by the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia in 1686. A relic of special interest is the Charter of Release granted by Charles II. in 1672, whereby nearly five hundred Friends were liberated from various prisons; John Bunyan and a few other prisoners who were not Quakers were included in this release. Another item worthy of note is a copy of Cranmer's Bible of November 1541 which was once in George Fox's possession.

The library includes the extensive collection of Thomas Thompson, of Liverpool, which was presented in 1831 by several Friends who had purchased it for £400. It also possesses a number of portraits, pictures and objects of historical interest. The minutes and other official records of London Yearly Meeting and its subordinate meetings and committees are kept in the library. In addition, a tabulated digest of Friends' registers of births, marriages and deaths is available for consultation, a charge being made to non-Friends.

In December 1925 the library was removed from the old headquarters of the Society of Friends at Devonshire House in Bishopsgate and established in its present home. No complete catalogue has been printed, but two bibliographies of Friends' books are mainly based on the collections in the old

Devonshire House library.[1] Students are allowed to consult the books and manuscripts in the library and to make use of the wealth of historical material which it contains. Although primarily a reference library, most of the modern books, and even many of the older works, are available for borrowing; non-Friends must have a guarantee from a member of the Society.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The **Westminster Meeting**, 52, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2, possesses a small library, consisting mostly of writings of Friends and works relating to them. The original collection was bequeathed by Richard Hawkins in 1734, "to be placed in a regular and handsome manner . . . in the Meeting House, for the giving liberty to any Friend, or the sober children of any Friends who desire it to read any such books." Some of the more valuable books have been removed to the Friends' Reference Library at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.

The Library of The **Viking Society for Northern Research**, temporarily housed at 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10, contains over 1,000 volumes on Northern (Scandinavian) literature and antiquities. By bequests and gifts additions have been made from the libraries of Captain Ernest Rason, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Rogers Rees and Mr. Albany F. Major. Books may be borrowed by members of the Society and by students introduced by them.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The **British Museum** possesses a fine collection of Icelandic books, which includes some rare works from the library of Halfdan Einarsson, the historian of Icelandic literature.[2] The Icelandic collection of John Daulby is at **University College**,[3] which also possesses a Scandinavian library (about 2,000 vols.) devoted to the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish

[1] See page 36. [2] See page 75. [3] See page 198.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

languages and literatures, including a number of valuable books from the library of Professor William Paton Ker.

SCIENCE.

Chelsea Polytechnic,[1] Manresa Road. S.W.3, has a library of 2,600 volumes and pamphlets, consisting mainly of scientific and technological works and scientific periodicals, and a small collection of books on art. It is a reference library for the use of the staff, students and members of the Polytechnic. In addition to the books in the library a number of scientific and technical works are placed in the various departments for reference by the staff and students.

Hours of admission.—Mondays and Thursdays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 to 6 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 to 7 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Northampton Polytechnic Institute,[1] St. John Street, E.C.1, possesses a library (about 4,000 vols.) of works on science and technology, including mechanical and electrical engineering, optics, physics and chemistry, for the use of the students and staff of the Institute.

Hours of admission.—10.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Patent Office Library,** 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2 (220,000 vols.), which was founded in 1855, contains complete sets of the printed specifications, indexes and other publications of the British Patent Office,[2] the full or abridged patent specifications of the Argentine Republic, Australian Commonwealth, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Cape Colony, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Gold Coast, Grenada, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Mauritius, Morocco, Natal, the Netherlands, New South Wales (to 1888), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Queensland (to 1885), Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, South Australia

[1] Institution of the University of London.

[2] Complete sets of Patent Office publications will also be found in the British Museum and the Science Library at South Kensington.

(to 1886), Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, the Union of South Africa, United States of America, and Victoria (to 1888), and the patent and trade mark journals of these and a number of other foreign countries and colonies.[1] In addition, it possesses a large collection of periodical publications,[2] transactions of societies, reports of permanent congresses and of State and municipal departments, text-books relating to the applied sciences and the arts, trade catalogues, bibliographies and works of reference. The books are arranged in bays on three floors according to a minutely divided system of classification, and can be consulted without the formality of tickets.

The guide-books to the various sections of the library, which are in course of publication, embrace the following classes and subjects: reference works, biography and bibliography; the laws of industrial property and copyright; the fine and graphic arts; photo-mechanical printing and photography; enamelling, art metal work, furniture, costume and other art industries; the silicate industries (ceramics and glass); chemistry (including alchemy, electro-chemistry and radioactivity); the chemical industries, including destructive distillation, mineral oils and waxes, gas lighting, acetylene, oils, fats, soaps, candles, perfumery, paints, varnishes, gums, resins, rubber and the paper and leather industries; domestic economy, foods and beverages; the textile industries and wearing apparel; agriculture, rural economy and cognate sciences; architecture and building construction; the mineral industries and allied sciences; electricity, magnetism and electro-technics; heat and heat engines; aeronautics; military and naval arts, including marine engineering; general physics (including measuring, calculating and mathematical instruments and meteorology); sound and light (including music and general optical instruments); and horology.

The library possesses a special collection, bound in ten

[1] The library guides published by the Patent Office include a *Key to the Classification of the Patent Specifications of France, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland*, 3rd edition, 1915.

[2] A *Subject List of the Periodical Publications in the Patent Office Library* was published in 1924.

folio volumes, entitled "*Aeronautica illustrata*," of portraits of aeronauts, specimens of balloon materials, and autograph letters, engravings, drawings, pamphlets and newspaper cuttings, relating to aerial navigation from the earliest period to 1860. There are also seven folio volumes containing a large number of documents on steam navigation from the earliest period to 1846, and an alphabetically arranged collection (still in progress) of printed pamphlets, transcripts of documents, manuscripts, letters, engravings, press-cuttings and other items, relating to the lives of inventors.

The library is open to the public for reference purposes. In searching through British patent literature for the invention of any particular person, the annual *Name Indexes* should be consulted. In searching for patents in connection with a particular subject, the *Abridgment Class and Index Key* should first be consulted to ascertain where the subject is classified in the Patent Office publications. The corresponding "Abridgment" volumes, each of which is furnished with name and subject indexes, should then be examined. In the case of recent specifications for which "Abridgment" volumes have not been published, the annual and quarterly *Subject Matter Indexes* and the weekly indexes in the *Illustrated Official Journal* must be consulted. Searches cannot be undertaken by the Patent Office.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; closed on Easter Eve and Whitsun Eve, and at 4 p.m. on Christmas Eve.

The Records of the Patent Office are partly secret documents not available to the public, and partly documents which are open to public inspection under the provisions of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Acts on payment of the prescribed fees.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The **Physical Society of London,** Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.7, has a collection (about 1,000 vols.) of books and periodicals on physics for the use of Fellows of the Society.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The Library of the **Royal Society,** Burlington House,

Piccadilly, W.1 (about 100,000 vols.), consists mainly of serial scientific publications from all parts of the world. One of its outstanding treasures is the manuscript of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, but it is not in his autograph, as has been asserted.

The Royal Society once possessed the library of Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel, which was presented [1] in 1667, at the suggestion of John Evelyn, by Henry Howard, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk. A large portion of the Earl's library consisted of the books of Wilibald Pirckheimer of Nuremberg, which he acquired during a diplomatic mission to Germany in 1636. Some of the manuscripts, Oldys states,[2] once formed part of the library of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. The Arundel Manuscripts, as already mentioned,[3] were sold to the British Museum in 1831, and all the rare non-scientific printed books have now also been disposed of by the Society.

The ARCHIVES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY contain a large mass of very valuable material; they include journals of proceedings, register and letter books and original papers, letters and memoranda on a great variety of subjects, which were communicated to the Society or its members. Much of this matter is unpublished and is of very considerable interest.

The library is open only to Fellows of the Society and to persons recommended by them. An introduction from a Fellow is valid until the first day of August next ensuing. Books may be borrowed from the library. Application for permission to examine documents in the Society's Archives must be made to the Secretaries.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (during August and September, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed from Good Friday to the end of Easter week, for a week at Christmas, and for a fortnight at the end of August.

The **Science Library** (170,000 vols.) is the national

[1] About one hundred volumes relating to heraldry and the Earl Marshal's Office were excepted and given to the College of Arms.

[2] Oldys' "London Libraries," in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. xi., Jan.-June, 1861.

[3] See page 40.

reference and lending library of science and forms part of the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7. It has been described as without exception the finest library of its kind in the United Kingdom, and is increasing at the rate of 9,000 volumes or 40,000 volumes and parts annually. It contains specialized collections of books from the earliest times on all branches of science and technology excepting medicine, and includes, in addition to works printed in Great Britain, the more important scientific books published throughout the world. The following sections are especially strong :—mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, meteorology, palæontology, biology, engineering, aeronautics, electrical engineering, chemical technology, mining and economic geology, metallurgy and agriculture. The collection of periodical literature is exceptionally fine and includes the transactions of societies, and the bulletins, monographs, reports and other publications of government departments, experiment stations, observatories, research laboratories, universities and scientific institutions of all kinds, as well as independent journals. Most of the older periodicals are represented by unbroken runs, and an effort is being made to acquire sets of modern periodicals not possessed as yet, so as to make the library collections of scientific periodicals as complete as possible. The number of periodicals at present is about 8,000, and current parts of some of the more important are arranged by subjects in about five hundred pigeon-holes constructed in the bases of the book-cases in the reading room. The new books received are exhibited for inspection in the reading room for fifteen days before being allocated to their respective sections.

In addition the library possesses the more important scientific and technical bibliographies, including sets of the biological bibliography on cards of the Zurich Concilium Bibliographicum and the *Index de la Presse technique* of the Institut International de Bibliographie (Brussels), with its continuation the *Bibliographie technique*, which is being mounted on cards. The author and subject catalogues are in card form. The subject catalogue is classified minutely on the decimal system, and contains not only entries of every book in the library, but also of monographs, bulletins, reports and important papers. From this it is possible to ascertain

at a glance what information is available on a given subject. In addition the assistance of officers of the library and museum, who are specialists in various branches of science and technology, is placed at the service of readers to help them in obtaining information on the subjects which they are studying. Photographic copies of articles and illustrations are supplied at a small charge.

The library is open free to the public, practically without restriction; admission is by ticket, which may be obtained on application to the Director of the Science Museum. Admission on a single occasion may be granted by the Keeper of the Library. Books are lent to officers of government departments, and to research workers through the medium of an approved institution with which they are connected and which is willing to accept responsibility for any loss or damage to the books that may be incurred in connection with the loan.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sir John Cass Technical Institute,[1] Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.3, possesses a library of about 5,000 volumes which contains works relating to science and art and their application to industry. It is open to members of the Institute: a fee of half-a-crown a year is charged to students who are not members. Certain books are available for home use.

Hours of admission.—5.30 to 9 p.m.; closed on Saturdays, and from July to September.

Messrs. **Vickers Limited,** Vickers House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, possess a library containing about 1,000 volumes on scientific subjects, especially chemistry, optics and physics, and a number of technical periodicals. It is designed to assist members of the staff in their work, and is one of several technical libraries which are being formed by large business organizations where research work is continually in progress. The library of Messrs. Vickers Limited is included here as a typical rather than a particular example. It contains few books which could not be found in the large science libraries, but should need arise accredited students

[1] Institution of the University of London.

might be admitted to the library for a special purpose under certain definite conditions.

The **Woolwich Polytechnic,**[1] William Street, Woolwich, S.E.18, possesses a library of about 2,000 volumes, chiefly on scientific and engineering subjects. It is open to teachers, students and members of the Polytechnic.

Hours of admission.—9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., 2 to 5 p.m., and 5.30 to 9 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; closed during vacation.

Special libraries are devoted to the following branches of Science under which they are respectively entered: AERONAUTICS; ANTHROPOLOGY; ASTRONOMY; BIOLOGY AND MICROSCOPY; BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; CHEMISTRY; ENTOMOLOGY; GEOLOGY; HOROLOGY; MATHEMATICS; METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY; NATURAL HISTORY; OPTICS; ZOOLOGY.

SEAMANSHIP.

The **Cruising Association,** 16, Albemarle Street, W.1, has a library containing about 2,000 volumes of works on nautical subjects, including yachting, voyages of discovery, and a collection of atlases and charts. It is for the use of members of the Association only, who may also borrow books.

SLAVERY.

The **Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society,** Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, has a library (about 1,000 vols.) of books relating to slavery and native races, including works on exploration, biographies of anti-slavery leaders and others, legislation concerning native races, and the Society's own journal and publications relating to Africa, America, the West Indies and other parts of the world. The library is primarily for the use of members of the Society, but is available also to non-members on personal application.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

[1] Institution of the University of London.

SLAVONIC LITERATURE AND LANGUAGES.

Rodnoye Slovo, 222, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2, have a subscription library containing about 5,000 volumes, almost all of which are in the Russian language.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Library of the **School of Slavonic Studies** (University of London : King's College), at present housed at the Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, W.C.1, contains books dealing with Russian and other Slavonic languages, the nucleus of which consisted of books from King's College General Library, the Marsden Library, the Barton Collection (principally Western and Southern Slav), the Library of the London Institution and various private sources. Valuable collections of books have been presented by the Russian, Czechoslovak and Jugoslav governments, by the Russian and Czech Academies and other societies, and by individuals. The library was greatly reinforced in December 1922 when the Anglo-Russian Literary Society made its home in the School and brought with it a library of 1,500 volumes, mostly of books written in English on Russia, but containing also some valuable Russian texts. During 1925 important additions were made to the Russian section through the help of Sir Charles Wakefield.

A union catalogue is being made of all books on Slavonic subjects in any available library other than that of the School and of the British Museum ; it was originally intended to cover the libraries in the London area only, but libraries in other parts of Great Britain have now also been included.

The library is available to regular students, whether they are attached to the school or not, to members of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society and of the other Anglo-Slavonic societies working in connection with the School, and to all accredited persons desiring to consult the books.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m., for regular students ; Tuesdays and Thursdays 2 to 7 p.m., for other readers.

The Russian Library of the **Society for Cultural Relations between the Peoples of the British Common-**

wealth and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, 23, Tavistock Square, W.C.1 (about 1,400 vols.), comprises a collection of about 500 publications in twenty-seven languages and dialects of the national minorities of the Union, some of which have had the alphabet constructed for them for the first time, and contains also works on art and the theatre, politics, economics and new methods in education adopted in the Union, as well as illustrated children's books and translations of English classics and modern English literature. There is also a large number of illustrated pamphlets dealing with agriculture and the social life of the peasantry. The library is for the use of members of the Society, but non-members are allowed to consult the books by appointment.

Hours of admission.—2 to 5 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

The **Shaw-Lefevre Library,**[1] in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, consists of Russian books before 1878, some of which are of considerable rarity.

TEMPERANCE.

The **National Temperance League Reference Library,** 33, Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C.1, contains about 1,500 volumes dealing with the ethical, medical, social and economic aspects of the temperance question, some of which date back to the seventeenth century, and is kept up-to-date by the addition of modern books on the subject. It is intended for the use of members and associates of the League.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THEOLOGY.

I.—CATHEDRAL AND CHURCH LIBRARIES.

The Library of the **Catholic Cathedral of Westminster,** S.W.1 (22,000 vols.), is chiefly theological, embracing copies of the Holy Scriptures, works of the Fathers of the Church,

[1] See page 186.

liturgies, canon law and ecclesiastical history. There are also several volumes of Latin classics and some valuable Syriac and Arabic publications, as well as small sections of works on archæology, art and sociology. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has kindly consented to allow male students of the University of London to use the library for reference purposes on producing a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

The Archives of the Archdiocese of Westminster consist of an extensive series of valuable documents which have been used by Father Francis Knox, Father John Morris, S.J., Father John H. Pollen, S.J., Professor A. O. Meyer and other historians, but there still remains a wealth of unexplored material which would well repay attention. The archives were housed in the London Oratory Library for thirty years until 1907, when they were removed to the Archbishop's house at Westminster. During their sojourn at the Oratory they were augmented by many gifts of manuscripts made by Father Francis Knox, who acted as archivist up to his death in 1882.

Among English archives they are the most important for the inner history of English Catholicism; no others can compare with them in value. They comprise both manuscripts and printed tracts connected with the Catholic affairs of England, including the letters, reports and memorials of English Catholics and Roman officials. Their contents, however, are of importance chiefly from the end of the sixteenth century. The Spanish correspondence, which covers the years 1596 to 1607, is principally between the second Duke of Feria and Thomas Fitzherbert and includes two letters of Sir F. Englefield, one of Father Joseph Cresswell, S.J., and a few others. The following extracts will serve to show the historical interest of this collection. Writing to Fitzherbert from Barcelona on October 2nd, 1598, the Duke of Feria says: "The account of the inclination of the Queen of England to the Catholic religion is little satisfactory to me," and again on February 4th, 1599: "the Queen of England is not likely to have thoughts of changing her religion when it has profited her so well in this world; nor can it be thought that she has come to have remorse of

conscience." In a letter to the Duke of Medina Sidonia written at Madrid on December 13th, 1599, Fitzherbert doubts the *bona fides* of Elizabeth in the matter of the proposed peace with Flanders and states that the King of Scotland [James VI.] is Catholic at heart and wishes to declare himself and make war on the Queen of England if he receives the aid of Spain. The Duke of Feria informs Fitzherbert in a letter written at Barcelona on June 29th, 1600, that rumours of the death of the Queen of England have reached him by way of Italy, but that he thinks Spain will not profit by it, as that country is too weak in strength and reputation to do anything. Later, on November 2nd, 1604, after the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England, the Duke, writing from Messina, conveys to Fitzherbert the advice that no pressure should be put upon the king in the matter of religion. On August 4th and September 16th of the following year, in two letters from Palermo, the news from England is reported to be very sad, " but such as might be expected from a king of such spirit and so firmly persuaded of his religion," and " such as the Crown of Spain deserves." On December 22nd the bad news from England is said to continue, " especially in that the King manifests piety at the time he is persecuting the Catholics." A letter of great interest written by the Duke to Fitzherbert from Palermo on January 10th, 1606, contains the surprising assertion that " In Spain matters have come to such a point that they say that from the papers and letters which the King [Philip II.], who is in glory, left behind him, it is plain that the Queen of England [Elizabeth] had much to justify her cause and that the Spaniards waged war against her without reason." Later correspondence shows that in England " the edicts against the Catholics are vigorously executed," and that " the matters of our country are in bad case in respect of religion."

These archives were calendared in the fifth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts in 1873.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 4 p.m. ; closed to students on the greater Holy Days.

The **London Oratory,** Brompton Road, South Kensington, S.W.7, possesses what is perhaps the finest library of

Catholic literature in London (35,000 vols. and 3,000 pamphlets). It consists mainly of works on theology, liturgiology, hagiography and patrology, and of ecclesiastical literature, historical, controversial and devotional, mostly of the period from the last half of the sixteenth century to the eighteenth. Many of the books are of considerable rarity, and among these are original editions of some of the most important works of Cardinal Reginald Pole, Cardinal William Allen, Father Robert Parsons, S.J., Father Thomas Stapleton and other celebrated English Catholics of the sixteenth century. Special mention may be made of the fine folio editions issued by the Benedictines (Congregation of St. Maur and others), some of which are large-paper copies. There are representative sections on Palestine and Byzantine history, and some fine examples of illuminated Books of Hours. The library also possesses the best collection in London, if not in England, of Jansenist books and tracts and of works bearing on the subject, including a nearly complete set of the rare periodical entitled *Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques*, which was founded in 1729.

Valuable gifts, numbering some 5,000 volumes, were made by Father Ignatius Antrobus during the twenty-five years of his term of librarianship, and most of the other Fathers of the Oratory have been generous benefactors to the library. It has been the custom, on the decease of a member of the community, to add to the library any books belonging to him that might be considered useful. The library (about 10,000 vols.) of the late David Lewis, curate to Newman at St. Mary's, Oxford, was bequeathed to the Oratory in 1895; it has strong sections on canon law, French history and Scotist theology, and contains many books by or relating to St. Theresa, St. John of the Cross and the Spanish mystics, as well as some curious controversial works and a few incunabula. A hymnological collection was bequeathed by Orby Shipley in 1916.

The valuable collection of about 3,000 volumes which accrued to the library on the death of Father Frederick William Faber in 1863, includes a section on mystical theology which contains many rare books, such as Bernard Pez's *Bibliotheca Ascetica Antiquo-nova*, complete in twelve volumes, printed at Ratisbon during the years 1723 to 1740, and the complete works in three volumes of Jacobus Alvarez de Paz,

LIBRARY OF THE LONDON ORATORY.

printed at Lyons during the years 1611 to 1617. Particularly noteworthy are the original manuscripts of Faber's works, among which may be mentioned *The Lay of Ariel*, an unpublished poem written during his last year at Harrow in 1832 ; *Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches and among Foreign Peoples*, published in 1842 and dedicated to his friend Wordsworth ; and *The Foot of the Cross*, published in 1858. There is also a volume containing a collection of the original manuscript drafts of nearly all of Faber's hymns, many of which have extra verses not to be found in the printed editions. An unusually interesting volume, on account of its association, is a copy of Wordsworth's poetical works presented by him to Faber, with an autograph inscription dated at Rydal Mount on January 4th, 1843.

The library also possesses a large number of letters to Faber, and others from John Henry Newman which relate to the period of his life after he had left the Church of England. Among other books associated with Newman is a copy of a poem entitled *St. Bartholomew's Eve*, printed at Oxford in 1818, which he wrote jointly with his friend John William Bowden when they were undergraduates together at Trinity College, Oxford ; it is of the rare first edition and formerly belonged to J. W. Bowden. In 1879 Newman marked in a copy of a later impression, now in the Bodleian Library, an indication of the respective authorship of the verses. A volume of deep sentimental interest is the Missal belonging to Father Dalgairns which was used by Father Dominic at the Mass on October 10th, 1845, when Newman made his first Communion after having been received into the Catholic Church on the previous day.

The collection of books on St. Philip Neri, the founder of the Congregation of the Oratory, is very complete and includes a curious life of the Saint, entitled *Via Lactea seu Vita candidissima S. Philippi Neri Presbyteri*, printed at Milan in 1680, in which the whole of the text of the book is entirely composed of quotations from the Bible. The exhaustive knowledge of the Scriptures displayed in the compilation of such a work is strikingly opposed to the popular fallacy that Catholics were discouraged from studying the Bible.

Among other rare books in the library the following deserve particular mention : *Virginis Matris apud Lauretum cultae*

Liturgia, written by Erasmus and printed at Basle in 1523, which is the Proper of Mass for the Holy House at Loretto ; Dom Maurice Chauncey's *Historia aliquot nostri saeculi Martyrum*, published anonymously at Mainz in 1550 ; and *Expositio fidelis de morte D. Thomae Mori & quorundam aliorũ insignum uirorum in Anglia*, published anonymously in 1535, and said by some to have been written by Erasmus.

The wing of the building containing the library was the gift of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey in 1853–54 ; the parquet floor and the bookcases below the gallery were presented by Father Anthony Hutchison.

The library is a private one, but the Librarian has consented to admit male postgraduate students of the University of London who may wish to use it for reference purposes, on producing a letter of introduction from the Goldsmiths' Librarian of the University of London.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

St. Paul's Cathedral Library, E.C.4 (10,800 vols. and 11,000 pamphlets), was founded on the private library of Robert Gery, vicar of St. Mary's, Islington, which was purchased in 1707, and on the bequest of 1,892 volumes made by Henry Compton, Bishop of London, at his death in 1713. The Rev. John Mangey, Prebendary of St. Paul's and vicar of Dunmow in Essex, left his library and that of his father, Dr. Thomas Mangey, Prebendary of Durham, together valued at £600, to the Dean and Chapter, with the proviso that a sum of £150 should be paid to his widow. The terms were accepted and the books received in 1783. Since that time successive donations from the Deans, Canons, Prebendaries and others, together with extensive purchases made by Dr. William Sparrow Simpson, have contributed to the development of the library.

The general character of the library is theological, with a considerable admixture of Greek and Latin classics. It contains works of the Fathers of the Church, Canons and Decretals, office books and liturgies, the writings of English and foreign divines, and books of homilies and sermons. It possesses a large number of early Bibles, including those formerly belonging to Humphrey Wanley, librarian to the first and second Earls of Oxford, which were purchased by

LIBRARY OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

the Dean and Chapter in 1726. A copy of the Worms octavo edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed in 1525–26, of which only one other copy is known to exist,[1] may be specially mentioned. English topography and history are also represented, and there is a fine collection of rare works relating to London, especially to St. Paul's Cathedral, including an extensive series of Paul's Cross sermons, and sermons preached within the walls of the Cathedral. The library possesses a large collection, numbering about 950 plates, of maps, plans and views of London and Old St. Paul's, and illustrations of public thanksgivings, ceremonials and funerals, brought together by Dr. William Sparrow Simpson. There are also sections relating to the City Parishes and to the Livery Companies. The pamphlets include 6,348 items bound in 310 volumes, which were collected by Charles Richard Sumner, Bishop of Winchester from 1827 to 1869, and the series of 1,405 tracts of William Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London from 1842 to 1870, as well as the smaller collection made by Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's, which was presented to the Cathedral by his widow. The series of tracts on the Plague and the Great Fire of London is of special interest. The library also possesses the manuscripts of Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London from 1720 to 1748, many of which are in his own handwriting. The Diary of Robert Green, who held the office of Verger from November 18th, 1852, the day on which the Duke of Wellington was buried in St. Paul's, until November 13th, 1899, illustrates the life of the Cathedral during this period.

Some of the more interesting of the manuscripts and printed books are exhibited in two show-cases in the library. In the case nearest to the entrance is an indenture septipartite entered into by the King and six other parties, including the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. A counterpart in an identical binding is exhibited in the Museum of the Public Record Office.[2] Among other interesting exhibits may be mentioned

[1] The other copy is preserved in the Baptist College at Bristol. Both are imperfect. Only a fragment of the uncompleted quarto edition survives and is in the British Museum (see page 88).

[2] Case E, No. 54. See page 149. The bindings of this and other volumes in St. Paul's Cathedral Library are described in the catalogue of the *Exhibition of Bookbindings*, London, 1891 (Burlington Fine Arts Club).

the *Legenda Aurea*, printed at Nuremberg in 1488, bound in a stamped leather binding (rebacked); H. Schedel's *Liber cronicarum cum figuris et ymaginibus*, printed at Augsburg in 1497; the third volume of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, printed at London in 1673, showing Hollar's engraving of Old St. Paul's; two books to which chains are attached, and another chain which formerly secured the manuscript copy of *Remediarium Conversorum* exhibited in the show-case in the centre of the library;[1] and copies of *West-ward Hoe* and *North-ward Hoe*, two plays jointly written by Thomas Dekker and John Webster, printed at London in 1607, and acted by "The Children of Paules."

The case which stands in the centre of the library contains a number of manuscripts, printed books, seals, signatures and bindings. The illuminated manuscripts include the copy above mentioned of the *Remediarium Conversorum* of Peter, Archdeacon of London, written in the fourteenth century; a fourteenth century copy, in Latin, of Avicenna's *Canon Medicinae*;[2] a thirteenth century Psalter, which may have been one of the service books of the old Cathedral, as the obits in the calendar enumerate many names familiar in the history of St. Paul's; a Processional written in 1497, in a beautiful binding of stamped leather, on the inside covers of which are some fragments of early musical notation with neumes (signs employed in the earliest plainsong notation to indicate the melody). Among the bindings displayed in this case the following deserve special mention: a copy of the *Enchiridion* of Erasmus, printed at Strassburg in 1523, in a stamped leather binding by Julian Notary (rebacked), with the arms of Henry VIII. on the front cover, and on the back cover the Tudor rose with the device and initials of Julian Notary at the foot; Origen's *Philocalia de obscursis S. Scripturæ locis*, printed at Paris in 1624, bound in brown morocco, with the arms of Louis XIII. on both covers and a "semis" of fleurs-de-lis; Clement of Alexandria's *Opera græce et latine*, printed at Paris in 1641, bound in brown morocco, with the arms of Louis XIV. on both covers which are thickly studded

[1] See page 18.

[2] This volume belonged to the library of Old St. Paul's in 1458. See Dr. William Sparrow Simpson: *St. Paul's Cathedral Library*, London, 1893, p. 67.

with fleurs-de-lis alternating with the crowned initial of the King; Archbishop Laud's own copy of *A Relation of the conference betweene William Lawd and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite*, printed at London in 1639, bound in black morocco, each cover bearing the arms of Laud; Haddon's *Responsio contra Hieron. Osorium*, printed at London in 1577, bound in brown calf (rebacked), with the arms on each cover of William Cecil, Lord Burghley;[1] a copy of *Gravissimæ atque exactissimæ illustrissimarum totius Italiæ et Galliæ Academiarum censuræ*, printed by Thomas Berthelet at London in 1530, in a contemporary blind-stamped binding; the *De Vitis philosophorum et sophistarum* of Eunapius, printed at Antwerp by Christopher Plantin in 1568, in a Grolieresque binding of brown morocco. Close to the collection of bindings is a copy of the Lutheran Bible printed at Nuremberg in 1641, which, having been compiled under the auspices of Ernest Duke of Saxe-Weimar, is known as the "Weimar Bible."

In the same case are also exhibited some books and documents bearing the autograph signatures of kings, queens and other famous persons who have figured in the history of St. Paul's. Among these should be noted the autograph signatures of Charles II., and his brother James, afterwards James II., in the manuscript "Book of subscriptions towards rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, March 1678"; Charles writes: "I will give one thousand pounds a yeare, Whithall, 20 March 1677/8, Charles R.," and James, more modest in his promise, "I will give two hundred pounds a yeare to begin from midsommer day last past, July 17: 1678, James." In "A Book of Subscriptions Towards the Repaire of the Cathedrall Church of St Paul in London A° Dni 1664" there are exhibited the signatures of Richard Sterne and the Earls of Clarendon and Southampton. Sterne promises to give one hundred pounds a year "so long as he shall live, if the work continue & go on uninterrupted." The autograph signatures of Cranmer and Lord Lumley, written on the titlepage of a book of Decretals printed at Lyons in 1525, should also be noted. A number of documents of appointment to the offices of Bishop and Dean of St. Paul's, shown in this case, bear the signatures of Charles II., Mary II.,

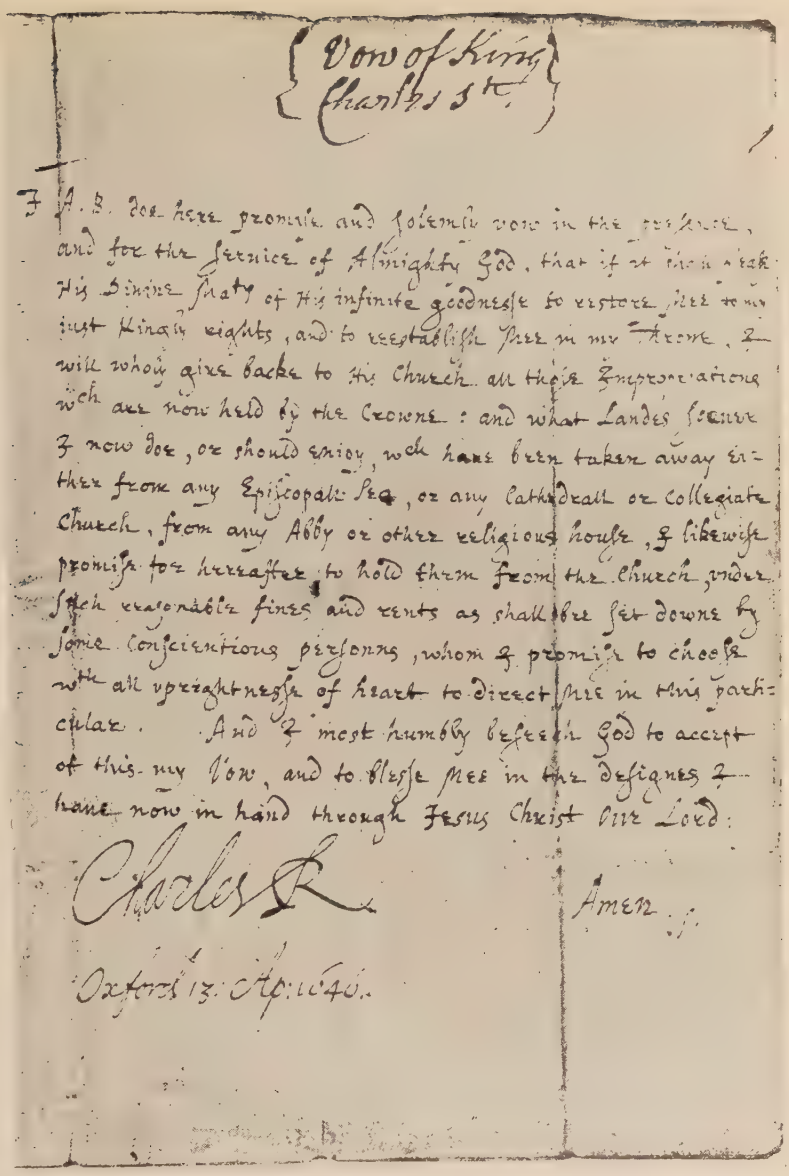
[1] This book has Lord Burghley's signature on the title-page.

William III., George III. and Victoria. The signatures of Archbishop Laud, Archbishop Juxon, and some other distinguished persons will be found in one of the account books exhibited, while another contains the signature of Sir Christopher Wren. Near-by is displayed a facsimile of a very interesting document the original of which is in the library. It is a vow made and signed by Charles I. at Oxford on April 13th, 1646, and delivered by him to his chaplain, Gilbert Sheldon. In it the King declares his resolution that if ever he were restored to power he would give back to the Church its right to all impropriations and all Church lands hitherto in possession of the Crown, and would thereafter hold them from the Church at such fines and rents as might be fixed by a conscientious arbitrator. Archbishop Sheldon, at the end of a copy which he made of this vow, added the words: "This is a true Copye of ye Kinges Vow wch was preserved thirteen yeers vnder ground by me Gilb. Sheldon 1660, Aug. 21." Additional interest attaches to the vow when it is remembered that a few days later Charles fled from Oxford, plunging deeper and deeper into that sea of troubles from which he never again emerged.[1]

Besides the books and manuscripts there are also exhibited medals and casts of seals illustrating the history of the Cathedral and some other interesting relics, including a waistcoat worn by Wren, and fragments of Samian and other pottery found in 1878 during excavations at 3, Amen Court.

Two rooms, one on each side of the western end of the nave, were specially designed for the library by Sir Christopher Wren, though only that built on the southern side has actually been used for the purpose. They form an integral part of the Cathedral, and are on the level of what in a Gothic church would be the triforium. The rooms are connected by means of the gallery which crosses the west end of the nave and are reached by the beautiful geometrical staircase in the south-west tower. The library, which is now usually inspected by visitors on their way to the dome, contains fittings of oak to which age has given a rich and mellow tone. The gallery

[1] An account, by Dr. William Sparrow Simpson, of this vow and of a draft letter from Charles I. to Queen Henrietta Maria, also in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, is given in *Archæologia*, vol. liii., London, 1892, pp. 155–160.



Vow of King Charles 1st.

I C. R. doe here promise and solemnly vow in the presence, and for the Service of Almighty God, that if it shall please His Divine Deity of His infinite goodnesse to restore mee to my just Kingly rights, and to reestablish mee in my Throne, I will wholy give backe to the Church all those Impropriations wch are now held by the Crowne: and what Landes soever I now doe, or should enjoy, wch have been taken away either from any Episcopale See, or any Cathedrall or Collegiate Church, from any Abby or other religious house, & likewise promise for hereafter to hold them from the Church, under such reasonable fines and rents as shall bee set downe by some Conscientious persons, whom I promise to choose with all uprightnesse of heart to direct mee in this particular. And I most humbly beseech God to accept of this my Vow, and to blesse mee in the designes I have now in hand through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Charles R.

Amen.

Oxford 13. Apr. 1646.

VOW MADE AND SIGNED BY CHARLES I. AT OXFORD ON APRIL 13TH, 1646.

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and the bookcases which stand against the walls both in and below it, were either designed by Wren himself or with his approval. The large ornamental brackets, which appear to support the gallery and are the most striking feature of the room, were carved by Jonathan Maine in 1708/9. The vertical composition, applied to the pilasters which divide the wall-space into thirty-three compartments, consists of clusters of fruit and bunches of flowers, somewhat in the manner of Grinling Gibbons, who has often been named as the artist. The carvings on the great stone piers above are set in sunk panels and give a pleasing effect to the gallery. Besides representing fruit, sheaves of corn and conventional figures, they show also books, quill pens and other designs appropriate to a library. The balustrade and moulded cornice of wood should also be noted. The room is well lighted and measures 53 feet by 32 feet.[1]

Among the librarians of St. Paul's was Richard Harris Barham, a Minor Canon of the Cathedral and rector of a City church, but better known to many as the author of *Ingoldsby Legends*.

Practically nothing remains of the library of Old St. Paul's, which is said to have been very fine and to have included illuminated manuscripts and volumes in sumptuous bindings. The biblioclastical propensities of the Protestant Reformers, the fire of 1561, and the vandalism of the soldiers of the Long Parliament, deprived the Cathedral library of a great part of its treasures; whilst the Great Fire of 1666 destroyed nearly all of what remained. It is probable that the old registers of St. Paul's Cathedral also perished in the Great Fire.[2]

The ancient MUNIMENTS OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S happily escaped the destruction which overtook the old capitular library, and most of them are still extant. They illustrate in a remarkable way the ancient history, topography, manners and architecture of the City of London, and many of the documents relate to the Cathedral and to

[1] A full description of the room and its architectural features is given in J. W. Clark: *The Care of Books*, Cambridge, 1901, pp. 282–284.

[2] See *The Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral*: edited by J. W. Clay (Harleian Society Publications, Register Section, No. 26), London, 1899.

the property of the Chapter. There is a large collection of original seals. The manuscripts have been described in the appendix to the ninth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (part 1, pp. 1–72). The testamentary and matrimonial records of the Consistory and Commissary Courts of London and of the Archdeaconry of London were transferred to the Principal Probate Registry under the Probate and Divorce Courts Acts of 1857. The muniments are housed near the library in presses fitted up for the purpose in the corridor over the south aisle of the nave.

Permission to use the library or to examine the muniments must be obtained from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The RECORDS OF THE MANORS OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON [1] and a large collection of modern correspondence and other documents are still kept at Fulham Palace, S.W.6, but are quite inaccessible.

The records of **Southwark Cathedral** have been referred to above under ARCHIVES in the section HISTORY (see page 342).

Westminster Chapter Library (14,000 vols.), which is now housed in part of the old monastic Dormitory at Westminster Abbey, S.W.1, has been immortalized by Washington Irving in a well-known passage in his essay on the Mutability of Literature in the *Sketch Book*.[2] The original library at the Abbey was placed, in accordance with Benedictine usage, in the north walk of the cloister. It extended along four bays and was about eighty feet long by fifteen feet broad, being cut off by a screen at one end, and possibly at the other end

[1] An account, by R. L. Poole, of the manuscripts of the Bishop of London preserved at St. Paul's and at Fulham Palace will be found in the seventh volume of the *Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections*, published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1914, pp. 1–9. A description of the papers which refer to the American colonies is given in C. M. Andrews and F. G. Davenport: *Guide to the manuscript materials for the History of the United States to 1783 in the British Museum, in minor London Archives, and in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge*, Washington, 1908, pp. 302–329. See also *Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, vol. ii., 1914, part 2, p. 168*a*, Appendix III. No. 23.

[2] *The Sketch Book:* new edition, 1822, vol. i., pp. 251, *et seq.*

also. The book-presses stood against the wall, opposite to the windows, which were probably glazed, and there might have been a wooden floor.[1] Only one manuscript belonging to this library now remains in its ancient home, and Caxton's press is apparently unrepresented, though the birthplace of English printing was within the Abbey precincts.[2] On January 16th, 1540, the Abbey was surrendered into the royal power, and its treasures were seized "for the King's use." The actual fate of the monastic library is unrecorded, but it was doubtless scattered or destroyed at the dissolution of the monastery.[3] The salvage is very small, and only a few manuscripts have survived which are in various libraries throughout the country.[4]

A new start was made in 1574, when Dean Goodman presented a copy of the Complutensian Polyglot and a Hebrew vocabulary. In 1575 the library was moved from the north walk of the cloister to "the tower in the cloyster." This house, which stood over the east cloister, has now entirely disappeared; but under the great arch outside the muniment room can still be seen the holes for the beams which carried the floor. During the next twelve years the library grew

[1] J. W. Clark: *The Care of Books*, Cambridge, 1901, pp. 91–94.

[2] De Ricci mentions, on information said to have been supplied to him by E. Gordon Duff, a leaf of the *Legenda secundum usum Sarum*, probably printed for Caxton by the Paris printer Guillaume Maynyal about 1487. See S. De Ricci: *A Census of Caxtons* (Illustrated Monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, No. 15), London, 1909, p. 108. Beyond this reference, however, there is no evidence of the existence of this leaf, and no such fragment is known to be in the library.

[3] The Order in Council of February 25th, 1550/1, "for the purging of his Highnes Librarie at Westminster of all superstitiouse bookes, as masse-bookes, legendes and suche like, and to deliver the garnyture of the same bookes, being either of golde or silver, to Sir Anthony Aucher," does not refer to the Abbey Library as has been supposed by some writers, but to the Royal Library at Westminster. (*Acts of the Privy Council of England*, new series, vol. 3, 1891, pp. 224.) See also pages 24 and 25.

[4] A list of extant Westminster manuscripts, so far as they can be traced, is given in *The Manuscripts of Westminster Abbey*, by J. Armitage Robinson and Montague Rhodes James, Cambridge, 1909, pp. 24, 25. The reader is referred, for the general history of the library, to the chapter "On the making and keeping of books in Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1160–1660," in the same book.

apace. It was found necessary to appoint some responsible person to take charge of it, and the services of the under-master, no less a scholar than William Camden, were secured at the stipend of a pound a year. Soon after December 3rd, 1591, the library was moved into its present quarters in the northern portion of the old Dorter or Dormitory, a vast hall one hundred and seventy feet in length, the southern portion of which forms the great school-room. It is lofty and has a fine roof supported by massive beams. The library itself is sixty feet in length and thirty-three feet four inches in width. In 1623 and 1624 it was refitted and the collection of books was largely augmented by John Williams,[1] Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Dean of Westminster from 1620 to his death in 1650, who appointed Richard Gouland as librarian at an increased stipend.

The library is designed on the stall-system.[2] Each book-case is divided into three compartments, and has three rows of shelves, below which is a hinged desk for the reader. It is recorded by Bishop Hacket [3] that the books were once chained to the shelves, but none of the chains survives, and beyond a slit in the desks through which they may have passed, no evidence of them now remains. Their existence has even been doubted, but Bishop Hacket's statement finds corroboration in the manuscript "Register or Catalogue of the Names of ye Benefactors to the Publicque Librarie att Westminster Anno Domini 1623." It is recorded in an entry

[1] Dean Williams's liberality is recorded by his chaplain and biographer, Bishop Hacket: "With the same generosity and strong propension of mind to enlarge the boundaries of learning, he converted a wast room, scituate in the east side of the cloysters into *Plato's* Portico, into a goodly librarary [*sic*], model'd it into decent shape, furnished it with desks and chains, accoutred it with all utensils, and stored it with a vast number of learned volumes: for which use he lighted most fortunately upon the study of that learned gentleman Mr. Baker of Highgate, who in a long and industrious life had collected into his own possession the best authors in all sciences, in their best editions, which being bought at 500*l.* (a cheap peny worth for such precious war) were removed into this store-house." *Scrinia Reserata: a Memorial offer'd to the great deservings of J. Williams*, [London], 1693, part 1, pp. 46–47.

[2] See page 11.

[3] John Hacket: *op. cit.*, p. 47.

WESTMINSTER CHAPTER LIBRARY.

on folio 38, to which the writer's attention has been drawn by the Chapter Librarian, the Rev. L. H. Nixon, that "Rich: Oakeley Esqr one other of the Secretaries to the Right Hono^{ble} Dr John Williams Lord Keeper of ye Greate Seale gave the 28th day of December 1624 ye Some of Twenty pound w:^{ch} was all laide out in Chaynes to ye Bookes in the Lybrary." At the end of each bookcase is a small frame which once contained the catalogue. A wooden gallery extends along the northern wall, and in the middle of the library is a showcase in which are exhibited from time to time some of the more interesting manuscripts, printed books and bindings. The present entrance is by the Day Stairs, by which, in the thirteenth century, the monks passed in the daytime from their dormitory to the cloister. In the time of Dean Williams the library was reached by a wooden stair which occupied the two western bays of the northern portion of the Chapter House vestibule.

The manuscripts, which were housed in a room between the library and the school-room, perished in a fire which broke out there at the end of 1694, and those now in the Chapter Library are but few in number. The famous Islip Roll has been returned to the Abbey by the Society of Antiquaries and is preserved among the muniments. This manuscript, which contains a series of very beautiful drawings, was prepared on the death in 1532 of John Islip, Abbot of Westminster, but for some unknown reason was never finished. The third drawing depicting the hearse standing in the presbytery before the High Altar, besides illustrating the magnificent ceremony of his funeral, also shows the old Rood before its destruction and several other details which no longer exist.[1] A notable illuminated manuscript belonging to the Abbey is the Missal of Abbot Nicholas de Litlyngton,[2] finished about 1384 and given by him to the High Altar of Westminster. It is recorded that this great Missal took two years to produce. Thomas Preston, the scribe, received £4 and 20*s.* worth of cloth, and a sum of £22 was

[1] The Islip Roll is described in full, with illustrations, by W. St. John Hope in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. 7, pp. 39–51, 1906.

[2] *Missale ad usum Ecclesie Westmonasteriensis*, edited by J. Wickham Legg (Henry Bradshaw Society Publications, Nos. 1, 5 and 12), London, 1891–97.

paid for the large illuminated initials, the total cost being £34 14*s.* 7*d.*, or about £400 of our money. One of the volumes of this manuscript is at present (1927) exhibited in a showcase in the Chapter House.

The present library consists chiefly of liturgies, bibles, books on canon law, and works of the Fathers of the Church and of early theological writers. In addition it contains a collection of sermons and tracts relating to controversial theology, a number of early works on topography and ecclesiastical history, early editions of Greek and Latin authors, and works relating to classical antiquities. There is a collection of music (chiefly in manuscript) which comprises works of about a hundred composers, and a fine collection of early printed madrigals, English and Italian, published between the years 1559 and 1695. A number of books printed in the fifteenth century, including specimens of the presses of Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde, should be specially noted. There are also several fragments of books printed in the fifteenth century which have been discovered in bindings, among which are two leaves from Saint Bonaventura's *Speculum vitæ Christi*, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494, and portions of early almanacks.[1] The library possesses some early stamped bindings which include a beautiful specimen of the fifteenth century with stamps of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of the Winchester School.[2]

The collection of manuscripts preserved in the MUNIMENT ROOM OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY is probably the largest and most important of those in private or semi-private hands in this country. In addition to more than one hundred thousand single documents and a large collection of court, manor, and monastic rolls, there are the two great cartularies of the Abbey, known as "Domesday" and "Liber Niger," sixty-

[1] E. F. Bosanquet: *English Printed Almanacks and Prognostications* (Illustrated Monographs issued by the Bibliographical Society, No. 17), London, 1917, Nos. 7, 23 and 39.

[2] This and other stamped bindings from the Westminster Chapter Library are described in the catalogue of the *Exhibition of Bookbindings* (Burlington Fine Arts Club), London, 1891. See also W. H. J. Weale: *Bookbindings and Rubbings of Bindings in the National Art Library*, London, part 2, 1894, pp. 102, *et seq.*

four great registers,[1] and the cartularies of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, and Luffield Priory, Northamptonshire. The documents are not concerned solely, or even mainly, with the history of the Abbey, but contain a vast amount of genealogical records and material for manorial history, and are peculiarly rich in early place-names and matters of local topographical interest. The historical documents have been calendared in appendices to the first and fourth reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, but these lists will be superseded, on its completion, by the series of *Westminster Abbey Documents*, which is now in course of publication. A précis of some fifty-seven thousand of the more important documents was made by Dr. E. J. L. Scott, and this work was being revised and prepared for the press by the Rev. H. F. Westlake shortly before his death. A few of the early documents are exhibited in show-cases in the Chapter House.

Permission to use the Chapter Library or to examine the muniments must be obtained from the Dean ; books are sent, if required, to the British Museum, where they can be more conveniently consulted.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

II.—Libraries of Theological Colleges and Foundations and of Religious Societies.

One of the objects of the **Association of the late Rev. Dr. Bray and his Associates,** S.P.G. Offices, 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, is the establishment of parochial libraries for the clergy and laity of the Church of England, a work which was commenced at the end of the seventeenth century by Dr. Thomas Bray. All the books in the libraries are on theological and kindred subjects. They are generally kept in a vestry or in a church room connected with some central church. Two of these libraries may be mentioned

[1] The registers of Westminster Abbey have been published by the Harleian Society in a volume entitled *The Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster ;* edited and annotated by J. L. Chester (Harleian Society Publications, No. 10), London, 1876.

which have been established under this trust within the diocese of London : one at the Oxford Mission House, Bethnal Green, which dates back to 1844, and the other at Stepney which was founded in 1900. The latter contains theological and historical books and works relating to the Jews, for the use of the clergy in connection with the Stepney Mission to the Jews.

An important event in the life of Dr. Bray was his visitation of Maryland as commissary of the Bishop of London in 1699–1700. He seems to have made it a condition of his accepting the appointment that he should receive help in founding parochial libraries for the clergy. Supported by the contributions of the two archbishops and five bishops, Bray applied himself before his departure from England to the task of providing libraries both at home and abroad, and prior to his death in 1730 more than eighty libraries had been established throughout England and Wales, and thirty-nine in North America, besides many in other parts of the world.[1] Some of these libraries contained more than a thousand volumes, the most important being that which he founded at Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, through the "noble benefaction" of Anne, Princess of Denmark, whose name it bore.

On his return to England, Bray was instrumental in securing the foundation by royal charter on June 16th, 1701, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, whose offices now appropriately house the manuscripts of Dr. Bray's Associates. They include Bray's accounts from 1695 of benefactions, missions and libraries for the clergy sent into the Plantations, and his registers of books ; also the minutes of the meetings of the Associates from 1735, containing many references to the instruction of negroes in Georgia and in Carolina. An account book from 1777 to 1800

[1] An Act was passed in 1708, through the instrumentality of Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor (1725–33), "for the better preservation of parochial libraries in that part of Great Britain called England." (7 Anne c. 14.) In a work entitled *Primordia Bibliothecaria*, published in 1726, Bray gives "several schemes of parochial libraries and a method laid down to proceed by a gradual progression from strength to strength, from a collection not much exceeding in value 1*l*. to 100*l*."

gives statements of salaries paid to schoolmasters in the Plantations, charges in respect of the transportation of letters and books, and the cost of books for libraries.[1]

The Reference Library of the **Baptist Missionary Society,** 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.4 (8,000 vols.), consists mainly of the writings of Baptists and works illustrative of the history of the Baptist denomination.[2] It includes a collection of translations of the Scriptures in various languages and dialects. The library is maintained for the use of Baptists, but is also available to others on application.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland,** Baptist Church House, 4, Southampton Row, W.C.1 (2,500 vols.), contains works on the history of the Baptists, a collection of their writings and books relating to them. It is mostly used for reference purposes, and is open to *bona fide* readers who make application to the Librarian.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays, from Christmas Eve to New Year's Day inclusive, from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday inclusive, and during the whole of August.

The **Catholic Library and Reading Room,** 6A, Duke's Lane, Church Street, Kensington, W.8, is a subscription library containing about 1,300 volumes of works on doctrinal and controversial religion, Catholic history and biography. It includes also books on sociology, philosophy and miscellaneous subjects.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 7 p.m.; closed on the first Tuesday in each month.

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[1] These papers are described by C. M. Andrews and F. G. Davenport in their *Guide to the manuscript materials for the history of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, in minor London Archives, and in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge,* Washington, 1908, pp. 334, 335.

[2] The Angus Library of books on the history of the Baptists is to be temporarily housed at New College, N.W.3; it is described under Regent's Park College, N.W.8, which is its present home. (See below, page 444.)

The Library of the **Catholic Record Society,** 6A, Duke's Lane, Church Street, Kensington, W.8, consists of about 4,000 volumes, mostly relating to the history of Catholicism in England since the Reformation, with some devotional and other works. It includes the library of Joseph Gillow, author of *A Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics*, and one of the founders of the Catholic Record Society, which was presented to the Society by his widow and sons. The library is for reference purposes only and is primarily for the use of members of the Society; non-members are admitted on the recommendation of a member of the Council and upon payment of a small fee.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (during August and September, 2 to 7 p.m.).

The **Catholic Truth Society Lending Library,** 74, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, is a subscription library containing about 18,000 volumes of works by Catholic authors or of special interest to Catholics, and a number of general standard works. Books may be borrowed by post.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

The **Christian Evidence Society,** 33 and 34, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2, possesses a collection of works on the evidences of Christianity and kindred subjects, comprising some 800 volumes. It is used in connection with the work of the Society and is open free to clergy and ministers.

The **Church Association,** 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2, possesses a reference library of Protestant controversy numbering some 5,000 volumes. The nucleus of the library was presented to the Association by the Rev. Dr. George Roy Badenock, formerly Secretary to the Protestant Educational Institute. It comprises a curious assemblage of polemical literature, representative of all shades of anti-Catholic and anti-Ritualistic propaganda, and also contains devotional, expository and controversial books written from the opposite standpoint. The library is open to subscribers to the Association.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays and at other times by arrangement.

The Library of the **Church House,** Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1 (35,000 vols. and 15,000 pamphlets), is almost entirely theological in character, and is especially rich in biographies and in works on dogmatic and practical theology, liturgiology and ecclesiastical history. Additions are made regularly of the most important new theological works as published. The library possesses a valuable and unique collection of hymnological books, both printed and in manuscript, containing about 10,000 separate items bound in 8,000 volumes, the nucleus of which was the library formed by the Rev. John Julian while compiling his *Dictionary of Hymnology*. It has recently been enriched by a selection of works from the collections of the Rev. W. Garrett Horder and the Rev. James Mearns, and from the library formed by the committee responsible for the production of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, the latter including a collection of hymn-tunes.

The library is available for the use of members and associates of the Corporation of the Church House. Books are lent for home reading, subject to certain conditions.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the day following Bank Holidays (with the exception of August Bank Holiday) and on Ascension Day.

The Library of the **Church Missionary Society,** 6, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, dates from November 4th, 1799, when the purchase of thirteen books was ordered by the Committee. At the present day it contains more than 16,000 volumes, chiefly on missionary subjects, comprising atlases, maps and geographies of missionary lands, travels, biographies, histories of missions, and works on ethnology and religions. There is an interesting collection of Puritan literature formed by General Edward Lake, one of the Society's lay secretaries, containing *inter alia* the publications of the Parker Society and a complete series of the Missionary Register from 1813 to 1855. The library possesses a large number of manuscripts, among which may be mentioned various translational productions of Henry Martyn, the missionary; a series of documents and papers connected with the Havergal family,

including several hymns by Frances Ridley Havergal in her own handwriting; and material for a history of the Evangelical section of the Church of England collected by the Rev. Charles Hole, author of *The Early History of the Church Missionary Society*. A copy of Bogatzky's *Golden Treasury*, with annotations in the handwriting of John Berridge, is an interesting item in the collection. Accredited students may use the library for reference purposes.

There is also a circulating library of missionary books (over 6,000 vols.), open to subscribers, particulars of which may be had on application to the Society. New publications bearing upon missionary work are constantly being added.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Congregational Library,** Memorial Hall, 15, Farringdon Street, E.C.4 (30,000 vols.), which was founded about 1832, consists mainly of the writings of the Ejected Ministers, their associates and Puritan ancestors, works illustrative of the history of the Free Churches and books written by Congregationalists, as well as a selection of modern works on general theology and church history. A special section is devoted to hymnology. The library is open to students on the recommendation of two Congregational ministers. Books may be borrowed for home use, and inquiries sent by post to the Memorial Hall.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays, and from Christmas Eve to New Year's Day inclusive, from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday inclusive, and during August.

Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, W.C.1 (over 75,000 vols.), was founded in 1716, primarily as a theological library, by Dr. Daniel Williams, a Presbyterian minister and a prominent leader among the Nonconformists of his time.[1] The library bequeathed by the Founder, numbering about 10,000 volumes, included both his own collection of books,

[1] See Philip H. Wicksteed: *A short account of the Charity and Library established under the will of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, D.D.*, printed by the direction of his Trustees to commemorate the Bicentenary of the Trust in the year 1916, London, 1917. See also page 36.

DR. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY IN GORDON SQUARE.

mostly on theology, and that of Dr. William Bates which he had purchased in 1699. Its first home was in Red Cross Street, Cripplegate, " in the centre of the metropolis," where a building possessed of an air of old-fashioned refinement and dignity was erected and opened to the public in 1729.[1]

Although it has never been the practice of the Trustees definitely to confine the use of the library to Dissenters, it was for long chiefly appropriated for their benefit.[2] Thus it inevitably became associated in the public mind with the Nonconformist exclusionism of its Founder,[3] and was commonly known as the " Dissenters' Library." A narrowing influence prevailed throughout the eighteenth century, as is illustrated by the action of the Trustees in banishing from the library a fine set of the works of St. Augustine (Paris, 1531–32), under a clause in Dr. Williams's will which provides for the elimination of " useless books and unfit to be set in a public library." A copy of the first edition (1663) of Butler's *Hudibras*, which was included in Thomas Rowe's donation in 1737, and many other famous books, were discarded in like manner.[4] Butler's caustic satire must indeed have proved an embarrassing possession for a " Dissenters' Library," and the wonder is not so much that it was turned out, but that it ever found its way in.

In course of years a more liberal spirit prevailed, and the appeal was made to a wider reading public. The rules prefixed to the catalogue of 1801 omitted the privilege previously afforded to " all pastors and settled assistants of the three denominations of Dissenters," and in the preface to the catalogue of 1841 the library is referred to as " open without distinction to persons of all classes and parties."

[1] A reproduction of an old print of the library building in Red Cross Street, kindly lent to the present writer by Mr. Stephen Kay Jones the Librarian of Dr. Williams's Library, will be found in Plate V.

[2] See a three-page leaflet drawn up for distribution in 1793 by a special Committee appointed by the Trustees. P. H. Wicksteed : *A short account of the Charity and Library established under the will of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, D.D.*, p. 51.

[3] Dr. Williams took every care in his will to guard against the possibility of his charitable trust being used in the interest of the Church of England or of the Catholic Church. He also provided for the maintenance of a preacher whose mission it is to proselytize Irish Catholics. See P. H. Wicksteed : *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 43.

[4] P. H. Wicksteed : *op. cit.*, pp. 76, 77.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the library attained a position of exceptional completeness in the sections dealing with Nonconformist history and theology, chiefly through the donations and bequests of Trustees and of their co-religionist friends. In 1730 the library was enriched by Dr. John Evans, one of the twenty-three original Trustees, with his rare collection of Tudor and Stuart pamphlets relating to the early history of the Puritans, which he bequeathed to it on his death. These include several Marprelate tracts, a few tracts by Penry and a very scarce tract by Robert Browne, the Father of Congregationalism. From the library of Dr. Evans came also what is known as the "Evans Manuscript," which contains a statistical survey of the state of the Dissenting churches throughout England and Wales in 1715 and following years, and probably (though not certainly) the famous "Morrice Manuscripts" relating to the early history of Puritanism.[1] Dr. William Harris, another of the Trustees appointed by Dr. Williams, and editor of the complete edition of his works in 1738, was also a benefactor to the library. To Matthew Sylvester it owes its valuable collection of the manuscripts of Richard Baxter, including his correspondence and a number of holographs of his published and unpublished treatises. Special mention should be made of the original minutes of the synod known as the Westminster Assembly which sat in the Jerusalem Chamber in the eventful years of 1643 to 1648. A small volume of pamphlets of the early seventeenth century, all exceedingly rare, if not unique, by members of the Pilgrim Fathers' Church in Holland, was acquired as part of a large and miscellaneous bequest of books by the Rev. John Archer of Hackney, who died in 1733. The library received from Thomas Brand Hollis copies of the first editions of Milton's prose works, and from Dr. John Disney fine collections of early Nonconformist liturgies and of pamphlet literature arising out of the publication of Archdeacon Blackburne's Confessional and the subsequent controversy on the question of clerical subscription. The section of original sources for the early history of Nonconformity includes the extensive manuscript collections bequeathed to the library by Walter Wilson,

[1] A calendar of the most important of these volumes (the *Seconde Parte of a Register*), edited by Dr. Albert Peel, was published in 1916.

author of *The History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster and Southwark*, of which an interleaved and annotated copy in eight folio volumes, extra-illustrated with numerous rare and valuable prints, was included in the bequest.

The library possesses about thirty books printed in the fifteenth century, among which is an edition of Cecco d'Ascoli's *L'Acerba* printed at Bologna in 1496, of which no other copy has been recorded; some rare works of Servetus, including his *In Leonardum Fuchsium Apologia*, printed in 1536, which is said to be the only copy known in any public library; a fine copy of the first folio of Shakespeare [1] which is perfect except for the leaf containing Ben Jonson's verses; a contemporary transcript of George Herbert's *The Temple*, with alterations in his own handwriting; and the diaries, reminiscences and correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson, the friend and correspondent of Carlyle, Coleridge, Lamb, Wordsworth, Goethe, Wieland, Madame de Staël and other persons of literary eminence. Among the manuscripts may be specially mentioned a small and beautiful copy of the Vulgate of the late thirteenth century, presented in 1804 by a former Trustee and Librarian, Dr. Thomas Morgan; a small complete Bible written in shorthand; and a large New Testament in fifteen bulky volumes painted in white letters on a black ground. There is also a fine series of portraits of Nonconformist divines, including Richard Baxter, Isaac Watts and Priestley.

Several books are of interest on account of their association, and among these may be mentioned two volumes containing Ben Jonson's autograph, the pocket Greek Testaments (Amsterdam: apud Guiljelmum Blaeu, 1633) of Dr. Williams and of Isaac Watts, in each case with the owner's autograph; and a copy of the rare *Sacramental Hymns* by Joseph Boyse, printed at Dublin in 1693, with the autograph of the first Mrs. Williams, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Meredith, and widow of Thomas Juxon, of Mortlake.

A register of births, and in some cases of baptisms, among Dissenters, not only of London but of the whole country, was kept from about the year 1742 by the librarian of

[1] For one hundred and fifty years this remained the only edition of Shakespeare's works in the library.

Dr. Williams's Library; it is now at the office of the Registrar-General at Somerset House.

Among recent bequests may be mentioned the theosophical library presented by Christopher Walton (about 1,000 vols.); a number of books (about 2,500 vols.) from the library of George Henry Lewes; and the remains of a library (about 500 vols.) formed in the course of many generations by the Fanshawe family, which was the gift of W. K. Marriott in 1914, and includes about one hundred volumes of pamphlets, chiefly controversial theology, collected by John Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol.

In 1865 the library, which at that time contained about 22,000 volumes, was removed from Cripplegate to Bloomsbury, where it was temporarily housed at 8, Queen Square for eight years until the completion of its next home in Grafton Street. In 1890 Dr. Williams's Trustees acquired for their library the hall in Gordon Square which was originally built in the middle of the nineteenth century for the residence of students of University College and subsequently occupied by Manchester New College until its removal to Oxford. The room upstairs which served for the library of this College now forms the reading-room of Dr. Williams's Library.

The library was, it is true, intended primarily for the study of theology and cognate subjects,[1] but it has now lost something of its special character and includes many works in other branches of knowledge, such as history, philosophy, sociology, philology and belles-lettres. It is open free to anyone in the United Kingdom whose introduction and guarantee are in accordance with the printed regulations which may be obtained from the Librarian. Books may be borrowed for home reading either by post or on making personal application for them at the library.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed from Christmas Eve to New Year's Day inclusive, from Maundy Thursday to the following Tuesday inclusive, and during August.

The **English Church Union Theological Library and Reading Room**, 31, Russell Square, W.C.1, which was estab-

[1] In 1838 the Book Committee appointed by the Trustees expressed the opinion that "theology should always occupy the principal place."

lished in 1865, contains over 10,000 volumes on theological, ecclesiastical and controversial subjects. It includes an important collection of pamphlets on questions of ritual and liturgy, bound in over two hundred volumes, a valuable part of which was gathered together and arranged by Archibald John Stephens, Q.C. Another interesting collection, made by Archdeacon George Anthony Denison, consists of eighty-seven bound volumes of pamphlets, sermons, prizes, squibs and other items, dating from the years 1680 to 1681 and from 1832 to 1886. There are also several thousand photographs of bishops and clergy of the Anglican Church of the period from 1850 to 1895, in thirty-six albums, which were collected by Henry Hall, of Kentish Town, and presented to the library in 1895 by his son, the Rev. Edward J. Hall, Rector of Langtree, Torrington, from 1900 to 1910. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals and books of reference. The library is open to subscribers, who may be members or associates of the English Church Union or non-members introduced by them. Books may be borrowed for home reading.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on the Saturday before Easter and on Ascension Day.

The Mission Library of the **Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England,** 15, Russell Square, W.C.1, contains about 950 volumes almost exclusively bearing upon foreign missions. Books may be borrowed by members of the English Presbyterian Church.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hackney and New College,[1] Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3, was formed by the union in 1924 by Act of Parliament of Hackney College and New College. Each college has its own library, that of New College being of especial interest. It contains about 55,000 volumes of works on theology, philosophy and history, and offers many facilities for research in these subjects, particularly in the history of Nonconformity.

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Theology.

The library of Hackney College is a theological library of about 30,000 volumes, which was in great part bequeathed by the Rev. Alfred Cave, D.D., a former Principal of the College. It includes standard theological works, English and foreign, and a number of recent publications. The libraries are intended for the use of students and members of the united Colleges; but permission to use them is sometimes accorded to other students who are engaged in serious study.

Hours of admission.—Throughout the day; closed during vacation.

The Postal Lending Library of the **Industrial Christian Fellowship,** 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1, contains over 1,000 volumes, chiefly theological works, but including also industrial history, economics, sociology, psychology and books on the relation of Christianity to social questions. The library is available for the use of the Fellowship staff and of others on payment of a small fee.

Hours of admission.—10.15 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

Liddon House, 24, South Audley Street, W.1, possesses a library (about 1,100 vols.) of theological and historical works which can be used by any male student.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The Library of the **London City Mission,** 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.4, consists of about 5,000 volumes dealing mainly with theology, and includes the private library of the Rev. Robert Dawson, which he bequeathed to the Mission in 1906. Its use is confined to the staff.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Postal Lending Library of the **London Diocesan Church Reading Union** (over 1,000 vols.) is a subscription library housed in the Porch Room of the Church of St. Edmund the Martyr, Lombard Street, E.C.3. It consists of Biblical, liturgical and theological works and of books on Church history. The library is available for use by members of the

Union who pay a small subscription; non-members may also borrow books on payment of an extra subscription.

Hours of admission.—12 noon to 2 p.m.; closed on Saturdays and during August and September.

At the **Moravian Church House,** 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, is a reference library of about 3,000 volumes relating to the history, polity and hymnology of the Moravian Church or Unitas Fratrum. In addition to the books and manuscript papers in English, there are many in German, and some volumes relating to the old Unitas of Bohemia and Moravia in Latin, including several works by Komensky (Comenius). A special collection of works relating to foreign missions, particularly those of the Moravian Church, is in charge of the Foreign Mission Secretary. Application to use the library must be made to the Librarian.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The **National Sunday School Union,** 56, Old Bailey, E.C.4, possesses a circulating library with about 10,000 volumes, chiefly theological and other books useful to Sunday school teachers, but including also works of general literature. In addition there is a reference collection of about 1,000 volumes. The library is available to ministers, officers, teachers and senior scholars connected with Sunday schools, upon payment of a small annual subscription. Parcels of books are sent on loan to Sunday schools for circulation amongst their teachers and scholars on special subscription terms.

Hours of admission.—12 noon to 6 p.m., Saturdays 12 noon to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Presbyterian Historical Society of England,** Regent Square Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, W.C.1, contains about 10,000 volumes of works relating to the English Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland and other countries. It is particularly strong in English Presbyterian biography and congregational history, and includes a collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century tracts. The library is

available to members of the Society and to non-members who obtain an introduction by a member of the Council.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

Regent's Park College,[1] North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.8, possesses two libraries (together about 30,000 vols.): the College Library, which is exclusively for the use of students of the College; and the Angus Library, which is open to students of the College and to others for reference purposes on application to the Principal.

The College Library (about 21,000 vols.) contains works on theology, of which about eight thousand are modern.

The Angus Library (about 9,000 vols. and pamphlets), which consists of works bearing on the history of the Baptists and on controversies in which they have been conspicuously engaged, and of books of Baptist authorship, is the most important collection of its kind in Great Britain. A catalogue of the library was compiled by George Pearce Gould,[2] whose private collection is now incorporated in it. The books are also recorded by William Thomas Whitley in his *Baptist Bibliography*,[3] where they are distinguished by the letters A [Angus] and G [Gould].

The College is shortly to be removed to Oxford, and it is the intention of the governing body ultimately to transfer both libraries to the new quarters which it is hoped will be provided for them there; in the meantime the Angus Library will be temporarily housed at New College, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

The **Religious Tract Society,** 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4, possesses a library of about 14,000 volumes, mainly of a theological and missionary character, which is exclusively intended for the purposes of the Society's staff.

St. Gregory's Library (about 6,000 vols.) is a lending library of modern Catholic books which was founded by

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[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Theology.

[2] G. P. Gould: *Catalogue of the books, pamphlets and manuscripts in the Angus Library at Regent's Park College, London*, London, 1908.

[3] W. T. Whitley: *A Baptist Bibliography*, 1526–1837, and addenda from 1613–1834, 2 vols., London, 1916–22.

Father Faber in 1862. It is housed in the western tower at the entrance to the London Oratory, and comprises books on Catholic doctrine, philosophy and history, as well as biographies and works of general literature by Catholic authors. The library is available to yearly and half-yearly subscribers; persons who are recommended by a Priest or a yearly subscriber, or who deposit half a crown, can borrow books at the charge of threepence a volume.

Hours of admission.—10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays, Days of Obligation, May 26th, December 8th and during August.

St. John's Hall,[1] Highbury, N.5, possesses three libraries, numbering together 11,000 volumes, which are open only to members of the Hall.

The general library (7,550 vols.) contains chiefly theological and historical books, and includes a valuable collection of Dutch works on divinity of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mostly in Latin, of which some are university theses. Students of the Hall may borrow books from the general library.

The Fitzgerald Library (2,500 vols.) consists of the theological portion of the library of Purcell Fitzgerald, of Boulge Hall, Suffolk, and the collection of George Stokes, the founder of the Parker Society. It is of great value for the study of the Puritan Movement and for the history of the Church of England during that period. This library is reserved for purposes of reference.

The "Vigiles" library (1,000 vols.) is a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the work of foreign missions.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. during term-time.

St. Joseph's Subscription Library, 48, South Street, Mayfair, W.1, founded by the late Father Eyre, S.J., is similar in character to St. Gregory's Library. There are about 10,000 volumes in English, and about 4,000 in French.

The **Salvation Army** possesses at its International Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, a library

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Theology.

which is as yet only the nucleus of a more extensive collection which it is proposed to form. It contains a large number of books, reports, newspapers, magazines and manuscripts in many languages relating to the activities of the Salvation Army, as well as several works on theology, religious enterprise, missions and sociology.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

The Archives of the **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,** Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, may be inspected with the permission and at the convenience of the Secretaries. The principal records of the Society have been printed in Edmund McClure's *A Chapter in English Church History*, and W. O. B. Allen and Edmund McClure's *Two Hundred Years: the history of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1698 to 1898*, and they form the basis of W. K. Lowther Clarke's *A Short History of S.P.C.K.*

The Lending Library of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,** 15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1, dates back to the foundation of the Society in 1701. It contains about 15,000 volumes of works dealing with all subjects connected directly or indirectly with the history and development of missionary work throughout the world, and is open to all readers. Subscribers who pay an annual subscription of seven shillings and sixpence are entitled to borrow two books at a time for a period not exceeding a month. Books may be borrowed at twopence each per month by non-subscribers, and special terms are made for study circles, discussion groups, parochial libraries, and the like. Books are sent by post if required.

The Archives of the Society contain a large number of interesting documents connected with its missionary activities, and afford valuable material for historical research. An appointment should be made by anyone wishing to consult these records.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed on Ash Wednesday and Ascension Day.

The **Society of Jesus** possesses in London a library of works on theology, hagiography, patrology, biblical lore,

church history, the history of the Society of Jesus and controversy. It contains about 52,000 volumes and is divided into two sections which, having been formed independently, somewhat overlap. The first of these, housed at 114, Mount Street, W.1, was established in 1849 and contains about 22,000 volumes. The other, in the adjoining Clergy House, 31, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1, is known as the "Writers' Library" and contains about 30,000 volumes which are used in connection with the literary work carried on by the Jesuits. It includes the private library of Alexander Fullerton, which was bequeathed by its owner, and the collection of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J., the historian and archivist, which is distributed in the different sections of the library. A large number of periodicals, mostly theological, are regularly received. Both libraries are maintained for the use of members of the Society of Jesus.

The older records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus are preserved in the Archives of STONYHURST COLLEGE in Lancashire.

The Library of **Spurgeon's College,** South Norwood Hill, S.E.25, was founded by Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and contains about 4,000 volumes which are mostly on theological subjects. A collection of Puritan writings and other seventeenth century literature was presented to the library by the founder, and there are also about five hundred books and pamphlets relating to foreign missions. The library is maintained for the use of past and present students of the College; applications from other persons desiring admission should be addressed to the Principal of the College.

Hours of admission.—Throughout the day during term-time.

The **Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland,** Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11, possesses a collection of about 1,500 volumes of works on biblical, doctrinal, social, international and missionary questions. It is open free to all students, old members of the Student Christian Movement, and members of the Auxiliary Movement. Books may be borrowed by post.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

The **Swedenborg Society,** 20, Hart Street, W.C.1, possesses a library of about 5,000 volumes which contains works in many languages by, and relating to, Emanuel Swedenborg, and general works on theology and philosophy bearing upon or furthering his principles. It includes phototype and photolithograph reproductions of most of Swedenborg's manuscripts. The library is open to members of the Society, but the Council extend the privilege of its use for reference purposes to other students of the writings of Swedenborg, subject to such guarantee as they may determine.

Hours of admission.—9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Library of the **Wesleyan College,**[1] Richmond, Surrey, consists of about 10,000 volumes on theology, philosophy, biblical languages, ancient and modern history, and of works bearing on India and the Far East. It possesses a number of books which were formerly owned by John and Charles Wesley, and a collection of pamphlets, dating from 1600 to 1850, on matters of theological and political controversy. The library is open only to resident students of the College.

Hours of admission.—Throughout the day during termtime.

The **Wesleyan Conference Office Library** at the Methodist Publishing House, 25 to 35, City Road, E.C.1 (12,000 vols.), is the largest collection of writings of Methodists and books on Methodism ever brought together. Biography and mission history form large sections. The Connexional reports and serials are to be found there, as well as a complete set of the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* from its commencement in 1778, bound in its original wrappers with the monthly advertisements of books, and other Methodist and Arminian magazines and newspapers. The most valuable portion of the library is the collection of early editions of John Wesley's prose and poetical books and tracts. In some cases the set of his works includes every edition that was published for many years, and the changes

[1] A School of the University of London in the Faculty of Theology.

made therein are often of interest. The collection gives a realistic view of Wesley's remarkable activity. A valuable series of pamphlets collected by the Rev. Charles Prest was presented by his son and namesake, and includes several tracts written against Wesley and the early Methodists. The bulk of the library consists of the publications issued by the Methodist Publishing House during the past century. The library is open for reference to students on application by letter to the manager.

Hours of admission.—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (June, July and August, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Lending Library of the **Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society,** Centenary Hall, 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, which was opened in December 1908, contains about 1,500 volumes, mainly relating to foreign missonary work and to countries and peoples to whom missionaries are sent. It is available for use by all interested in, or working for, the Society. Books are generally borrowed by post.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

The fine library of Bibles belonging to the **British and Foreign Bible Society,** 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, is classified as a special library under the heading Bibles, to which reference should be made (see pages 280 and 281). The history of the Quakers is exhaustively represented in the **Friends' Reference Library,** at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, which is included as a special library under Quaker History (see pages 404–406), and abundant material for the study of Huguenot history and French Protestantism is provided by the libraries of the **French Hospital (La Providence),** Victoria Park Road, Hackney, E.9, and the **French Protestant Church of London,** 9, Soho Square, W.1, which are described under Huguenot History (see pages 346–348). The **Islamic Society,** 41, Great Russell Street, W.C.2, possesses a library of works on the Mohammedan religion which is referred to under Mohammedanism, and special collections on other Eastern religions will be found at the **British Museum** (see pages 98, *et seq.*) and in the libraries included under Oriental Literature and

LANGUAGES (see pages 391, *et seq.*). The index to this Guide, which should be consulted in this connection, shows the existence of several collections of theological interest in general libraries, notably at the **British Museum** (see pages 73, *et seq.*) and **Sion College** (see pages 181, *et seq.*), and even in special libraries predominantly devoted to such subjects as LAW (see page 355).

TOWN PLANNING.

The **Garden Cities and Town Planning Association,** 3, Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, possesses a library of about 1,000 volumes dealing with housing, town planning, regional planning, garden cities and satellite towns. In addition there is a large collection of maps of British and foreign towns and authorized town plans; also many British and foreign technical periodicals, which are filed in the library for a period of six months. It is open for the use of members of the Association, who may also borrow books at a small charge. Other persons may use the library for reference purposes.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

VIVISECTION.

The **National Anti-Vivisection Society,** 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has a small collection of medical and other works dealing with vivisection and of books on cruelty to animals and humaneness generally. The library is available for reference purposes to members of the Society and to other persons interested in its work.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

WALES.

The **Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion,** 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, possesses a small collection of books relating to Wales which was formed by bequests from Joseph Edwards and Henry Davies and by subsequent donations and purchases. It is for the use of members of the Society.

Hours of admission.—By arrangement.

WEST INDIES.

The **West India Committee**, 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3, possesses a library of 2,000 volumes relating to the West Indies and tropical industries, for the use of its members. Other persons may obtain permission to refer to the books.

Hours of admission.—11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

ZOOLOGY.

The Library of the **Zoological Society of London**, Regent's Park, N.W.8 (38,000 vols.), was founded in the year 1836, when it commenced with the nucleus of 427 works on zoology which the Society then possessed. Since that date it has grown by the purchase and donation of many rare and interesting books and long sets of journals and transactions of learned societies and of zoological periodicals from all parts of the world. It endeavours to collect all the important works on zoology, and obtains nearly all the scientific publications of the world that have zoological contributions. Among the special collections may be mentioned the original manuscript notes and water-colour drawings by Brian Houghton Hodgson, illustrating the mammals and birds of India; Colonel S. R. Tickell's original manuscript notes and water-colour drawings illustrating the ornithology of India; and the Major H. Jones bequest of original ornithological watercolour drawings. The library is open to Fellows, and books are available to them for home use. In particular cases it has been the tradition of the Society to allow individuals engaged in special research to consult the library occasionally, but this is not a general and fixed rule.

Hours of admission.—10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; closed from Good Friday to Easter Monday and during the whole of September.

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